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THE GUARDIAN

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Davies's UCS threat not substantiated

By JOHN KERR, Scottish Correspondent

Mr John Davies's statement on Tuesday that shipowners were at the end their tether and would soon want to cancel suspended contracts with Upper de Shipbuilders did not stand up to examination yesterday.

Indeed, one owner said his firm was waiting to hear from the Government before ould make any decision. Representatives of four companies with six ships on which tart was suspended by the UCS liquidator, Mr Robert Smith, all denied that they l presented an ultimatum to the Government. The Irish Shipping Company in blin, with contracts for four ships under suspension, made a similar disclaimer on esday night.

These comments account for the owners of 10 of the 14 ships, valued at about £45 llions, on the old UCS order book. The London agents for the Great Eastern Ship- g Company of Bombay said yesterday that their contracts for two ships had become null and void when UCS went into liquidation in June. The Cardigan Shipping Company, now Norwegian-owned, was not available for comment.

JOHN DAVIES at a lunch yesterday

The reaction of the UCS shop stewards ot the statement hy Mr Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, was that it was "shocking, totally misleading, and amounted to an attempt to blackmail the workers."

Mr James Reid, the shop stewards' spokesman, said in Clydebank that if there was a crisis over immediate orders, the responsibility for keeping the Govan yard going lay with Mr Davies. The Minister could secure the orders necessary for continuity of work simply by lifting a telephone and giving owners Government guarantees.

Mr Davies's statement that owners had lost confidence because of the actions of the men in the yards, could be taken only as an attempt to blackmail and intimidate not only the workers but also the people of Scotland and the whole trade union movement, Mr Reid said. "Our reaction is that if this man wants to precipitate a confrontation, we have no alternative but to meet it, and it will be met."

He said workers from Clydeside and all other shipbuilding areas in Britain would hold a demonstration next week at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton.

The clearest denial of pressure by owners on the Government came from J. and C. Harrison Ltd., of London, and its subsidiary Gowland Shipping Ltd., which have two suspended contracts for 25,000-ton bulk carriers awaiting decision.

A director of the parent company said: "We had a meeting with Mr Nicholas Ridley (Under Secretary of State at the Ministry) on August 27 and we have heard nnthing from the department since. We want to hear from the Government and, so far, we have just been waiting.

"So far as Mr Davies's statement on Tuesday is concerned, this does not apply to us. We have not been in touch with them and they have not been in tonch with us. Our intention at the moment is to wait until we hear what the Government'a proposals are. It is absolutely impossible for us to make a decision until we do."

Mr David Gray, a director of the Lyle Shipping Company, who is also associated with the Hogarth Shipping Company of Glasgow—each firm has twn ships on suspended order—said there was no question of any ultimatum to the Government. "We are waiting for an indication or something to happen which would give us a clue. There is nothing we can do at the moment because there is no one to negotiate with."

All this fails to substantiate Mr Davies's assertion after meeting Mr Dan McGarvey on Tuesday: "We have held one or two shipowners in play for weeks, and they are just at the end of their tether. They would like to cancel their orders and go elsewhere."

Nor did discussions with owners yesterday confirm Mr Davies's claim that they had lost confidence because of the "work-in" and the men's campaign to retain all four yards. There was concern in some firms about the attitude of the men, but the question of Government guarantees on finance and delivery were the decisive issues.

The Department of Trade and Industry, in replying to the shop stewards' charges of "blackmail and intimidation," said that owners were asking for guarantees of delivery before they would confirm orders. But the Government could not give such assurances because delivery depended on the cooperation of the work force.

To suggest that Mr Davies's statement was misleading and could be construed as blackmail was entirely wrong, the department said.

The statement reflected directly the discussion Mr Davies had had with Mr McGarvey and Mr Jack Service, of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

Mr McGarvey said at the Labour Party conference in Brighton, that he could only accept the statement on the situation which Mr Davies had given him. The Irish Shipping Company had made a contrary statement, and he hoped to talk to its representatives in Glasgow on Sunday when he met the UCS liquidator and representatives of the new Government-backed company for Govan and Linthouse.

Mr McGarvey emphasised that the unions were interested in finding out what assurances the owners wanted and in establishing these with the Labour force. He would then have further discussions with Mr Davies on Tuesday about what was required from the Government.

● Mr Davies yesterday denied charges that the Government was unconcerned with unemployment. "It is a most senseless and haseless point of view," he told the Newspaper Society.

Massive steps had been taken to stimulate demand and investment, he said. The Government had taken a series of measures to correct regional deterioration, and joining the Common Market would hring more foreign investment and therefore more jobs.

Stormont gets its money back

From Simon Hoggart in Belfast

SWEEPING new measures against Ulster rent strikers will be accepted today by the Northern Ireland Parliament. An emergency Bill which was presented in Stormont yesterday allows the Government to deduct debts from all forms of social security payments and to distrain on a person's wages.

The *civil disobedience* campaign, which involved the non-payment of all rents, rates, and bills to public bodies, has been running for seven weeks. It was launched as a protest against internment by Opposition groups in Northern Ireland, and was designed to give Catholics a non-violent means of protest. The Government reckons that local authorities have lost more than £400,000 in council house rents alone, a figure which will rise in the next few weeks when rates, electricity, and public service bills are presented. Officials estimate that about 140,000 people living in council houses have been taking part in the campaign.

Under the Bill, the Government will be able to withhold all debts to public bodies from all kinds of social security payments. This will include family allowances, supplementary benefits, old age pensions, and even farming allowances. On top of this, a small weekly payment will be taken to cover arrears. The Government is banking on the fact that the great majority of the people in the campaign receive some kind of payment from the State.

The Government will make allowance for special family circumstances, and any debtor will be able to appeal against the amount of money being taken, but he will not be able to appeal against the principle of the Act.

The success and extent of the non-payment campaign has been extremely worrying to Ministers. It is thought that some essential services, as well as fringe ones, will have to be cut soon.

As well as debiting State payments, the Government will be able to make attachment orders against wages. The money will be removed by the employer, and if the employer refuses to do this he will have to pay himself. If all else fails, the Government will try to distrain on property.

The attachment of wages will come under the Enforcement of Judgments Office. The office will make application for an order, and the debtor will be given seven days to show why he should not lose part of his wages. When an order is granted it would not be available for public inspection.

The Government has clearly decided that these are the minimum measures which can be taken. Officials stressed yesterday that they were not designed to be punitive, and anyone who was clearly unable to pay would be let off completely or in part.

Leader comment and Roy Hattersley, page 12: Heath's talks, back page

'Quite interesting, actually—a small thing we had printed when we were the Government'

Jenkins pleads for return to integrity

From JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent, in Brighton

Mr Roy Jenkins yesterday delivered himself of what could yet come to be regarded as his political testament.

In a coolly delivered and coolly received speech to the Labour conference, the party's deputy leader argued in effect for a return to the spirit of integrity in politics, which he so obviously believed to have been lost in the past decade.

The astonishing thing was that his speech — in theory a reply to the debate on the party's new economic policy — was sufficiently conciliatory to the Left to allow Mr Hugh Scanlon and the AUEW to decide that the policy did not include a return to compulsory incomes policy, and so enabled the union to support it.

In turn this means that Mr Harold Wilson, Mr Jenkins—if he is still around—and top union leaders will soon settle down in an attempt to define a new economic strategy for the next Labour Government. Inevitably this must include some degree of wage restraint, however well-disguised.

More firmly than ever before Mr Jenkins yesterday played the rôle of father-figure to the conference. "This Government is in the slough of popular disillusion and discontent. It has lost Bromsgrove and clung on to Macclesfield by the skin of its teeth. But we had our Bromsgroves and our Macclesfields too," he said.

"We do not want the same collapse of popular support soon after we are again in power. That is bad for the authority of a Government and had for the whole working of democracy. We do not want the period in which we live to be remembered as the age of the politics of disillusion. And there is some danger of that."

Having poured this bucket of cold water over the conference, Mr Jenkins continued with his cool prescription for the future. It was quite simply "not just denouncing the sins of our opponents, but putting forward clear positive proposals." He believed that one of the central objectives was to ensure that the next Labour Government would break the pattern of general election victories followed by the disillusionment and sulky resentment, which was in danger of settling over British politics.

On incomes policy Mr Jenkins gave the Left-wing unions the assurances they desired—assurances which will provide the ground rules for the coming talks.

"It is the NEC's view that nothing in this document implies a return to what prevailed between 1966 and 1967. I say that, but I say more: I have no desire to go over that bit of stony ground again. It produced great dispute within the movement, and its results, while by no means negligible in the context of the intense, short-term difficulties we were facing, were not such as to begin to suggest that we had found the key to a long-term solution. That requires a much closer mutual understanding between the unions at all levels and the political leaders."

The initial line of the executive was that either Mr Jenkins or Mrs Barbara Castle — who both spoke from the platform today—should do whatever was necessary to calm the unions. In fact both did.

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On one other major point Mrs Castle and Mr Jenkins have reached a cheering if belated understanding. They agree that exchange rates are a question of economics rather than patriotism.

In Mr Jenkins's phrase: "We should never again allow ourselves to be the prisoner of a rigid, over-valued exchange rate, and a currency which is a national status symbol and not an instrument of economic management."

And in Mrs Castle's phrase: "To put it bluntly, if you have no other choice, it is better to devalue than to deflate."

So Left and Right in the leadership have united behind the new orthodoxy: that the next Labour Government should go for growth and full employment even at the price of the parity of the pound, and that in this context it is reasonable to expect the unions to exercise voluntary wage restraint while the State controls prices.

Put like that it is not surprising that Mr Hugh Scanlon has jumped into line behind Mr Jack Jones. Mr Scanlon, emphasising the need for "clear understandings," said: "That is why we emphasise free collective bargaining. There has been too much bloodletting, too much acrimony, and too much disillusion—and the trade unions are not blameless in this—with all the harmful effects which accrued in June 1970 for these mistakes to be repeated."

Theologians close to Mr Scanlon interpreted these words as meaning that he too was prepared to enter discussions with the Shadow Cabinet, although far from confident about an agreed solution.

Meanwhile, what of Mr Wilson? My impression is that he is genuinely and firmly committed to the need for a planned growth of incomes as part of a planned growth of the economy. And, in the months ahead, he will expect the unions to prove that they can deliver in a disciplined way to the next Labour Government. It will not be enough for the unions to expect all the effort to come from the politicians.

10,000 ft limit on Vanguard

By JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

BEA last night restricted the ceiling of its Vanguard fleet to 10,000ft. as a "precautionary measure" while the cause of last Saturday's Belgian crash remains unknown.

The ruling will mean that Vanguard flights to Malta will have to fly round instead of over the Alps. The effects on freighter routes will be greater because they are further afield than passenger routes.

Lower flying enables cabin pressure to be kept at 3½lb per square inch, compared with the normal 5lb. Reducing the pressure indicates that the crash investigators are still very uncertain about what caused the crash, which killed 63 passengers and crew on a flight from London to Austria. A weakening of the structure from pressurisation must have entered their calculations as a remote outside chance—anything surer and the fleet must have been grounded.

Pressure stress caused the Comet crashes in 1952, and when the inquiry into the Comet sabotaged over the Mediterranean was sitting in 1967, a height restriction was introduced.

The word is that the investigating team in Belgium thinks it has fixed the immediate reason for the crash as "disruption of the flying controls in the rear of the aircraft." What caused the disruption is still unknown, but emphasis is falling increasingly on some kind of explosion.

Forty-four Vanguards were built, of which BEA owns 18. Only one other has crashed, and that also belonged to BEA. It crashed in 1965, killing 36 people, when it tried to land at Heathrow Airport-London at night in fog.

The British Aircraft Corporation, which built the plane, said last night that the reduction in flight ceiling was entirely BEA's decision. The corporation is taking no part in the investigation into the crash.

Britain rejects UN advice

From HELLA PICK: United Nations, October 6

Britain has rejected the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice that South Africa's mandate over Namibia — South-West Africa—has been ended by a resolution passed earlier in the Security Council.

Instead, Britain is calling "for negotiations with South Africa to safeguard the interests of the people of the area." Britain recognises that the people of Namibia "have an inalienable and absolute right to self-determination," and has suggested that there should be some form of consultation to determine their wishes, and also that there should be a visit by the United Nations Secretary-General or his representative.

Sir Colin Crowe, Britain's Ambassador to the United Nations, told the Security Council that the Government opposed the world court's opinion on legal grounds, but also felt that it would not serve the interests of the people of Namibia to have "a sterile confrontation" with Pretoria. A policy of dialogue with South Africa would be far more sensible, and Sir Colin called on other UN delegations "to urge the South African Government to enter into the path of negotiations."

The Ambassador agreed that South Africa had introduced into Namibia "the evil policies of apartheid, and had ignored the moral obligations undertaken by them" under the original League of Nations mandate.

The Security Council has been debating the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice for some days. The court, last June, advised, by 13 votes to two that Council resolutions could be legally binding, and had therefore concluded that the resolution passed to revoke the South African mandate, was legally valid. Both the British and the French dissented.

Dartmoor search

Fears that Ann Bellenger, aged 20, of Epsom, Surrey, may have been murdered grew yesterday when she failed to turn up for the start of the autumn term at Durham University. She was last seen on July 23 walking across Dartmoor from a youth hostel at Gidleigh, near Okehampton, where she spent the night.

Detective Superintendent Eric Rundle, who is leading inquiries, said yesterday: "We were naturally hoping that Ann would have turned up today. Now she has failed to do so, we have to consider the possibility that something has happened to her."

'See Spain for £1' offer

By ADRIENNE KEITH COHEN, Travel Editor

Winter weekends in Spain for just £1 and four-day holidays at £5 were announced in London yesterday—though only if you are also prepared to put down a £10 non-returnable deposit on a summer holiday departing between April 4 and June 30 next year.

But if, during your sample winter holiday, you decide you do not like the hotel or resort you have booked for the summer, the firm will switch your booking elsewhere.

Mr Sidney Silver, managing director of the company called 4S, said that the sample holidays were part of an overall policy to establish confidence in his company, which is a subsidiary of Horizon Holidays.

It was started only two years ago to exploit the low-cost holiday market against fierce competition from the package-tour giants, and had carried 20,000 people in its first year. This figure doubled this year and capacity for 1972 has been raised to 70,000 on a budget of around £100,000 for advertising and promotion, compared with about £1 million spent by its competitors.

Some £7,500 of this will be used to subsidise 1,000 sample holidays; which will be available only through travel agents and will be allocated on the basis of first come, first served.

Departures will be from Gatwick on specified dates between October 31 and February 7, to Majorca, Benidorm, and the Costa del Sol. The samplers lose their £10 deposit if they cancel their summer holiday, but they will still have had a winter weekend holiday for £11 or a four-day holiday for £15.

This, Mr Silver insisted, was not a gimmick, but a chance for the public to see for themselves the value and standards that his company maintained. Among the turmoil that had surrounded so many holidays this year, the firm had enjoyed a "trouble-free year."

Among the innovations it had introduced were regular photographic bulletins on the state of unfinished hotels; these were sent to travel agents who were free to show them to their customers.

They had also instituted an "instant booking" service for last-minute holidaymakers: the travel agent could issue all the documents immediately, without having to refer to the company.

Picture theft arrest

THE VERMEER masterpiece "The Love Letter," stolen from a museum in Brussels days ago, has been found in a Belgian loft and Mario Spimans (21) has been arrested.

Phone calls after the theft demanded £1,600,000 in aid to Pakistani refugees in exchange for the painting.

Police said they were absolutely confident that the recovery was the missing work. But Dr Arthur van Schendel, director of the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam, which owns the painting, was going last night to authenticate it.

Extra day off

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday urged employers to follow its example in giving workers an extra day off at Christmas this year in lieu of Christmas Day, which falls on Saturday. As the Sunday will be Boxing Day, December 27 will be a Bank Holiday, and the Government is suggesting that the extra day should be taken on the Tuesday, December 28.

Murder charge

A MAN will appear in court today at Carmarthen, charged with the murder of the London businessman, Mr Malcolm Heaysman, aged 46, nine days ago. Police said last night they were still seeking a second man in connection with Mr Heaysman's death at Gwynfe, Carmarthenshire.

40 years on

E. M. FORSTER'S homosexual novel "Maurice," which he revised on and off for more than 40 years, is published today—15 months after his death. Julian Mitchell reviews it on page 15.

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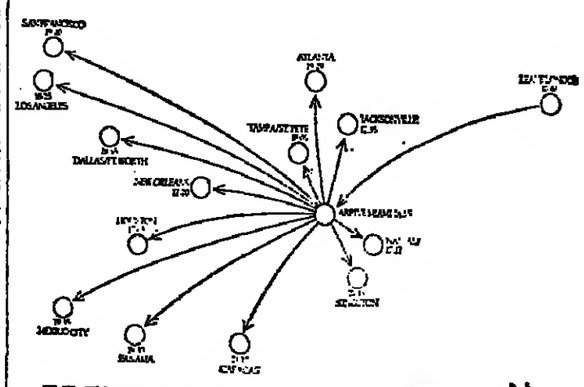

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Senators vote to overturn UN chrome sanctions

From our Correspondent: Washington, October 6

After a prolonged and bitter parliamentary dispute the Senate voted finally today to defy the United Nations sanctions resolution and permit the import of chrome from Rhodesia.

Since the first vote to defy sanctions two weeks ago liberal Senators had mounted a concerted campaign in an attempt to reverse what they feared would be the first official breach of the Security Council resolution of 1967. After intensive lobbying the Senate last Thursday voted once again on the issue and reversed itself 45-43 to the relief of the State Department, which is anxious not to encourage the Rhodesian regime at a critical juncture in its negotiations with the British Government.

But the chrome lobby, led by Senator Harry Byrd (D, Virginia), succeeded in nullifying this vote by shrewd parliamentary manoeuvring. Thus the decisive vote occured today on an amendment offered by Senator Fullbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which was defeated by 44 votes to 38.

The House has still not yet passed its version of the Military Appropriations Bill, to which the amendment was tacked, but Congressional observers are doubtful whether the sanctions breach can be repaired in conference.

Senator Fullbright's aides blamed the defeat for his amendment — which would have given the President powers to retain sanctions on chrome — on the fact that most of the leading Democratic presidential hopefuls were absent, many of them campaigning in state primaries.

Senator Byrd, who has long been a spokesman for influential American chrome interests, based his campaign on the fact that the United States was now having to import large quantities of chrome from the Soviet Union because of sanctions, a situation, he claimed, that left American strategic interests dangerously exposed.

Bonn—Moscow air link agreed

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, October 6

Regular service flights between West Germany and the Soviet Union are to start in February or March next year. This is regarded here as an important step towards establishing normal relations between the two countries.

Under an agreement initialled in Moscow, the German airline Lufthansa is to open services to Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and Taschkent, with stops in Warsaw, Prague, Budapest, and Vienna. The Soviet airline Aeroflot will be able to fly to Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich, and Cologne or Düsseldorf, and will make the same intermediate stops as Lufthansa, with the addition of East Berlin.

This means that regular flights will soon be possible between East and West Germany. Apart from the political significance involved, the Aeroflot flights will provide competition for BEA and Pan American which fly to and from West Berlin.

Neither the Soviet nor the West German airlines will use the Berlin air corridors, which are reserved for allied flights. Instead they will fly over Eger on the Czechoslovak-West German border.

The West German Transport Minister, Herr Leber, said today that negotiations were now in progress to enable Lufthansa to fly over Siberia to the Far East — and to make a stop-over — on the way to and from the Soviet Union at Tegel Airport in West Berlin.

The Foreign Ministry said the agreement was to a certain extent a by-product of the West German-Soviet treaty, just as was the agreement to open consulates-general in Leningrad and Hamburg.

Tourists given 'air lift'

Bonn, October 6

Representatives of West German travel agencies today ordered agents in resorts throughout Europe and Africa to help to evacuate tourists stranded when the Government ordered the Paninternational aircraft charter firm of Munich to cease operations.

Four of the firm's five aircraft were impounded by airport authorities at Dublin, Dubrovnik, Munich, and Frankfurt.

Paninternational's troubles began when one of its BAC One-Eleven aircraft crashed near Hamburg, killing 22 people. An inquiry said the crash appeared to have been caused by negligence of ground crews at Hamburg Airport, who put paraffin instead of distilled water into engine components.

Agency sources said the crash alarmed many Germans who had booked to fly by Paninternational. Cancelled bookings led to a scarcity of cash. Last week one firm of travel agents cancelled its contract with Paninternational.

The Transport Minister, Herr Leber, said today he had ordered Paninternational to cease using its five aircraft to fly holidaymakers abroad, and to produce by Monday proof of its financial ability to pursue its operations.

Herr Leber said he took action because the company's economic situation "no longer guaranteed the security necessary for air traffic." Sources suggested that the impounded planes were held as security against money owed.

Travel agencies estimated that 4,400 tourists booked to fly with Paninternational from 15 European resorts and Nairobi, needed flights home. They had told other charter firms whose aircraft were engaged with them to fill any empty seats with stranded holidaymakers, and to fly them home without cost.

They also told agents in resorts to advance credit to tourists who wished to complete their holidays but whose business with Paninternational or its sister firm Paneurope. — UPI.

A colonial reminder to Britain

United Nations (NY), October 6

The United Nations Decolonisation Committee today reaffirmed the right to independence of the British-administered territories of the Bahamas, Bermuda, the Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

The committee unanimously deplored the attitude of Britain. It urged Britain to permit the UN to send missions to the territories, and to cooperate with them. Sweden recorded "general reservations" about the resolution.

The committee regretted that "no substantial constitutional progress" towards self-determination and independence for the territories had been made in the past year.

It hoped that the Bahamas would soon be granted "full self-determination and independence." Over Bermuda, the committee said it was concerned at the "continuing racial inequalities and tension." It called on Britain to ensure equal opportunities for its people and urged immediate steps towards independence.

Constitutional changes in the British Virgin Islands "represent an substantial constitutional advancement which would open the way" for early self-determination.

It was hoped that constitutional developments in the Cayman Islands would bring about advancement leading to independence. — Reuter.

'Kid glove' in land deals for Nixon's friend

CHARLES G. "Bebe" Rebozo, President Nixon's closest friend and the only private citizen living in the Florida White House compound on Key Biscayne, received special "kid glove" treatment when the United States Government bought land from him for the Biscayne National Monument in 1969.

This is the basic conclusion of a six-month inquiry by Newsday's Pulitzer prize winning team which examined more than 20,000 records and made more than 400 interviews concerning the investments and activities of the former Democratic Senator George A. Smathers, of Florida, Rebozo, and their relationship with the President.

Rebozo and his associates quickly received close-to-valuation prices on an island plot while other land-owners were being offered lower prices on a take-it-or-leave-it-basis. Rebozo then demanded — and got — a higher-than-valuation price on a second piece of property.

The principal property in question, Adams Key, was the home of the Cocoloba Cay Club, a fading resort which over the years had accommodated such visitors as Presidents Harding and Hoover and Presidents-to-be Johnson and Nixon. The latter were there as guests of Rebozo and his close associate, George A. Smathers.

The Government bought Adams Key from the Rebozo group for $550,000 and Rebozo's brother-in-law was later put on the federal payroll as a caretaker-watchman on the island, the job he had held for Rebozo and his associates in a private capacity. One of Rebozo's partners, his lawyer, Thomas Wakefield, then rented the caretaker's cottage at the club back from the United States for $350 a year — for personal use until the monument opened for public use.

The US Army Corps of Engineers official who negotiated the land sale, A. E. N. Westcott, said he was given to understand at a meeting of corps officials that Rebozo should be "treated with kid gloves" because high-ranking persons in his department felt that "we were supposed to be dealing with someone who was an intimate of people in high places." Another official said speedy handling of Rebozo's claim had been urged because "we didn't want to embarrass an incoming President."

Rebozo, the son if immigrant Cubans, attended Miami high school with Smathers and joined Smathers's political organisation after the Second World War. He coupled management of finance companies with investment with other Smathers's associates and is said to have become a millionaire.

Adams Kep was one of the Rebozo investments — land in an area called Florida fruit lands was another. Examination of Rebozo's dealings in these two cases illuminates his method of operation, and sketches the close relationships that sometimes exist between businessmen, politicians, and Government.

Rebozo sold 150 acres of Florida fruit lands this year at $850 an acre to the Florida Power and Light Co., the ninth largest utility in the US. Florida Power cannot use the land without either buying more from Rebozo or buying part of the near-by 80-acre tract that Rebozo sold to Smathers last year for $400 an acre.

Rebozo joined banker W. Sloan McCrea, attorney Wakefield and, although it was secret until 1968, Smathers, in buying Adams Key in 1953, when many land speculators were investing in island sites in the hope that a causeway eventually would link them to the mainland and open them to resort development.

In 1963, the Dade County board of commissioners proposed turning much of Biscayne Bay into a park, and the owners of Adams Key put the island on the market. The next year, the State of Florida took an option on it for £550,000, although the State's appraisers valued it at only £416,650. But the agreement lapsed.

In 1968, Democratic Congressman Dante B. Fascell of Florida successfully sponsored a bill to create the Biscayne National Monument and in 1969, the Army Corps of Engineers began buying the land by offering prices below secret Government appraisals.

Steps in the Rebozo deal were reported to Washington, and the Interior Department's files showed an early notation on Adams Key that said: "This 77-acre key may or may not become a problem dependent on the owner's attitude."

A Federal appraiser set the island's value at $555,000, and Westcott sent Wakefield an offer of $500,000. After discussion, agreement was reached and Wakefield wrote in a price of $550,000.

Westcott then offered Rebozo $90,000 for his land on Elliott Key. Rebozo had been disappointed in the price paid for Adams Key: after six days of negotiations, the Government agreed to pay Rebozo $99,000. The secret appraisal price was 90,400.

In 1953, as part of his other land speculations, Rebozo bought some land in an undeveloped tract west of Miami named the Florida fruit lands, paying $19 an acre. In July, 1970, Smathers took a deed to 80 acres of land for what tax stamps indicated was a price of $32,000 or $400 an acre. Then, last February, Rebozo sold 150 acres of the land to Florida Power for $127,000, about $850 an acre. Rebozo owed about $5,300 to the Bank of Kendall (Florida) on a mortgage on the land he sold to Smathers, but did not pay the mortgage until the same week he sold to the power company.

The land bought from Rebozo by Florida Power was odd shaped, consisting of 10-acre tracts, with 10 of them side by side and the other five extending out of the cluster. Florida Power has been buying land in the vicinity recently, preparing for a housing boom.

S.MATHERS, as a Senator joined his colleague, Democratic Senator Spessard Holland, in 1955 sponsoring a Bill that would have prevented the Federal Power Commission from regulating Florida Power's rate structure. The Bill was not passed, but Smathers tried again in the next session. After that attempt was unsuccessful the company started a court case against Federal regulation, which is expected to reach the US Supreme Court soon.

Rebozo, Smathers, and Wakefield have been unavailable for comment on any aspect of the investigation. More frustrating was the refusal of Government officials in Florida and Washington to permit access to "Newsday" reporters to public records. — Times/Post Service.

Just a bridge in Arizona

From ADAM RAPHAEL

Washington, October 6

THE LORD MAYOR OF London, 5,000 white pigeons, 30 skydivers, 1,000 guests, and a 5-storey high hot air balloon, will be on hand for the dedication of London Bridge this weekend in its new resting place, the middle of the Arizona Desert.

The man responsible for this extravaganza, Mr Robert McCulloch, of McCulloch Oil, and the developer of Lake Havasu City, is determined to show that the $77 millions he has laid out for the bridge in purchase, construction, and transportation costs, has been well spent.

When the Lord Mayor, Sir Peter Studd, arives for the dedication ceremony on Sunday, he will be sitting in a "royal barge," accompanied by Indian boys paddling canoes. This technique had to be hurriedly taught when it was discovered that desert Indians do not know how to paddle. Then follows what the "Wall Street Journal" today forecast will be 45 seconds of "pure, undilluted, overkill."...First the balloon with a British crest, and towing a 14ft long white dove, will be released, dragging in its wake the cover of the dedication plaque on the bridge, and freeing at the same time 30,000 coloured balloons.

Simultaneously, 30 sky divers will drop in formation from 13,000 feet, and sky writing planes will puff out messages of welcome, while 5,000 pigeons, and an assortment of flags will be freed. In short — the works.

The guests, however, may not be in a fit state to appreciate the spectacle. The night before they are due at an eight-course banquet at Lake Havasu. The highlight will be a flambe dessert, a replica of London Bridge, served by what are called heraldic footmen.

Cargo being unloaded at the port of Houston. Texas ports, with the exception of Beaumont, are the only ones not affected by the American dock strike

Lebanon gets more for oil

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

Lebanon and the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) yesterday signed an agreement in Beirut which will increase Lebanon's royalties from the IPC refinery in Tripoli in the north of the country.

Mr Salam, the Prime Minister, declined to give details of the agreement, but said that it "realised for Lebanon tens of millions of pounds." Lebanese sources said the country had received arrears payments of about £Leb30 millions (£4 millions) from the refinery.

Mr Salam described the negotiations which had been going on for nearly a year as "thorough but not difficult." Most observers would regard this as a gentle gloss on Lebanon's petroleum problems. Lebanon does not produce crude oil but derives income from transit dues on Saudi oil passing through Tapline to Sidon and the IPC pipeline which carries oil from Northern Iraq through Syria to IPC's refinery. Lebanon also earns from this refinery as well as from another owned by the American company Medreco at Sidon.

In April Tapline signed an agreement with the Lebanese Government raising its annual transit payment from £Leb.16.6 millions to £Leb20.3 millions. Lebanon also received under the deal £Leb29.2 millions and unspecified "compensation." Negotiations with IPC on increasing royalties on its pipeline have been on and off throughout the year.

The pipeline earned Lebanon £4.3 millions from IPC in 1970. Mr Salam said in July that Lebanon was to receive an increase of 50 per cent after a transit agreement between Syria and IPC. In August there were reports of an increase in income from £Leb35 millions to £Leb48 millions tied to questions of expanding production at the Tripoli refinery by 250,000 tons a year to 1.4 million tons, and IPC's share of the Lebanese product market.

The complicating factor has been Lebanon's negotiation to establish a third refinery in cooperation with Saudi Arabia. Agreement was reached in March and in July the services of the American firm Universal Oil Products were enlisted to undertake a technical and economic study for this third refinery's construction.

Predictably, IPC and Medreco have taken a dim view of this project, which was first proposed about three years ago. Nevertheless it has undoubtedly played an important part in bringing about a settlement with IPC on refinery royalties after prolonged negotiation. It will also have some bearing on the talks on IPC pipeline transit dues.

Nixon's economic plan out today

Washington, October

President Nixon announce tomorrow the second phase of his economic policy to follow the 90-day wage-price freeze. Teb announcement will be made in a radio and television address.

The President has indicated that the second part of his programme will apply to the whole economy although it will concentrate on major industries. It will be enforced by the Government, probably by selective actions against flagrant violators. The President has also made it clear that profits will not be controlled.

Just before it was stated that the President would speak, the House of Representatives approved a tax cut bill of £6 millions. The bill, a major part in the Nixon plan, will benefit individuals and corporations in the next three years. It now goes to the Senate.

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee approved legislation that would give Federal employees a pay increase if non-Government workers receive rises when the freeze ends.

This bill would limit the size of the Federal increase to the amount stipulated in guidelines which President Nixon is expected to institute as part of his second phase.

The committee also voted the President's decision to delay for six months the 5.5 per cent increase for Government workers due to take effect on January 1. — UPI.

● The President sought a "back to work" order to end the Pacific coast dock strike, which has lasted 98 days. But he decided not to intervene yet in the East Coast longshoremen's strike.

TELEVISION

MORE polluted horrors from "Europa," including Japan and Russia (BBC-2, 8 0). Later, "This Week" (ITV, 9 30). Before which, the return of "The Lovers" might offer an unpretentious laugh (ITV, 9 0). Later, second look at Robert Kees' portrait of Supermac ("The Day before Yesterday," ITV, 11 0). Elsewhere, Terry Scott (BBC-2, 9 20) and Monty Python (BBC-1, 8 30) for their fans.

BBC-1

9 38 a.m. Schools: 9 38 Merry-go-Round; 10 0 Science Extra — Phyaics; 10 25-10 45 Maths Today—Year 2; 11 0 Watch! 11 18 Discovering Science; 11 40 Twentieth-Century Focus.
12 noon: International Golf: Piccadilly World Match Play Championship.
12 30 Dressmaking: part 1.
12 50 Golf: Piccadilly Match Play.
1 30 Pogles' Wood.
1 45 News.
2 5 Schools: Scene—Are You Certain?
2 25 Golf: Piccadilly Match Play.
4 15 Play School.
4 40 Jackanory.
4 55 Blue Peter.
5 20 Ivanhoe.
5 44 Magic Roundabout.
5 50 News.
6 0 Nationwide Special: Richard Marsh answers questions on British Rail.
7 0 Owen MD: Happy Family, part 2.
7 25 Top of the Pops.
8 0 Bachelor Father
8 30 Monty Python's Flying Circus.
9 0 News.
9 20 Show Jumping from the Horse of the Year Show: Norwich Union Championship.
10 30 24 Hours: David Dimbleby.
11 15 Labour Party Conference Report.
11 40 Weather.

WALES (As BBC-1 except).—2 30 p.m. Schools: Gwlad a Thref. 2 50 International Golf. 6 0 Nationwide Special: Wales Today. 7 0-7 25 Heddiw. 8 0-8 30 Week in Week Out: Snowdonia. 11 42 Weather. Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS.—6 0-7 0 p.m. Nationwide Special: Look North; Midlands Today: Look East, Points West: South Today: Spotlight South-west. 11 42 Regional News.

BBC-2

10 0-11 0 a.m. Labour Party Conference.
11 0-11 25 Play School: Ideas Day.
11 25-12 30 p.m. approx. Labour Party Conference.
4 15-6 30 p.m. International Golf: Piccadilly World Match Play Championship.
6 35 History on the Rack: Family History.
7 5 Open University: Mathematics 33.
7 30 News.
8 0 Europa: Everyone Is Guilty—Part 2, Pollution.
8 30 Trial.
9 20 Show of the Week: Scott on Wealth.
10 5 News.
10 10 World Cinema: Polanski's "Knife in the Water"
11 40 Late Night Line-Up: Joan Bakewell interviews Roman Polanski.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

9 30 a.m. Labour Party Conference.
10 20 Schools: 10 20 Drama; 11 0 Time of Your Life; 11 17 Primary French; 11 30 It's Fun to Read; 11 40 Captured Years.
12 noon-12 30 p.m. Labour Party Conference.
1 40 Schools: 1 40 Picture Box; 2 0 World Around Us; 2 21 My World.
2 32 p.m. Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races.
3 40 Origami.
3 55 Tea Break.
4 25 Peyton Place.
4 55 Flipper.
5 20 Magpie.
5 50 News.
6 0 Today: Eamonn Andrews.
6 35 Crossroads.
7 5 Thursday Film: "Cash McCall," with James Garner, Natalie Wood.
9 0 The Lovers.
9 30 This Week.
10 0 News: Labour Party Conference reports.
10 30 Cinema.
11 0 Day Before Yesterday: Rise and Fall of Supermac.
12 15 a.m. Magazine Editors: David May, news editor of "Time Out."

ANGLIA.—9 30 a.m. Labour Party Conference. 11 0 Schools. 12 noon-12 30 p.m. Labour Party Conference. 1 40 Schools. 2 32 Racing from York: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.0 races. 4 10 Training the Family Dog. 4 30 Anglia News. 4 35 Mel-o-Toons. 4 50 Bush Boy. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 About Anglia. 6 20 Arena. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 The Comedians. 7 30 Film: "Half Angel," with Loretta Young, Joseph Cotten. 9 0 The Lovers. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 30 Cinema. 11 0 The Avengers. 11 55 At the End of the Day.

CHANNEL. — 10 20 a.m. Schools. 1 40 p.m. Schools. 2 32 Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 4 5 Origami. 4 18 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4 22 Nanny and the Professor. 4 30 Joe 90. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Channel News, Weather. 6 10 Farming News. 6 15 Channel Sports Round-up. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Curtain Raiser. 7 5 Thursday Film: "The Defiant Ones," with Tony Curtis. 9 0 Lovers. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 30 Weather. 10 32 Cinema. 11 3 Strange Report. 11 55 News, Weather in French.

MIDLANDS (ATV).—11 0 a.m. Schools. 12 noon-12 30 p.m. Labour Party Conference. 1 40 Schools. 2 32 Racing from York: 2.30, 3.0 and 3.30 races. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Family Affair. 4 40 Adventures of Rupert Bear. 4 55 Skippy. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 ATV Today. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "Kaleidoscope," with Susannah York, Warren Beatty. 8 50 Popeye. 9 0 Lovers. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 30 Cinema. 11 0 All Our Yesterdays. 11 30 Communicators.

NORTHERN (Granada).—9 30 a.m. Labour Party Conference. 11 0 Schools. 12 noon-12 30 p.m. Labour Party Conference. 1 40 Schools. 2 30 Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 40 Farmhouse Kitchen. 4 5 News: Peyton Place. 4 35 Lancelot Link. 4 50 Captain Scarlet. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Newsday: Put it in Writing. 6 25 Edgar Wallace. 7 25 New Dick Van Dyke Show. 8 0 Persuaders. 9 0 Lovers. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 30 Cinema. 11 15 Avengers. 12 midnight Close.

SOUTHERN. — 9 30 a.m. Labour Party Conference. 10 20 Schools. 12 noon-12 30 p.m. Labour Party Conference. 1 40 Schools. 2 20 Racing from York: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 races. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Houseparty. 4 23 Heckle and Jeckle. 4 30 Crossroads. 4 55 Joe 90. 5 20 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Day by Day. 6 45 Junkin. 7 15 Film: "Carry on Regardless," with Sidney James, Kenneth Connor, Kenneth Williams. 9 0 Lovers. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 30 Cinema. 11 0 Southern News. 11 10 Bold Ones. 12 5 a.m. Weather: It's All Yours.

WEST & WALES (HTV).—9 30 a.m. Labour Party Conference. 10 30 Schools. 12 noon-12 30 p.m. Labour Party Conference. 1 40 Schools. 2 32 Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 50 Women are People. 4 15 Tinkerdinnment. 4 30 Crossroads. 4 55 Adventures of Young Gulliver. 5 20 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 1 Report West. 6 18 Report Wales. 6 35 Sky's the Limit. 7 10 Film: "Run for the Sun," with Richard Widmark, Trevor Howard. 9 0 The Lovers. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 30 Miss HTV West. 11 0 Untouchables. 12 midnight Weather, Close.

HTV WEST (As above except).—6 18-6 35 p.m. Sport West.

HTV WALES.—6 20-5 50 p.m. Dibyn-Dobyn. 6 1-6 18 Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES.—5 20-5 50 p.m. Dibyn-Dobyn. 6 1-6 18 Y Dydd.

WESTWARD. — 10 20 a.m. Schools. 12 noon-12 30 p.m. Labour Party Conference. 1 40 Schools. 2 32 Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 55 Gus Honeybun Show. 4 5 Origami. 4 18 Westward News. 4 20 Nanny and the Professor. 4 50 Joe 90. 5 15 Magpie. 5 50 News. 9 0 Westward Diary. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Curtain Raiser. 7 5 Film: "The Defiant Ones," with Tony Curtis, Sydney Poitier. 9 0 Lovers. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 30 Cinema. 10 59 Westward News. 11 3 Strange Report. 11 55 Faith for Life.

YORKSHIRE. — 9 30 a.m. Labour Party Conference 10 20 Schools. 12 noon-12 30 p.m. Schools. 2 30 Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30, 4 0, races. 4 10 Calendar News. 4 15 Matinee. 4 40 Origami. 4 55 Bush Boy. 5 20 Magpie. 5 50 News. 6 0 Calendar. 6 30 F Troop. 7 0 Cartoon Time. 7 15 Film: "Never Let Me Go," with Clark Gable, Gene Tierney. 9 0 Lovers. 9 30 This Week. 10 0 News. 10 30 Yorksport. 11 5 Cinema. 11 35 Drive-In. 12 midnight Weather, Close.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m., VHF

8 25 a.m. News. 8 27 Farming Today. 8 45 Prayer for the Day. 8 50 Regional News. 7 0 Today: News. 7 40 Today's Papers. 7 45 Thought for the Day. 7 50 Regional News. 8 0 News: Today. 8 40 Papers. 8 45 Day They Kidnapped Queen Victoria. 9 0 News. 9 5 Schools: Religious Service. 9 25 Other People's Lives. 9 35 Schools: 9 35 Religion: How and Why; 9 55 Movement and Music. 10 15 Service. 10 30 Schools: 10 30 La France Aujourd'hui; 10 45 Horizons de France; 11 0 Time and Tune; 11 20 Man; 11 40 Geography. 12 noon You and Yours: Your Health and Welfare. 12 25 p.m. My Word! 12 55 Weather. 1 0 World at One. 1 30 Archers. 1 45 Listen with Mother. 2 0 Schools: Living Language: 2 20 Break for Music. 2 30 Schools: 2 30 Unos minutos nada mas; 2 40 Learning About Life. 3 0 Afternoon Theatre: "Pool of Hate." 3 45 . . . Jack De Manio. Precisely. 4 30 Story Time. 5 0 PM. 5 50 Regional News. 8 0 News. 9 15 Brothers in Law. 6 45 Archers. 7 0 News Desk. 7 30 Any Answers? 8 0 Music Makers. 9 45 Scan. 9 30 New Worlds. 9 59 Weather. 10 0 World Tonight. 10 45 Accustomed As I Am. 11 0 Book at Bedtime. 11 15 News. 11 31 Market Trends. 11 36 Close.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m., VHF

* Stereophonic

7 0 a.m. News. 7 5 Concert: Weber, Schubert, Weber, Muffat, Rameau.* (8 0 news). 9 0 News. 9 5 Week's Composer: Schubert.* 9 45 BBC Midland Light Orchestra: Adam arr Winter, Richard Rodney Bennett, Bryan Kelly, Mozart, Hoddinott. 10 30 Schubert and Brahms.* 11 50 Concert: Haydn, Wagner, Scriabin, Mozart.* (1 0 News). 1 30 p.m. Il Pirata: Opera, Act. 1.* 2 55 Interval. 3 10 Il Pirata: Act 2.* 4 20 Pied Piper. 4 40 Haydn.* 5 0 Youth Orchestras of the World: Redbridge.* 6 15 Concert Calendar.* 6 25 Programmes: Market Report. 9 20 Study on 3: 6 30 English in Action. (VHF 6 30-7 0 Open University: 6 35 Science (2). 7 0 Regency People. 7 30 Prokofiev and Brahms: Concert, part 1: Prokofiev.* 8 10 Forster's Maurice. 8 30 Concert: part 2: Brahms.* 9 20 Iceberg. 9 35 Beethoven: Recital, part 1.* 10 45 Jesuit in the Spaceship. 11 5 Beethoven: part 2.* 11 30 News. 11 35 Close.

RADIO 2 1,500 m.; VHF

News 5 30 a.m., 9 0, 8 30, 7 0, 7 30, 8 0, then every hour on the hour until 3 0 p.m., 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 30 a.m. News. 5 32 Breakfast Special. 8 27 Racing. 8 55 Pause for Thought. 9 2 Pete Murray. 11 2 Morning Story: "The Bullhorn." 11 15 Waggoner's Walk. 11 30 Tony Brandon. 12 30-1 30 Golf: Piccadilly World Match. 2 2 p.m. Woman's Hour. 3 2 Golf: Piccadilly World Match. 3 3 Terry Wogan. 4 15 Waggoners' Walk. 4 31 Sports Desk. 4 35 Sam Costa. 5 32 Golf: Piccadilly World Match. 6 2 Albert Time. 6 50 Sports Desk. 7 After Seven: Ray Moore. 8 Sounds Familiar. 8 30 Time Old Time. 9 15 Shades. 10 (not VHF) Late Night Extra. 10 15 Sports Desk. 12 3 a.m. Night Ride. 2 0 News. 2 2 Close.

RADIO 1 247

News 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, then every hour on the half-hour until 2 30 p.m., 3 0, 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 6 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2 0. 5 30 a.m. Radio 2. 7 0 Tony Blackburn. 9 0 Jimmy Young. 11 0 Dave Lee Travis. 1 0 p.m. Johnnie Walker. 3 3 Terry Wogan. 5 0 What's New. 6 0-10 Radio 2. 10 0 Sounds of the 70s: Pete Drummond (and Radio 1 VHF). 12 midnight-2 2 Radio 1.

THE REGIONS

(Variations on Radio 4)

Midlands, East Anglia.—6 55 a.m. News. 7 50-7 56 News. 8 25-8 40 Regional Extra. 12 55-1 0 p.m. Weather. 5 50-6 0 News.

East Anglia (VHF).—6 55-6 56 a.m. News. 7 50-7 56 News. 8 10-8 40 This is East Anglia. 12 55-1 0 p.m. News. 5 50-6 0 News.

North, North West.—6 55-7 0 a.m. Northern News. 7 55-8 0 Northern News. 12 55-1 0 p.m. Northern News. 5 50-6 0 Northern News.

WALES.—6 50 a.m. Weather. 6 55-7 0 News of Wales. 7 25-7 45 Boro Da! 7 50 Weather. 7 55-8 0 Today's Papers. 8 1 Good Morning Wales! 8 40 Today's Papers. 11 20-1 Ysgolion Cymru. 11 40-12 noon Ysgolion Cymru. 12 25 p.m. Pe Cawn I Hon. 12 55 News and Weather. 12 58-1 0 News of Wales. 2 40-3 0 Schools in Wales. 5 2 Cymru Heno. 5 40-6 0 Date Line.

South West, South, West.—6 50-7 0 a.m. Regional News. 7 50-8 0 Regional News. 8 12 Today. 12 55-1 0 p.m. Weather. 5 50-6 0 Regional News.

Southwest (VHF).—12 noon-12 25 p.m. Midday Parade (Devon, Cornwall, Channel Islands).

هكذا من الأصل

Vorster says he was misquoted

From STANLEY UYS: Cape Town, October 6

An angry Mr Vorster today strongly criticised the South African press for quoting him as saying that South African policemen had crossed the Zambian border in pursuit of African guerrillas who had mined a road in the Caprivi Strip this week. The mine killed a white police captain and seriously injured four white constables.

"I did not at any stage say that a South African police patrol had crossed the border into Zambia," Mr Vorster said at the Pretoria congress of his ruling Nationalist Party this morning. Asked specifically in an interview after his statement whether South African policemen in fact had crossed the border into Zambia, Mr Vorster replied: "I did not say so." Bemused South African newspapermen are still trying to clear up what has happened. Mr Vorster has not answered the essential question — whether South African police have crossed the border or plan to do so.

[*Reuter reported* that, in answer to questions by the Johannesburg newspaper "Die Vaderland," Mr Vorster said South African police were still pursuing the guerrillas and it was still not known officially whether the police had actually crossed the border into a neighbouring country.]

In his first statement at the congress yesterday, Mr Vorster said: "It will be remembered that I said last year at this congress that if terrorists came into our territory and attacked our people then we would reserve the right to pursue them wherever they might flee.

"I have said this timeously and in public so that friendly countries can take note of it and understand our motives. No country can allow Communist-trained terrorists to violate its territory and kill or injure its citizens in such a manner and go unpunished.

"This has therefore been done in this case and should the pursuers be attacked they will defend themselves. The responsibility in this case rests squarely on the shoulders of the country which allows its territory to be made available for this sort of aggression."

South African newspapers this morning without exception interpreted this statement as meaning that South African policemen had gone in pursuit of the Zambian-based guerrillas across the border (it is self-evident that they would pursue guerrillas in the Caprivi strip itself, where the South Africans maintain constant patrols).

The "Rand Daily Mail's" banner headline, "Police cross border, says PM," infuriated Mr Vorster. "I never said that the police crossed the border," he said.

Similarly, he described as "highly irresponsible" and untrue a report in the "Transvaler," official organ of the ruling Nationalist Party in the Transvaal, which said: "South African police shoot in Zambia." But Mr Vorster did not deny specifically that South African police had crossed the Zambian border. He left the question unanswered.

In a leading article this morning, the "Transvaler" (which has Cabinet Ministers on its board) wrote that South Africa had been subjected to provocation and attacks by guerrillas, and that the casualties this week were "the last straw."

"It is not an easy step to cross the borders of a foreign country," said the "Transvaler." "It is a decision that is taken only after careful consideration. . . . The border was crossed to track down the guerrillas who were responsible for the terrible deeds."

In another statement at today's congress, Mr Vorster attacked the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, for declaring at Lesotho's independence celebrations this week that all Africans rejected apartheid, and that unless apartheid was changed there would be "an inevitable race clash."

Chief Jonathan, who talked with representatives of 10 African States at Lesotho's celebrations about a possible conference to promote dialogue between the independent African States and South Africa, has never criticised apartheid in this way before.

Although Mr Vorster committed himself again today to pursuing his "outward policy" in Africa, regardless of opposition from right-wing whites, government officials here are uneasy about the way some of the African States are approaching the question of dialogue.

President Idi Amin of Uganda appears to be rushing the issue with his proposal to send a 10-member fact-finding delegation to South Africa (a proposal Mr Vorster has turned down.

A Nixon nominee annoyed

Los Angeles, October 6

MRS ROMANA BANUELOS, nominated by President Nixon for the post of United States Treasurer, today blamed political opponents for an immigration service raid on a factory she owns. Thirty-six illegal immigrants were said to have been arrested.

Mrs Bannelos, who was in the factory in Los Angeles at the time, said the raid was "part of an attempt by Democrats to block my nomination." She said she didn't know illegal immigrants were employed at the plant, which she runs with her two sons.

Mrs Bannelos is the first Mexican to be named to a high Government post. If her appointment is confirmed, she will succeed Mrs Dorothy Kabis, who died in July.

Immigration officials said Mrs Bannelos was asked by letter last August not to employ illegal aliens.

Mrs Bannelos told reporters she had not received the letter. She started in business with a £165 stall selling Mexican maize cakes. She built it up to a £2 millions business.

She also founded the Pan-American Bank of East Los Angeles and set up a scholarship to aid Mexican-American students. — Reuter.

Belgium fears 'spy mania'

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR: Brussels, Oct. 6

The Belgian Government is acutely embarrassed about the sudden disappearance of Mr Anatoli Tchebotarev, the Soviet trade official who was first reported missing on Monday. Above all, it does not want to be accused, with Britain, of trying to whip up any kind of spy mania.

Evidence of the Government's attempt to hush the whole matter up was amply demonstrated yesterday when it tried to prevent the Belgian press from publishing any information about the incident. In fact, in this morning's edition, the Flemish newspaper, "De Standaard," announced that Tchebotarev was missing. But in order to have an excuse for publishing the story themselves, Belgian journalists leaked the story to some of their foreign colleagues.

In a short communiqué issued today the Belgian *Foreign Ministry stated that it* had no knowledge of Mr Tchebotarev's whereabouts. It denied that he had made any contact either with the Belgian authorities or with the local representatives of the High Commission for Refugees. But the Ministry did acknowledge that the Soviet Embassy had informed the Belgian police on Monday that he had been missing from his home since Sunday afternoon. The embassy also reported that a blue Scaldia car had been taken from the embassy's parking lot.

Mr Tchebotarev, who is 38, has been in Belgium for a year. He lived in the embassy compound, but his wife and child spent much of their time in the Soviet Union. According to some of his Western contacts Mr Tchebotarev's interests extended well beyond the range of normal commercial activities, although he never indicated any intention of seeking political asylum.

The Soviet Embassy today passed Mr Tchebotarev off as a mere clerk. But his rank was senior to that of Mr Oleg Lialin, who defected to Britain two weeks ago.

The Belgian Government is at the forefront of NATO's new attempts at détente in Europe. They are unlikely to want a defector on their hands at this moment.

According to today's issue of "*Special*," *Belgium's most* serious weekly paper, seven Soviet officials have been charged for spying and expelled from Belgium in the past 10 years. The last was Mr Boris Savitch, a Scaldia-Volga representative, who was caught 18 months ago receiving information about the Mirage aircraft, parts for which are manufactured in southern Belgium.

Qantas hoax: 3 charged

Sydney, October 6

An Englishman was identified in court today as the man who picked up the $500,000 Australian (£233,000) ransom in the Qantas bomb hoax affair. Police said at an earlier hearing that the man, Peter Macari, a 35-year-old driver, now living in Bondi, Sydney, was originally from Devon.

The general manager of Qantas Airlines, Captain R. J. Ritchie, identified Macari as the man to whom he handed over the money on May 26 after a caller said a bomb had been placed on a Qantas jet bound for Hongkong.

He told the court he deliberately took time placing the two blue suitcases containing the money in a van so he could get a good view of the man.

Macari and James Poynting, aged 28, a barman, also from Bondi, have been charged with demanding money with menaces in a letter received by Captain Ritchie on or about May 26.

Poynting admitted the charge yesterday and was committed for sentence at a later date.

A third man, Francis Sorshan, aged 21, a miner, of Mount Isa, Queensland, was charged with aiding and counselling Macari to send the demand note.

Greece to curb press

Athens, October 6

The Greek Government has watered down a proposed law on the press following strong criticism by journalists here of the original draft.

A Government spokesman said today that a new text, approved by the Cabinet on Tuesday, took into account several amendments proposed by editors' and publishers' organisations. The revised law will take effect one month after its publication in the official gazette.

The original text called on both Greek and foreign journalists working in Greece to conform with "Greek-Christian ideals." It also provided for a watchdog council to supervise journalists' private and public activities.

The spokesman said today that the law had been amended by the Prime Minister, Mr Papadopoulos, and that it was inspired by the United Nations proclamation on the freedom of the press

An authoritative Government source said that among other provisions, the revised law prohibited newspapers from carrying out editorial work between 9 pm and 4 am on Monday, and that morning newspapers should not on any occasion function editorially after midnight, or afternoon newspapers before 4 am.

Spain harder on terrorists

Madrid, October 6

Spain's military laws have been stiffened to provide the death penalty or prison sentences of up to 30 years for guerrilla and terrorist activities, including kidnappings. Until now these offences have been covered by emergency provisions.

The defence commission of the Cortes last night approved the addition of the articles to the code of military justice. Final approval by a plenary session of the Assembly is only a formality.

Under a Government decree against banditry and terrorism, revived in 1968 with Basque nationalist extremists very much in mind, such offences are already tried by military courts and carry the death penalty or prison sentences ranging up to 30 years.

The new law makes such arrangements a permanent part of the Spanish military code of justice, instead of an emergency measure. It is in line with a general reinforcement of the regime's legal armoury against its opponents.

Last June the Cortes approved a law empowering the Government to slap summary fines of up to one million pesetas (£6,000) on its critics, with an alternative of up to three months' detention if they default.

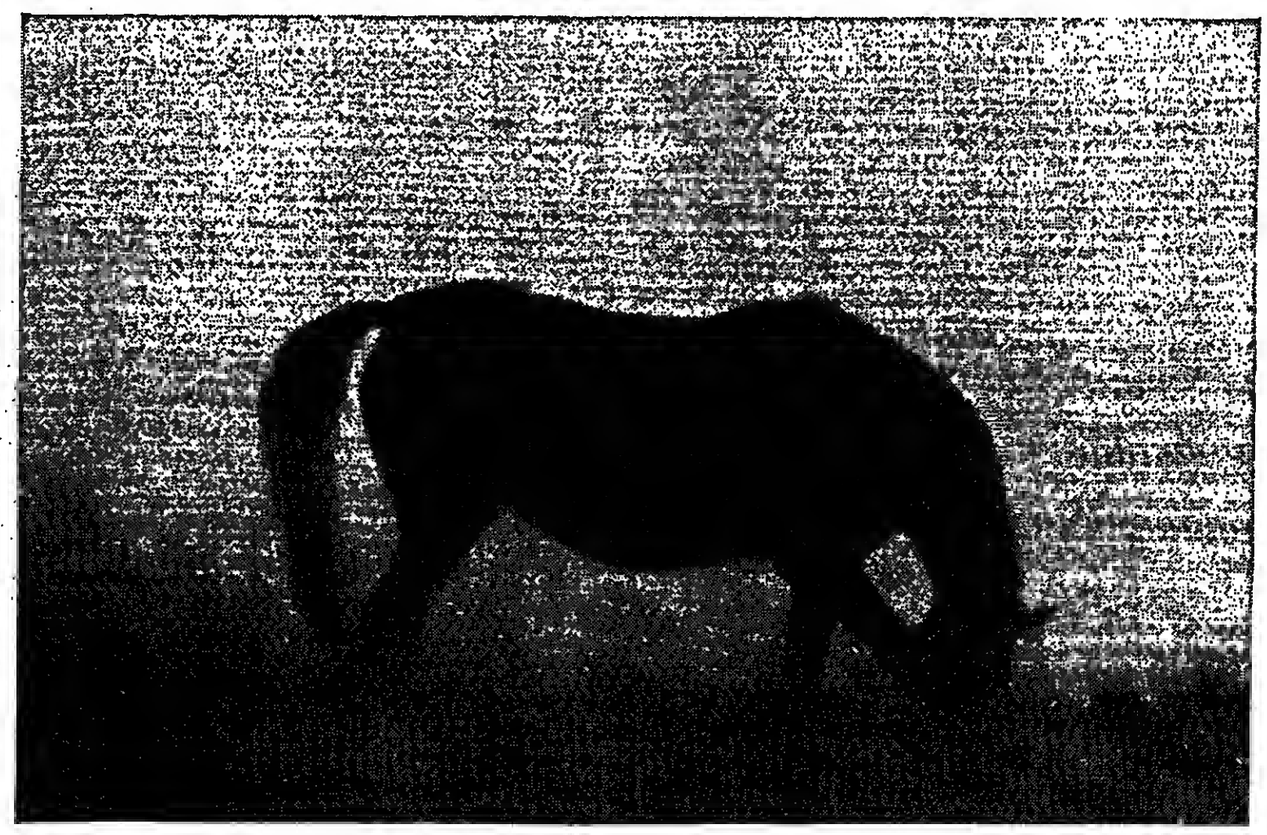
The new articles in the military code are aimed against "organisations or groups whose aim is to attack the unity of the motherland, the integrity of its territories or the institutional order, to disturb the public peace by the provocation of explosions, fires, shipwrecks, derailing (of trains), disturbing communications, blowing up buildings, flooding, or similar acts."

If those belonging to such groups cause death, mutilation or grave injury, they would face the death penalty or 30 years' imprisonment. Similar penalties will fall on those responsible for kidnappings.

This presumably means that if the Spanish police ever capture the Basque Nationalists who last December kidnapped the West German consul in San Sebastian, they could face the firing squad if convicted by a military court, or at least 30 years in jail.

The consul, Herr Beihl, was kidnapped shortly before a military trial of Basque Nationalist guerrillas, and held captive for 20 days. — Reuter.

Hoechst keeps thinking ahead



Protecting your thoroughbreds

Animal health, particularly that of pets, is constantly threatened by a series of dangerous infectious diseases. Because of his close relationship with animals, man is also at risk. Research into animal disease is, therefore, vital to both.

Scientists at Behringwerke, a subsidiary of Hoechst, have developed Prevac, a vaccine against equine influenza, the infectious coughing of horses. A safe, effective preparation without undesirable side effects.

They have also developed Maxavac* TCV a combined vaccine for dogs which protects simultaneously against four infectious diseases – distemper, hepatitis, and the two forms of leptospirosis. Maxavac is prepared from tissue culture and thus offers a safe, effective and potent form of prophylaxis.

*Maxavac is also marketed under the trade name Candur.

Ahead through systems thinking

Prevac to protect horses, and Maxevac to protect dogs – the result of Hoechst knowledge and experience in many fields: The development of sera against diptheria and tetanus, co-operation between scientists in human and veterinary medicine, in bacteriology, virology, parasitology, zoology and toxicology to create new drugs and vaccines.

Systems thinking is the Hoechst strategy. Research, development and product experience in many areas are concentrated on the solution of specific problems. Interdisciplinary thinking, systems analysis and systems technique to bring success.

To keep thinking ahead – to solve the problems of today and tomorrow – Hoechst employs 10,300 people in research and development with a research investment this year of more than £60 million.

Hoechst in Britain

Hoechst UK Ltd is an independent company within the international Hoechst group. Its British staff know their country, its problems, its people; and they realise where Hoechst know-how can inject into Britain's economy the experience gained by the parent company during more than a century in chemistry. In pharmaceuticals, for example, where Lasix – the modern diuretic – has revolutionised therapy for both man and animal. In veterinary medicine, where the traditions of Behringwerke are being carried forward by the research workers of International Serum Laboratories, part of Hoechst UK, who are engaged in the development and manufacture of bacterial vaccines and sera for farm animals, products exported to many parts of the world. In the textile industry, where Trevira polyester fibre has brought an entirely new concept to fashion. And where membrane structures from Trevira high tenacity fabric have at long last rendered outdoor events independent of the weather. Or in dyestuffs where experiments are proceeding to make the grass look greener in football stadiums and other sports arenas. Whether your problems are in plastics or paint raw materials, in dyestuffs or pigments, in fibres or pharmaceuticals, in agro-chemicals or films, Hoechst UK can help you promptly and efficiently.

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Troop cuts mission to Moscow

From RICHARD NORTON-TAYLOR : Brussels, Oct. 6

Fourteen out of the 15 NTO allies—France is the odd man out—today officially agreed to send a single explorer to Moscow to "determine as soon as possible, whether common ground exists for negotiations" on troop reductions with the Warsaw Pact. Signor Manlio Brosio, the outgoing secretary-general, will travel to the Soviet capital between now and November 15, to report back to the NATO Foreign Ministers before the end of the year.

Deputy Foreign Ministers of the NATO countries spent the past two days in Brussels discussing Signor Brosio's mandate. All indications are that they could agree only on the most general guidelines. These will involve the area to be covered by any future negotiations, what country should be involved, and what type of weapon should be included.

West Germany, for example, has made it clear that force reductions should not apply only in the two Germanies. They have evidently won their point. The new secretary-general, the former Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr Luns, uncharacteristically shielding questions at his first press conference, said the allies had agreed that troop reductions should "not be restricted to one country."

The general consensus is that the two military blocks should first concentrate on the central European area — essentially Germany — with only those countries directly involved in the defence of that area negotiating in the first instance. But Signor Brosio is likely to go to other Warsaw Pact and mutual capitals at a later date.

The NATO countries also avoided the prickly question of whether a conference on European security should be linked to discussion on troop level. Although the United States does not want such a link, West Germany, supported by Britain, would like ideally to merge the two issues. However, Dr Luns told journalists that a positive Moscow reaction to Signor Brosio would not influence Nato's views on a security conference.

His mission will allow the NATO allies to drag their feet on the troop question until they have clearer ideas about Soviet intentions as well as closer agreement among themselves. Above all the NATO countries — and especially the United States — want to give an impression of movement.

But while the Americans are worried about mounting domestic economic and political pressures, the European allies are concerned about their own security. Mr John Irwin, the US Under-Secretary of State, made it clear that Washington wanted to talk first about foreign troops stationed in Central Europe and then leave indigenous forces until later.

Mr Irwin also clearly implied that the Nixon Administration's pledge not to reduce GI strength in Europe unilaterally was conditional on the Europeans' reinforcing their own economic and military contributions. He said that both before and during any future East-West negotiations on troop reductions, the European allies should make "qualitative improvements in the Alliance defences."

Refugees total 9 million

New Delhi, October 6

India has had to curtail development programmes to look after East Pakistani refugees who are still crossing the border at the rate of 40,000 a day, the rehabilitation Ministry said today.

The Ministry said in a statement that 9,146,500 refugees had come to India since civil strife broke out in East Pakistan in March and their numbers had exerted a heavy financial strain.

The statement described foreign aid received by the Government for refugees as "rather insignificant." "It is high time that the international community should rise to the occasion and bear the entire expenditure incurred in providing relief," the statement said.

The Ministry also called on the international community to find an acceptable political settlement in East Pakistan so that the refugees could return home under credible guarantees of safety.

The Rehabilitation Minister, Mr Khadilkar, told a press conference that the refugee influx was likely to grow in the coming months because of food shortages and the absence of food distribution machinery in East Pakistan.

He said the Indian Government did not set any time limit for the return of the refugees. When it spoke of their returning home in six months, it had only wished that the Bengalis would be able to return in honour within that period.

"Actually, we do not see the end of the road at present," the Minister said. The Government was preparing to look after the refugees for an indefinite period.

But he also emphasised that India could not carry the burden for ever and would have to think of other means to ensure the return of the refugees. He did not elaborate.

Asked about suggestions that India and Pakistan should hold talks on rehabilitation, Mr Khadilkar said India could not enter discussions until a Government acceptable to the Bengalis in East Pakistan was in power.

The Ministry statement estimated the amount of money required for eight million refugees for six months at £232 millions. Against this, international aid promised totalled only £73 millions, and only a sixth of it had actually been received by the Government in cash and kind.

Gold role to end

From ANTHONY HARRIS, Washington, October 6

The American Administration is drafting legislation to raise the price of gold, but will at the same time submit measures to end the international rôle of gold over a period of years, according to informed sources here.

The Administration is now resigned to the idea that the gold price will have to go up as part of the deal to get new currency parities, but has no intention of re-opening the gold window and selling gold again at the new price, which is likely to be raised by about 5 per cent, to 36.75.

The proposal for an American initiative to end the monetary rôle of gold is designed to soften Congressional opinion, and make it clear that, as Mr John Connally, the Treasury Secretary, has already said, gold is not in the American view of any economic significance.

However, this move could result in a clash with the French, who see a continuing rôle for gold in world monetary affairs for the indefinite future.

Sources say that the two measures will be presented to Congress simultaneously if and when the Administration decides to do a deal on gold with the other trading countries.

Riad insists on withdrawal

From HELLA PICK : United Nations, October 6

EGYPT appeared to close no doors but neither did it shed much light on current Middle East peace negotiations, when Mr Mahmoud Riad, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, spoke before the General Assembly this morning.

Egypt, he said, would only consider interim arrangements with Israel that embody undertakings for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the territories occupied since the six-day war, and for the implementation of all the other provisions of the original Security Council resolution for a Middle East peace settlement. Mr Riad said Egypt would not accept "new interim arrangements which would secure the continued occupation of the territories which Israel seized in 1967." "That," he said, "would be a trap."

Israel's Foreign Minister, Mr Eban, in a speech made earlier during the general debate, had accepted the idea that a first pull-back from the Suez Canal would not be final. But he ruled out a return to the 1967 borders and insisted once again that a final settlement of frontiers must be negotiated between Israel and its Arab neighbours. Today Mr Riad rejected this proposition once again.

Nevertheless a major diplomatic effort is undoubtedly under way here to secure an interim agreement for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Suez Canal zone and the reopening of the waterway. This is a major American objective and almost the only area of US foreign policy in which Mr Rogers, the Secretary of State, is playing a direct active rôle. On Monday, Mr Rogers had said in the General Assembly that the opening of the canal had become a practical and attainable step.

US officials are pacing the corridors insisting that there is real progress. Experienced diplomats, who make it their business to smell out the realities behind the smoke screens, are only moderately optimistic, however. They believe there is some understanding in the making — the mere fact that Mr Riad did not threaten an end to the ceasefire is considered a healthy sign — but they are still not really convinced that a formal interim agreement is on the way.

The major points under negotiation for an interim agreement involve first the extent of Israeli withdrawal; secondly, the number of Egyptian personnel who cross the canal after Israeli withdrawal, and whether they should be police or military forces; thirdly, the extent of the commitment Israel is willing to make that the agreement would indeed be interim and that negotiation would continue on the basis of the Security Council resolution; and lastly, the nature of the international guarantees to accompany an interim agreement.

Mr Riad today revived two proposals which Israel has rejected in the past. He offered to discuss President Sadat's proposal for a partial Israeli withdrawal from the canal zone followed by occupation of the area by *Egyptian forces* and a second-stage commitment by Israel for complete withdrawal. He also declared his readiness to discuss the Jarring proposals of February, 1970, under which Egypt was asked to make a commitment to enter a peace agreement with Israel in return for a specific commitment from Israel to withdraw its forces from Egyptian territories to Egypt's old international frontiers.

Mr Riad added that the UAR would accept the idea of Security Council guarantees for a demilitarised zone, and for an international force to supervise a Middle East peace.

Mr Risd made his inevitable attack on the United States for giving military and economic support to Israel. Bnt it was fairly mild. Significantly, he made no mention of Cairo's relation with the Soviet Union and did not offer the customary acknowledgment of Soviet support for Egypt's position. He ended his long analysis of the Middle East situation on the same note that began it—"the leaders of Israel would be indulging in self-deception if they thought they could force the people of Egypt to surrender one inch of Egyptian territory."

● Apart from the Middle East conflict, Mr Riad dealt with s number of other international issues. He affirmed Cairo's support for the seating of the Peking Government as China's sole UN representative; described the programme submitted by the South Vietnam *Provisional Revolutionary* Government at the Paris talks as a "reasonable basis" for peace; demanded that aid to the "colonial and racist regimes in Southern Africa" be withheld by all countries; and called for increased international help for India coping with refugees from East Pakistan.

Mr Mahmoud Riad

Abortion campaign defeated

Strasbourg, October 6

An attempt to persuade member Governments of the 17-nation Council of Europe to relax their laws on abortion failed here today when the supporters of a draft resolution on the subject withdrew it after it had become clear that they would be defeated.

The draft called for legalised abortion on therapeutic, legal, and serious social grounds, the free sale of contraceptives, and sex education in schools. But it encountered sharp opposition from Catholic Social Democrats in a debate in the council's Parliamentary Consultative Assembly.

An amendment by the British Catholic Member of Parliament Mr Norman St John-Stevas that would have removed the section on abortion from the resolution was defeated when the Assembly split 45-45. But this made it clear that the pro-abortion faction was not going to win the two-thirds majority it needed to have its resolution approved.

The resolution and an accompanying report will now go back to council committees before returning to the assembly for a vote next year.

Mr Piet Dankert, a Dutch Socialist, who wrote the report for the council's committee on population and refugees and who was the driving force behind the move for freer abortion legislation, said he hoped "spirits would have moved" by then.

Each year, between two and three million women in Europe had illegal abortions which were often harmful, but which, for them, were at present the only method of family planning.

Mr Dankert cited the following figures: France, 300,000 to 400,000 illegal abortions a year for 700,000 live births; Italy and Austria, one abortion for every live birth; Netherlands, 20,000 to 50,000 abortions for 240,000 births; Turkey, 500,000 illegal abortions a year resulting in 10,000 deaths; Luxembourg, 3,000 to 5,000 abortions for 5,000 live births. — Reuter.

Regime angry

The Greek Government is understood to have told the United States Envoy to Greece, Mr Henry Tasca, that his recent contacts with political opponents of the regime were not compatible with international practice. During a visit to Paris, Mr Tasca met self-exiled polititical leader Constantine Karamanlis.

Negotiations an essential condition, says Israel

From WALTER SCHWARZ : Jerusalem, October 6

"We look to Cairo, not Washington, for signs of progress towards reopening the Suez Canal," said an Israeli official today. He was expressing Israel's slightly irritated reaction to Mr Rogers's latest attempts to throw light on the subject.

The Israelis complain that Mr Rogers has done nothing, either in public or behind the scenes, to clear away the disagreement on the purpose of the arrangement. For Israel, it is an arrangement for opening the canal — plus any beneficial side-effects in improving the atmosphere. For the Egyptians, it is one stage in automatic and total Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, linked to a timetable, without negotiation.

The Israelis feel that to concede this point would be to throw away their whole bargaining position and their strategic gain from the six-day war.

What irritates them is the feeling that Egypt might well be on the way to a change of heart about the interim agreement, but that over-anxious attempts to meet it by well-meaning third parties will let them off the hook. This was precisely the objection to Dr Jarring's attempt last February to put down on paper possible "areas of agreement" and get both parties to sign.

Mr Eban, the Israeli Foreign Minister, went out of his way in New York to emphasise that Israel will not regard an "interim" line in Sinai as permanent, and he threw out a new hint that even in Sharm el-Sheikh and its approaches — the only part of Sinai the Israelis say they want to keep — some form of "presence" short of sovereignty might be acceptable. But all this has to be negotiated, and the central Israeli fear is that if Mr Rogers allows himself to be won round to the doctrine of automatic withdrawal according to a timetable, then no negotiation will take place and peace will be further off than ever.

The six points which Mr Rogers presented to the United Nations General Assembly are seen here as a restatement of points of agreement — and in some cases of disagreement — that have been thrashed out months ago.

The most objectionable to the Israelis is his second point, that a ceasefire accompanying the interim accord cannot be permanent. It is a logical enough point. But a limited ceasefire is seen here as involving the sort of withdrawal timetable, against a deadline, that precludes negotiation.

Mr Rogers's reference to the need for adequate supervisory machinery is a point the Israelis have themselves made. Nor would they object to the presence of Egyptian "personnel" on the East bank of the canal, provided they were civilians. The objection to soldiers is twofold: the fear of military "trickery" of the kind that vitiated the original ceasfire last August, and the continuing hope that a final peace agreement will provide for the demilitarisation of the whole of Sinai, which would be harder to effect if Egyptian troops were there to start with.

But Israel's irritation is still a long way from despondency. While there are differing opinions here about Israeli terms for a final settlement, there is total agreement that the proposals made last April by Israel are reasonable and in Egypt's interest as well as Israel's. There is still hope that Mr Rogers and his assistant, Mr Sisco, will in the end do the homework they seem so far to have neglected and go to Cairo to win approval for acceptable terms.

Nor is there undue worry about the stalled supply of Phantom planes from the Pentagon. Here, as in Washington, the military balance is still seen as comfortably in Israel's favour. And few Israelis doubt that if this should change they will get their Phantoms quickly enough.

Petals for peace

PEACE PILOT Swami Vishnu Davandanda flew safely over the Suez Canal yesterday, scattered flowers and peace pamphlets over the Kantara area, and disappeared in the direction of Cairo, Israeli soldiers in the area reported.

With his co-pilot, Bren Jacobson, 28, of New York, the 43-year-old Indian-born peace seeker took off from Lydda aboard his single-engine Piper Apache saying: "People die for war, they don't die for peace."

Plan of action by Arab Federation

By ANTHONY McDERMOTT

The first meeting of the Presidential Council of the newly formed Federation of Arab Republics ended yesterday in Cairo after three days of talks. The leaders of the member countries — Presidents Sadat of Egypt, Gadafy of Libya, and Assad of Syria reportedly approved plans aimed at military and political coordination among their countries.

If the three countries have agreed on a coordinated plan it will be a remarkable achievement for they have differing attitudes towards, and differing degrees of involvement in, the conflict with Israel.

Attitudes

Egypt favours working towards a settlement but has said the problem must be solved peacefully or militarily by the end of the year. Libya and Syria tend towards the more hostile military solution. At the same time Egypt has attempted to bring about agreement between the Jordanian authorities and the Palestinian guerrillas, while Syria and Libya have broken relations with Jordan over the issue.

In a parallel move, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League, Sayid Nofal, said yesterday that 14 of the League's members had approved a joint working paper aimed at concerting their military and political strategy against Israel. Algeria, Morocco and Oman were yet to approve the paper. There should now be enough Arab plans to go round.

Apart from considering political problems of the Middle East, much of the three days' the FAR meeting has been taken up with the details of Federation's workings. President Sadat was elected the first chairman and Cairo made the capital. Yesterday informed sources said the formation of a twelve-man Federal Cabinet was discussed. In the field of foreign policy, the three countries agreed to keep separate seats at the United Nations and to maintain their diplomatic representation in foreign capitals.

The Egyptian Vice-President, Hussein El-Shafei who had been acting as the FAR's spokesman, said that the three leaders yesterday approved plans for setting up a Federal Cabinet, the creation of a foreign policy council, and a report by the Egyptian War Minister on military coordination and for an economic and social council.

Political sources said that the names of appointees to the committees were also reviewed and that the three countries had agreed to pay equal shares to the budget of the FAR. The Presidential Council has also invited Arab musicians to compose a federal anthem and artists to design a flag.

Cemetery workers strike ends

From our Correspondent

San Francisco, October 6

A four-month strike of cemetery workers which has blocked the burial of more than 1,800 bodies ended today. The 230 workers were back at their jobs digging graves and shrubbery at the 11 cemeteries in Colma, the suburban town south of San Francisco. Space-conscious San Francisco has only the national cemetery. Others were moved decades ago, mostly to Colma.

Cemetery officials estimate it may require six weeks to bury all the bodies, now stored in mortuaries. Many of the bodies had to receive additional embalming treatment during a heatwave last month.

Workers last night ratified their new contract which raises their present daily pay of $34.20 to $45.40 in February, 1974. They also obtain new health and pension benefits, an extra week's holiday after 15 years.

Krag says he has support

From our Correspondent

Copenhagen, October 6

The Danish Social Democrat leader, Mr Jens Otto Krag, said today he had sufficient support to form a Government to replace the three-party coalition of the Centre Right which lost support at the recent elections.

The outgoing Prime Minister, Mr Hilmar Braunsgaard, resigned today after the result of the poll in the Faroe Islands had been declared. They will allow Mr Krag to form a minority Government.

Mr Krag, a former Prime Minister, is expected to announce his Cabinet at the weekend after a meeting of his Parliamentary group and the party executive.

In the Faroe elections, one Social Democrat and one Independent were re-elected. The poll had been deferred so that fishermen could vote.

DAN MORGAN reports on one of the more unwelcome results of Poland's 'other revolution'

Too few roofs in Warsaw

The rebuilding of Poland's capital city, a hushed and awesome field of rubble in 1945, has been an inspiration to the world. Foreigners are impressed with the scale of the effort. Americans are struck by the absence of the "economic neighbourhoods" that divide their own cities into ghettoes: Europeans are charmed by the careful restoration of the old town.

Yet Warsaw 1945 and Warsaw today do have something in common. There is still not enough housing. In the view of at least some of the younger architects there is also a lack of daring and an absence of concern for man in the city's urban planning.

Housing, and in a broader framework the entire urban environment, remains East Europe's major problem and a potential breeding ground for tension and even unrest. In the list of grievances submitted by the striking workers of the Polish Baltic ports last winter, inadequate housing stood near the top. This situation highlighted one of the most glaring failures of the Communist government of Europe.

Poland's new leader, Edward Gierek, seems well aware of the connection between overcrowded housing conditions and instability. He is giving priority to rectifying years of neglect and his regime aims to increase housing construction by 25 per cent more than the targets originally set for 1971 to 1975.

What is interesting about the urban scene in Poland today is that a new generation is maturing which did not see its country in ruins, and which is weary of hearing its parents laud the post-war accomplishments and tell what it was like to live in rubble. Young married couples want their own flat, and kitchens with windows. And this new generation, the product of the 1940s baby boom, is the largest in history and will pose an unprecedented demand for new accommodation.

Why is it that a Socialist regime, with sweeping central authority, no competition from private landholders, communal ownership of property, and plenty of open space, has been unable to satisfy the housing needs of its population?

One reason is that no European country was more devastated in the war than Poland.

Secondly is the priority assigned by the Communist regime to industrial development, at the expense of all else. This scheme of priorities has now reached a point of diminishing returns. The shortage of housing in key centres means "dead" townships must be kept alive artificially to slow the exodus to the city, and that educational and factory facilities cannot be used to capacity.

Thirdly, and not least, Poland has been hit by what students of communism have called "the other revolution" — the revolution of urbanisation. Since 1946, the total of East Europeans living in cities and towns has increased by 16.8 million. More than half of East Europe now lives in these centres.

Paradoxically the severe housing shortage is one reason why the regimes have been reluctant to pour money into mechanisation of agriculture, which they fear might hasten the rural exodus. In turn, the lack of modern machinery has sometimes made food scarce and expensive and has indirectly increased the frustrations of urban residents.

It is hard to measure the scope of the crisis in human terms, but it seems self-evident that it has kept marriage rates low and divorce and abortion rates high.

While apartment rents are to some degree correlated with the site and the services provided, there is still a wide gap between incomes and rents. In fact, it is difficult to ascertain who really pays the bill for housing in Poland, as heavily subsidised is the industry and so complex are the financial arrangements.

But the idea of restructuring rents, or of creating a "free" housing market in which prices were pegged to laws of supply and demand, has caused much ideological anguish. A number of people, including some progressives, oppose this as the first step toward widening differences in Poland between "rich" and "poor." Yugoslavia's experiment with a "free" market imposed on a system of cheap, public housing has indicated that unpleasant symptoms such as rent-gouging and wider gaps between different strata can arise.

But critics have noted in print that Poland's supposed egalitarian housing structure is something of a myth. In some cases well-to-do Poles are paying tiny rents only because they live in older, rent-controlled flats.

Moreover, sociological studies in Warsaw have picked up a nascent stratification of neighbourhoods. This has been traced by studies of car density. Though the Warsaw average is 40 cars per 1,000 inhabitants, some of the city's neighbourhoods have as few as 15, while wealthier areas have 80.

The more affluent can also accelerate the acquisition of a flat by making their down payment in convertible Western currency.

For these reasons, a number of voices are calling for some kind of a new system that would fix realistic values on all housing.

The essence of the housing dilemma is whether man or the planners will be the starting point for creating the Socialist urban complexes of the future. It is a dilemma all too familiar in the West; and some of the younger urban specialists in Warsaw feel that their parents are unimaginatively copying the mistakes of the West.

Younger people do not belittle the accomplishments of their parents in rebuilding Warsaw from rubble, but they say that Poland, which has produced great architects and engineers, should raise its ambitions. They may have a point in common with Mr Gierek.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

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BIRTHS

BOSNELL.—On October 5 at South Bank Nursing Home, Worcester, to CAROLYN (nee Collinge) and JOHN, a son (John James).

MYERSON.—To NORMA (Mendelson) and RALPH, at Hope Hospital, Salford, a son (Simon Geoffrey), a brother for Nicola and Juliet. 58 Upper Park Road, Salford 7.

SLINGER.—On October 5, 1971, to CATHERINE (née Goold) and PETER, a son, 21 Simmondley Lane, Glossop.

ENGAGEMENTS

CLEMINSON—WILLIS.—The engagement is announced between CHRISTINE, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank WILLIS, of 77 Lea Crescent, Stretford, Lancs., and BRUCE, son of Mr and Mrs Paul CLEMINSON, of 4 Woodridings Avenue, Batch End, Middlesex.

DEATHS

OLIVER.—On October 5, 1971, in hospital, and at 40 Parsonage Road, Withington, RONALD FRANK, aged 85 years, the dearly loved husband of Edith OLIVER and dear father of Marjorie, father-in-law of Elli and loved grandfather of Lesley. No flowers please. Service and committal at Manchester Crematorium on Friday, October 8 at 12.30 p.m. Inquiries to William Peacock. 061-445 3397.

DEATHS (continued)

CEARMAN.—October 2nd, 1971, suddenly, ETHEL, beloved wife of DONALD, and mother of Eirene, Rosalind and Peter. Formerly lecturer at London University Institute of Education, aged 76. No flowers. Enfield Crematorium, Friday, 11 a.m.

Acknowledgment

NORRIDGE.—Mrs Ann Perkins and family and Miss Janet Bewick wish to thank sincerely all relatives and friends for their kind expressions of sympathy, letters of condolence, donations to St Clement's Church, and beautiful flowers received during their sad loss. All letters will be answered personally. Many thanks also to Rev D. Bonner and the clergy of St Clement's Church for their comforting ministrations. 4 The Thorns, Manchester 21.

NOWES.—The relatives of the late Noel Charlotte NOWES, desire to express their sincere thanks to all friends and neighbours, also grateful thanks to colleagues of National Women's Teachers Union and all at Chorlton Junior School, for kind thoughts, letters of condolence, and beautiful floral tributes received during their sad bereavement; also the Rev. J. T. Annet, for his kind ministrations, and all who attended the service; also the nursing staff, Ward 5B, Withington Hospital, and district nurses for their devoted attention. 8 Beech Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

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C. A. J. N. O'SULLIVAN.
October 7, 1971.

THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER ASSURANCE SOCIETY

A special General Meeting of members will be held at the registered office, 66 Horseferry Road, London S.W.1, on Thursday, October 28, at 3 pm.

Business:

(a) to confirm the appointment by the Committee of Management of Messrs. S. [illegible] T. J. Wrigley and S. J. Chapman.

(b) to consider amendments to the Society's Rules.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

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HOME NEWS

Destruction of trees authorised to stem Dutch elms disease

By CAMPBELL PAGE

In a drastic effort to check the spread of Dutch elm disease, the Government yesterday gave local authorities the power to enter private property and order diseased trees to be cut down by the owner at his own expense.

Alternatively, councils may fell the trees themselves and send the bill to the owner. The Forestry Commission is offering up to £250,000 to meet the administrative expenses of local authorities. Before yesterday's announcement of the enabling order under the Plant Health Act local authorities could only try to persuade owners to have diseased trees felled and burned.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said he had signed the order after receiving the results of a survey by the Forestry Commission. This showed that in the region mainly affected—south of a line from Birmingham to the Wash—nearly 750,000 elms were dead or dying, and a further 1.4 million had slight to moderate infection. The total number of elms in the region is nearly 18 million.

The figures for dead or dying trees in the worst affected counties are: Essex 109,000; Gloucestershire 98,000; Worcestershire 77,000; Kent 66,000; Suffolk 42,000; Herefordshire 26,000; Sussex 21,000; and Hampshire 57,000.

The National Farmers' Union said the order placed "a heavy and unfair burden on owners, particularly farmers," who would face tremendous cost if the estimated 392,000 dying trees in hedgerows had to be removed. Compensation should be paid, it said, to cover the costs.

"Action has been taken almost too late; it will need a lot more constructive and effective action than this if the elm is to be saved in this country," the NFU said.

Mr Prior said that felling badly infected trees would remove the breeding ground of the beetles which spread the disease. The culprit is the elm bark beetle, *scolytus scolytus*, which carries fungus spores. This fungus produces a substance which gums the sap vessels, and causes the tree to wither and die.

The Forestry Commission said identification of affected trees, which got harder in the winter, was now urgent. "Every effort should be made to mark dead or dying trees before the leaf fall so that they can be felled during the winter," the commission said. "No felling licence is required for dead trees."

Research into the disease is continuing at the commission's department in Farnham, Surrey. A member of the research staff, Dr John Gibbs, is to visit the Netherlands soon to study experiments on the virulence of the fungus and on breeding elms resistant to the disease.

Mr Rodney Whittaker, secretary of the Timber Growers' Organisation, said yesterday it was important to get the trees felled and the bark off before April, when the elm bark beetle started to fly. "Farmers and landowners should be able to recover the cost of felling from the sale of the timber, which often remains good under the outer diseased layer," he said.

Mr George Howard, president of the Country Landowners' Association, has asked Mr Prior to give financial help to people who suffer severe losses by having to fell trees at a time when they are difficult or impossible to sell.

"Many diseased trees stand in the gardens of people with neither the physical ability to do the work themselves nor the means to employ others, even in the doubtful event of sufficient contractors being available," he said.

Surgeon blamed for dose error

...hospital and a senior surgeon were criticised by a coroner yesterday after he had heard a 13-month-old baby died after being injected with 10 times the normal amount of a drug.

John Barker, the Waltham-London, coroner said: "I find it difficult to understand how the doctor managed to make a mistake about the level of drug in the syringe . . . milligram must have half of it. I suppose mistakes can be made.

"I have a whole series of mistakes made by the doctor and hospital but I am not satisfied that it was criminal negligence which brought about the death." He recorded a verdict of misadventure.

Student Nurse Enid Allden, who prepared the injection said she was authorised by Dr Ahmed Souidan, senior house surgeon at Queen Mary's hospital, Stratford, East London, when the baby, Terry Carter, became restless after an operation.

"I brought it back and he told me to put a milligram of it in a syringe and then to insert it into the right thigh."

Nurse Allden said she had never used this drug before and was unaware that it was 10 times the usual amount.

The theatre superintendent, Mrs Kalzani Phillip, noticed that the doctor had written down 0.1 milligram as being the amount given. "I told Dr Sondan that the drug inserted was much higher and that I was going to tell the ward sister. He replied: 'Don't tell her, I'll look after him.'"

In court Dr Souidan strongly denied the conversation: "To the best of my recollection I do not remember the conversation," he said. "Before the nurse injected the drug she did hold a syringe before my eyes for me to check. My main attention was to the baby and I only glanced at the syringe. I told her to go ahead with the injection."

The North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board said later that the inquest's finding would be put before the senior medical staff of the hospital.

Terry's mother, Mrs Carol Carter, aged 21, of Plymouth Road, Canning Town, said she intended to sue the hospital.

Police opposed to vice investigation

...ice criticised yesterday a proposed unofficial investigation into prostitution. The investigation has been approved by Wolverhampton North-east Labour Party.

Councillors and other helpers intend to "pick up" women to talk about prostitution in the town. They claim the problem in Wolverhampton is worse than in the other four Black Country boroughs put together.

Edwin Solomon, chief constable of the West Midlands, said: "I cannot see the need for such an investigation. Police officers in Wolverhampton are aware of the areas of prostitution and apply the law when ever they can. They have had a lot of success in dealing with activities of this kind."

Councillor John Bird, deputy leader of the Wolverhampton Labour Group, said: "We accept that the police are trying to do their best, but this is a different kind of inquiry. All be police do is move the problem on."

Behind the scenes yesterday at the Horse of the Year Show, Wembley

Classroom 'no place for telling family secrets'

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

Social studies for children from eight to 13 need not work outwards from a child's own experience, according to a Schools Council working paper published today. Sensitive subjects such as the family should be approached indirectly.

In an important study on a part of the school curriculum which includes conventional history and conventional geography, as well as approaches not regularly provided for this age group, a research team led by Dr Denis Lawton, of the London University Institute of Education, argues that social relationships for the eight to 13 age group are widely neglected.

For sensitive topics such as the family, social class, occupation, religion, race, and authority at home and school, the team recommends that the normal teaching procedure—setting learning securely on the basis of a child's own experience—should often be ignored.

"We do not recommend that a project entitled 'My Family,' or something similar, be tackled by children in our age range," it says, "and certainly not that it be started by the teacher asking a number of questions about the child's family.

"We think that, on this topic, comparative studies of families in other societies, or at other times, have much to offer as a basis for later work, perhaps at CSE level, on the modern family in Britain."

Study should be as objective as possible, rather than related to the families of pupils in the class.

The paper adds: "We do not say that such topics should be artificially ignored; indeed, they often cannot be; but we are strongly opposed to their being treated in a way that compels children to expose publicly feelings and relationships they may regard as very private and personal."

The ethical and pedagogic problem raised here is of the highest significance. On the one side, there are legitimate privacies of both children and families to be respected; on the other, there is the awful threat of irrelevant academicism, with its evasion of reality.

There are adults around who filled notebooks on the reproduction of rats and rabbits in the name of sex education for humans.

Schools Council Working Paper 39. Evans/Methuen Educational, £1.50.

Prisons policy 'inept'

By our own Reporter

Prison officers fear that the policy of dispersing dangerous prisoners throughout selected prisons is leading to a real danger that the less scrupulous prisoners will eventually exercise greater control than the prison administration.

The Prison Officers' Association criticising the dispersal policy as foolhardy and inept, said in its staff magazine that people who manipulate others when they are at large "find opportunities galore for similar action in the artificial society behind bars."

It is necessary, says the association, to segregate the weak from the bad and the bad from the dangerous, with a regime tailored to suit. "Lumping them all together might salve the conscience of those who believe dangerous criminals will become passive through permanent contact with less violent people, but it just does not and cannot work that way."

The much-publicised Scotland Yard officers who advocated a harsher line with dangerous criminals gave the public a ready-to-wear credo which satisfied the natural desire to punish, says the association. No mention was made of the prison officers, who would have to carry out such a policy.

"One is left to assume that once the public was satisfied that violent criminals were being subjected for a long time to the rigours of a harsh regime, prison officers would have to take their chances with the sort of reaction this would provoke with the inmate population.

"There was no mention of special powers to protect prison staffs . . . no solution beyond the unspoken impression that prison officers are as expendable in containing criminals as policemen have now become in catching them."

The law, it claims, is on the horns of a dilemma: in the old days, hard labour failed to stop a rising crime rate; and contemporary long sentences are proving just as ineffective. "It is difficult to imagine that a combination of the worst features of both systems would produce anything better or more humanising."

The association says it has been committed for years to the concept of rehabilitating prisoners but recognised that there was a hard core which was beyond redemption and had to be treated accordingly, and separately.

This did not amount to facing two ways at once. "All we do is recognise that people differ in temperament, attitude, and action, and we believe that there is more middle ground than the critics from either end of the penal spectrum care to recognise."

A twitch on the line

By our own Reporter

Working conditions in headmasters' studies are being inspected, but not those in the classroom, Mr E. W. Ward, the chief public health inspector of the London borough of Redbridge, said at the Association of Public Health Inspectors conference at Eastbourne yesterday that this resulted from anomalies in the Factories Act and the Offices and Shops Act.

The two acts should be replaced by one, and the responsibility for the inspection of places of employment—at present divided between central and local government—should be centred on the proposed new larger authorities.

In many cases the differences between offices and factories had almost been eliminated, Mr Ward said. Many offices had become highly mechanised, often with more machines than were found in some factories. However, some work places still looked like penitentiaries, and Dartmoor Prison looked uncommonly like a northern mill.

Workers needed to be educated to interpret for themselves the legislation, regulations, orders, and advice that flowed in a constant stream from a succession of benign Governments.

But, whatever was done, patterns of human behaviour would not change and trouble would always come in most unexpected ways, as in the case of the Fiat workforce in Italy. About 20,000 — 15 per cent of the workers — stayed at home daily because, they claimed, assembly line work diminished their sexual prowess and induced a nervous twitch.

Conversely, workers in the municipal sewers at Brighton had a most superior working environment, visited by hundreds of people a year.

Mr Ward supported the move to establish an employment medical advisory service. He said it would be concerned with all medical aspects of employment

Airmiss increase worries pilots

By JOHN O'CALLAGHAN

Airline pilots are "deeply anxious" over the growth in the number of "air-misses" over Britain. The Department of Trade and Industry today reports that dangerous near misses in 1970 rose to 11. The number in 1969 was four.

Near misses are put in three categories: "dangerous," "likely to provoke anxiety," and "undesirably close." There were 185 reports under all categories in 1970, 161 in 1969, and 156 in 1968.

Captain Laurie Taylor, chairman of the British Airline Pilots' Association, said he would write to the Department expressing members' deep anxiety about the increase. BALPA claimed: "The report indicates a trend we have been forecasting for the past two years. The present air traffic control environment is totally unsuited to cope with the number of air traffic movements over Britain."

Pilots want an electric map in aircraft which will show them in visual form exactly where they are, in relation both to the ground and to other aircraft. They complain that the new Mediator system of area control does not provide this.

Although the total number of air misses grows steadily with the increase in aircraft movements, the number of dangerous misses fluctuates widely—which may reflect the amount of publicity given to misses.

The Department encourages confidential reports from pilots who experience a miss. As the yardsticks are vague, the pilots' anxiety may sometimes be reflected in the numbers of reports filed.

Accidents to light aircraft rose steeply in 1970. The Department's air accident survey states that 119 accidents in 1969 increased to 157 last year. But the safety of general aviation has improved from 45 accidents for every 100,000 hours flown in 1963 to 25.2 accidents for the same number of hours in 1970.

Safety in the air for passengers continues to improve. For scheduled flights in 1970 there were fewer than 0.4 accidents for every 100,000 passengers carried.

There were 13 notifiable accidents involving public transport aircraft in 1970, two of them fatal; in 1969 there were 10 accidents in this category, one fatal.

Round-the-clock radio hint

The possibility of round-the-clock radio was raised yesterday by Mr Chataway, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. He was speaking on the first birthday programme of BBC Radio London, and said: "I think that it's a question of public demand, and if there is a substantial un-met demand, then I think that in principle there ought to be broadcasting around the clock."

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Outlook good for atomic power stations

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

The prospects of getting electricity from nuclear fusion are looking up, according to Sir John Hill, chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. A review of the research programme at Culham is coming, and the gradual five-year cut-back announced in 1967 may be reversed.

Introducing the AEA's latest annual report, Sir John said "very good progress is now being made in fusion, and although the problems still to be solved before a fusion reactor can be constructed are formidable, we are in no doubt that work directed to this end should continue to be firmly supported."

More international cooperation is being considered, and Sir John said: "The time will come in a few years when a much larger experiment will be required to advance the fusion programme." Similar optimism was expressed by the Americans at the world conference on nuclear power in Geneva last month.

The experiment would be a multimillion pound project, and the authority is examining whether it should go ahead itself or form a joint venture with other countries.

Dr Walter Marshall, director of the authority's research group, and of Harwell, said: "We are looking to a high degree of international collaboration." Culham cost £4.1 millions last year, only 70 per cent of the 1967 level and considerably less than Russia and the US are spending.

Britain and Russia have been cooperating in fusion research for some years, and Dr Marshall was "quite sure" that this would continue.

Sir John, commenting on the spy expulsions, said: "I don't think we have been implicated in any way at all. None of our staff is involved."

The nuclear scientist shown on television leaving a message at a dead letter box for a Russian spy was "not one of ours, if he was a nuclear scientist."

Apart from fusion, atomic energy projects were becoming more and more international because of their size and British entry into the Common Market would be a stimulus to this, Sir John said.

The authority itself has been slimmed down dramatically this year to a staff of fewer than 20,000—because of the hiving off at the end of the financial year of more than 9,000 to British Nuclear Fuels and the Radiochemical Centre. These two companies are owned by the Authority, but up to 49 per cent of the shares are likely to be floated on the market next year.

Health hazards from radiation for Authority workers are no worse than the average for Britain as a whole, the report said. It also referred to sterilisation of food by radiation, and said that an application has now been made to clear irradiated meat for general consumption.

The cost of the Authority to the Government last year was £37 millions—£1 million less than forecast—after all its other incomes had been counted. These included £76 millions from sales of electricity, nuclear fuel, and isotopes—businesses which showed a net profit of £4.6 millions. Fuel and isotopes will not be in the next accounts because of the hiving off.

The civil research programme cost £58.5 millions, and the estimate for the total drain on the Exchequer by the Authority this year is £42 millions.

Row led to M3 death

By our Correspondent

A woman, who walked out of her home with her daughter, aged 11, after a domestic squabble, was killed by a vehicle which failed to stop on the M3, an inquest at Basingstoke, Hampshire, was told yesterday.

Mrs Valerie Makepeace, aged 29, a mother of nine who had been receiving treatment for fits of depression, was found lying dead beside the motorway near Basingstoke by Mr Kenneth Bess, of Norwood Green, Southall, Middlesex. He and his wife had seen a little girl lying in the inside lane. He swerved on to the hard shoulder to avoid hitting her, then saw the crumpled body of a woman.

A Home Office pathologist, Dr Peter Pullar, said Mrs Makepeace, of Merton Road, Reading, Berkshire, had died within minutes of multiple injuries.

PC Trevor Evans told the inquest that he had spotted Mrs Makepeace and her daughter Kim earlier on the A30. He told Mrs Makepeace that it was dangerous to be out on the road at that time of night and offered her a lift—but she just moved off.

A lorry driver, Mr Ernest Williams, of Southampton, said he had asked whether he could help the couple who were wandering in the middle of the road. But Mrs Makepeace paid no attention.

Her husband, Mr Peter Makepeace, said the row which had led to his wife walking out had been nothing more than a "domestic squabble." Kim, who received hospital treatment for shock, was now back home, he added.

The coroner said: "There can be no doubt that Mrs Makepeace was struck by a passing vehicle. We are not able to trace the driver of that vehicle and, although there might not be any presumption of guilt on him, I think that if he was aware of this accident he should have stopped and offered assistance."

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The way to reduce pollution

Every industrial undertaking which is big enough should have a specialist team studying environmental problems, Mr F. E. Ireland, the chief alkali inspector at the Department of the Environment, says in his annual report, which was published yesterday. These teams, he says, should be headed by senior staff who could insist on environmental protection duties being carried out correctly.

The teams should also be able to make authoritative statements to public and press when things went wrong and amenities suffered. "Many works are operating in this way and the practice should be expanded," he says.

Since the first Alkali Act in 1863, the Inspectorate had cooperated with scheduled industries and had sought to guide works to find new and better ways of reducing pollution of the environment. They usually found themselves preaching to the converted when meeting representatives of large industrial organisations, trade associations, and nationalised industries, or when addressing conferences.

"The messages need to go much deeper," Mr Ireland says. They needed to go to all those mainly smaller companies who could not attend or be represented at conferences, and to go "all the way down the research, development, administration, and operational lines, right down to the shopfloor."

Careful watch was being kept on developments in sea dispersal of chemical wastes. Some difficult wastes from the Continent were taken into the North Sea where they were burned in an incinerator while the ship sailed into the wind.

Shore authorities were in constant radio contact and warned other ships to keep away from the area. As far as possible, the exercise was carried out away from the shipping lanes.

Works blast 'human error'

Human error was probably responsible for an explosion which wrecked a brickworks near Lichfield in July, but the blame could not be put on any one person, Dr William Vickers, deputy coroner for East Staffordshire, decided at an inquest at Burton-on-Trent yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was returned on James Leech, aged 40, a maintenance worker, of Piper Croft, Lichfield.

Refugee aid

A call for the British Government to grant £25 millions annually to combat the growing refugee problem in India and impending famine in East Pakistan was yesterday made by the Roman Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace.

Angels at bottom of the Garden

By Dennis Barker

BLACK-JACKETED young men, police, members of the Underground, and fruit porters fought it out in Covent Garden yesterday. It was a literary press conference, Hells Angels style.

"Buttons" — otherwise 23-year-old Peter Welsh, described as the president of the only Hells Angels Chapter in England chartered by the original San Francisco Hells Angels—left his Greenwich commune in an old rented house to talk about his biography, published today.

By the end of the proceedings, police vans were taking people to Bow Street police station, where five men and four women were later released on bail after being variously charged with assaulting a member of the public, assaulting the police, and obstructing the highway.

It all began as the press conference was breaking up. Angels and porters were exchanging fairly good-natured badinage on the pavements.

The three leaders were with their motor cycles, which had been left on the pavement. When the police inquired why, and asked one Hells Angel to move on, a policeman got pushed. Within seconds, practically everyone was weighing in.

Neither Buttons nor the Chapter secretary, Uncle Nick, nor the Sergeant-at-Arms, called Tramp were in the fighting. They stood by peacefully while police tried to move the Hells Angels from the pavement.

Buttons himself is not the expected archetype of the Hells Angel. He has a pale round face, a small pink mouth, and a well-trimmed beard, though his biceps are like anyone else's thighs. He made his entrance on a noisy motorcycle; forearms bare and wearing a sheepskin hat.

But at the press conference he said the leadership of his Chapter was due to his "understanding."

He was a restrained and diplomatic figure by contrast with Uncle Nick who belched, drank sherry and vodka out of bottles, asked the more attractive girl reporters where they came from, and said: "I believe in the English race, because it is tops." The press conference was held at 43 King Street, an arts laboratory associated with the—usually left wing—Underground.

Buttons claimed that the worst insult imaginable was to come face to face with other groups claiming to be real Hells Angels. (There are about 20 groups in England, including the Wolverhampton group.) The Sergeant-at-Arms said that anyone wearing false deathshead insignia would have it ripped from his back. If they didn't succeed in ripping it from their backs, they would go back and kill them.

The philosophy of Buttons, quoted in his biography, is: "We are prepared to kill, maim, or break anyone who crosses us. . . . Our sole responsibility is to ourselves. To get drunk, doped up, and ride hellbent and carefree as fast and recklessly as we desire down any highway however dangerous."

In practice, according to Angels at the press conference, the mode of life at the Greenwich chapter house is not always at such a dangerous intensity. Men are promiscuous within the group, but tend to look after and support one woman. About half the chapter have outside jobs.

Buttons has a son of three, Michael, at the mention of whose name his voice softens as any other father's might. Does Buttons expect Michael to grow up among the Angels? He does. Does he expect to be still a Hells Angel at 50? Yes, he does, though most are in the early twenties.

Uncle Nick, who with his public school education is regarded as a philosopher of the group, chips in: "As they get older they get wiser. You can have a wise Angel."

Their present wisdom includes fighting other pretenders to Angel exclusivity—not with guns, but only fists, bottles, straps, belts, wrenches, and iron bars. Buttons, however, claims to have been shot at. He has been in detention and Borstal, usually for having offensive weapons.

Buttons pronounces himself happy with the biography compiled by an Underground writer, Jamie Mandelkau, under the title "Buttons: the Making of a President" (Open Gate Books £2.5, Sphere paperback 30p).

Mr Mandelkau reciprocates the feeling up to a point: "The good thing to come out of it is that they are grouping together as a group, taking care of each other and therefore not being a burden on the rest of us. They are loyal to one another and live their lives apart. The only way we would need to come in contact with them would be to approach them."

● Buttons, Uncle Nick, and Tramp at the press conference

Secrets Act 'bad law'

Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, is a "bad piece of legislation upon what should be the legitimate communication of news of public interest," the Press Council says in a memorandum to the Franks Committee released yesterday.

The council proposes that it should be abolished and nothing put in its place.

The committee of inquiry into the operation of Section 2, which was appointed by the Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, is under the chairmanship of Lord Franks and is broadly representative of all political parties, broadcasting and the press, and men with long experience on the official side of government.

After suggesting the abolition of the section, the Press Council in its memorandum says that if anything is put in its place, it should be legislation to ensure, with a degree of certainty always lacking in the original section, that matters detrimental to the security of the nation, as opposed to the interests of the Government of the day, were not spread abroad;

That, insofar as it may be possible, what is put in the place of Section 2 should be carefully defined and based upon a far narrower security classification;

The burden of proof that conduct giving rise to a charge under the Act was, or should have reasonably been expected to have been, detrimental to the security of the nation, should be borne by the prosecution; and

That proceedings under any section of the Act should be instituted by the Director of Public Prosecutions rather than the office of the Attorney-General.

The council says that this represents their views after taking into account opinions of a number of newspaper editors and others.

Section 2 was to be condemned because "it is drawn too wide, lacks certainty, is arbitrary and capricious in its application." A national newspaper editor had said that his defence correspondent breached the Act several times a week and often several times a day.

"Others have declared that breaches area a daily occurrence and, moreover, that it show no consistency.

"The section casts a shadow of fear over many Whitehall departments with the result that officials too readily refuse legitimate inquirers access to information the public should have. The few brave exceptions who find ways of helping journalists in their inquiries increase the uncertainties of the Act."

If there must be some substitution for Section 2, the Press Council strongly urges that it should be done in the light that involved a drastic revision of security classification.

In peril

The designation of matters as "secret" or "top secret" by someone of no more rank than an Under Secretary of State, with declassification reviews at the same level, might go some way to ensuring that the new section was invoked only when the security of the nation was genuinely imperilled.

If there were a revised version of Section 2, the burden of proof that the material was detrimental to the security of the nation, or ought reasonably to have been known to be so, should be borne by the prosecution.

Any decision to prosecute under the Act should be made by the Director of Public Prosecutions rather than by the Attorney-General so that the decision could be seen to have been removed entirely from the political arena and it became abundantly clear that the Act was not being used for the purpose of the party in power.

● Section 2 deals with the wrongful communication of information by anyone holding a position under the Crown. It covers any sketch, plan, model, article, note, document or information to any unauthorised person. It is also an offence for anyone willingly to receive such information.

Driving licences for life on way

By our own Reporter

One driving licence for life is proposed by the Department of the Environment.

The licensing authority workers could be cut by 350 and cost £1 million less. Change or not, licence issue is to be centralised at Swansea. The licence-for-life would phase in most conveniently with the completion of centralisation in 1973.

Staff will be kept to issue the once-only licence, to issue duplicate licences to those who change their address, and to those who want endorsements removed as the three-year time limit expires.

And it would deal with licences for people suffering from illnesses (controlled epilepsy is one) liable to make a significant difference to driving ability with the passage of time. These drivers would have a licence "for an appropriately limited period," which would still cost £1. An obligation to tell the licensing authority of a change in health likely to impair driving ability would, for the ordinary motorist, replace the present three-yearly declaration of fitness.

Mr John Peyton, the Minister for Transport Industries, has invited comments on the proposed scheme. The RAC and AA were broadly in favour. One of the problems needing an answer—judging by the tatty remnants that get passed about when licences are called for in court cases—is how to make a document that will last a lifetime.

Driving licences came in after the 1903 Motor Car Act and were to be renewed each year. Nobody at the Department of the Environment was quite sure why the licence was valid only for a year—"probably so that they could get a redeclaration of health." In 1935, the driving test overshadowed the medical hurdle as the main qualification to drive, and in 1956 the three-year licence was introduced.

Fischer loses a game

By LEONARD BARDEN

Bobby Fischer's record series of victories in international chess ended on Tuesday night when he lost the second game of his world title final eliminator against Tigran Petrosian, of the Soviet Union, in 32 moves. Before this game Fischer had won 13 games in succession in the world candidates' matches and 21 in a row against international opponents.

Petrosian beat his American opponent by the world champion Spassky's recommended formula of aiming for obscure complications unsuited to Fischer's classical style. The Russian gambitted a queen's side pawn in a sharply-played Grunfeld Defence, but in return secured a powerful centre which left Fischer's king stranded in mid-board and his rooks disunited.

Fischer counter attacked and queened a passed pawn to win a rook, but then the Russian's final thrust drove Fischer's king into the open board where he could avoid checkmate only by heavy material loss.

WHITE: PETROSIAN. BLACK: FISCHER

GRUNFELD DEFENCE.

1.	P-Q4	N-KB3	17. O-O	Q-R4
2.	P-QB4	P-KN3	18. Q-B2	P-B5
3.	N-QB3	P-Q4	19. P-B4	PxP
4.	B-B4	B-N2	20. P-B5	O-Q7
5.	P-K3	P-B4	21. O-R4 ch	K-B1
6.	PxBP	Q-R4		
7.	R-B1	N-K5	22. QR-Q1	Q-K7
8.	PxP	NxN	23. P-Q6	Q-R4
9.	Q-Q2	QxRP	24. P-R4	P-K7
10.	PxN	Q-R4	25. PxR	PxQR=Q
11.	B-B4	N-Q2	26. RxQ	QxKP
12.	N-K2	N-K4	27. R-KB1	P-B3
13.	B-R2	B-B4	28. Q-N3	K-N2
14.	BxN	BxB	29. Q-B7 ch	K-R3
15.	N-Q4		30. PxKP	P-B4
	OxP	R-K1	31. RxP	Q-Q5 ch
16.	NxB	PxN	32. K-R1	Resigns

Fischer won the first game of the match by clever endgame play. Petrosian sprung a prepared opening improvement on move 11 over a game in the Fischer v. Talmanov quarter-final match. Fischer took more than 20 minutes before taking the pawn, but a few moves later Petrosian apparently chickened out of sharp tactical play based on 16 . . . RxP. Fischer refused a draw on move 27 and, with Petrosian acutely short of time, scored with an outside passed pawn. At the end Petrosian resigned

WHITE: FISCHER. BLACK: PETROSIAN

SICILIAN, TAIMANOV VARIATION

1.	P-K4	P-QB4	21. P-B4	R-QB1
2.	N-KB3	P-K3	22. N-K4	QxQ
3.	P-Q4	PxP	23. PxQ	R-B7
4.	NxP	N-QR3	24. R-Q2	RxR
5.	N-N5	P-QN3	25. NxR	P-B4
6.	B-KR4	P-K4	26. PxP	R-K1
7.	B-K3	N-B3	27. R-K1	N-B7
8.	R-N5	R-K1	28. R-K2	N-Q5
9.	QN-B3	P-QR3	29. R-K3	N-B7
10.	BxN	PxB	30. R-R3	RxP
11.	N-R3	P-Q4	31. N-B7	RxP
12.	PxP	BxN	32. RxP	RxP
13.	NPxB	Q-R4	33. P-KR4	N-K6
14.	Q-Q2	O-O-O	34. RxP	R-Q8 ch
15.	B-B4	KR-N1	35. K-R2	R-QR8
16.	R-Q1	B-B4	36. P-R5	P-B5
17.	B-Q3	BxB	37. RxBP	RxP
18.	QxB	N-Q5	38. R-K4	NxP
19.	O-O	K-N1	39. K-N3	R-R4
20.	K-R1	QxRP	40. N-K5	Resigns

The score in the 12-game series is now 1-1 and the third game is scheduled for tonight.

JP ruling 'has party bias'

By our own Reporter

Mr David Stoddart, Labour MP for Swindon, has asked the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, to reconsider the interpretation of a new ruling which will stop some members of local political parties from becoming magistrates.

His request comes after members of the anonymous committees who select magistrates were told that paid and unpaid secretaries and agents of constituency parties would be barred.

In answer to a previous letter from Mr Stoddart, Lord Hailsham said that in the past only full-time paid agents had been barred. He had been asked to clarify the position and had decided that the office of secretary or agent was incompatible with the judicial function, if it was carried on in the constituency where the bench operated.

"They are too vulnerable to pressure in difficult cases and are apt to be too heavily involved in the day-to-day running of a constituency party to carry conviction with the non-political public," Lord Hailsham said.

I have been urged to apply the same rules to those who are engaged in local government activities, but I think that this would be an unnecessary extension of the present practice."

The new procedure will not apply to anyone who is already in the restricted categories who is also a JP

He said there was no question of depriving an individual of some office or some distinction to which he had a right.

"The effective running of the courts depends upon the courts enjoying the complete confidence of the public, and this confidence would be undermined if there were seen to be persons serving on the bench who are regarded by sections of the public as susceptible to political influence."

In a reply to Lord Hailsham, Mr Stoddart said the policy was discriminatory and untenable and could not be sustained by reasonable argument. These officers were no more susceptible to political pressures than chairmen or treasurers of constituency associations, and the new rule would discriminate against local Labour parties.

Transport House said yesterday that the chairman of a local Conservative party was often more important to the party than the secretary, and he would not have to resign. But in local Labour politics the secretary was more often the most important person, and he would have to resign.

Leader comment, page 12

Not good to be old in Britain today

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary for Social Services, said yesterday: "The standard of living of our enderly is inferior.

"Of our retired people, a third are operating on an income sufficient to pay taxation, a third are on supplementary benefit, and a third are in the twilight area in between.

"It is going to be shown up shamefully when we join Europe, where some countries have much better pensions than we do." He was speaking to a conference on pensions held in London by the Industrial Society.

The Government's proposals on pensions, outlined in the White Paper last month, would "knock the feudalism out of industry," Sir Keith said. By making occupational pension schemes transferable, the Government would ensure that "it will no longer be possible for companies to lock their employees in by a sort of twentieth-century feudalism, by threatening loss of pension rights if they move."

'Flood' leaves lions high and dry

By Campbell Page

STUDENTS of natural disaster may be glad to know that you can always tell when the Thames is about to do a little flooding.

Observe the lunet lions' heads with mooring rings suspended from their jaws along the Victoria and Albert Embankments. The danger sign, as Mr Peter Black, chairman of the GLC Public Services Committee explained yesterday, is when the water reaches their mouths.

A folksier place than contemporary London would probably have coined some proverbs, such as taking ship when the water reaches the lion's tip. There is little time left for aphorisms to evolve before the GLC's flood defence schemes are completed and the lions become obsolete.

Yesterday, an hour before the highest predicted tide for several years and with the lions looking distinctly thirsty, Mr Black and the press boarded a hired launch at Westminster Pier. It was a little like a practice run for Noah's Ark as reporters and photographers filed aboard two by two.

By 4 p.m., when the high tide was due to reach Westminster, it was quite clear that there had been no sea surge whipped up by roaring North winds to reinforce the influence of the moon.

In cold figures, the tide at London Bridge was 13.7ft. above sea level or, in the words of a soulless man at the Min. of Ag.: "Exactly the same as on Monday."

This was considerably less than the predicted 14.9ft. and hopelessly short of the 17.4ft. needed for a proper flood.

Sirens were unsounded, basements were unevacuated, and nobody got his feet wet.

The GLC's intention in taking to the water was, in fact, to demonstrate its interim flood defence scheme which will raise walls along the river by 18in. by the end of next year.

At the Palace of Westminster the terrace has been carefully raised by inserting an extra layer of stone in the boundary wall. Elsewhere along the Thames protection has been given by clamping on hardwood blocks or by sandbags. The major scheme, due for completion by 1978, is for a barrier across the river at Silvertown.

As the launch put in at an unchanged Westminster Pier, Mr Black summed up: "Today nature has been kind to us, and very kind to London."

Postal takeover by IoM

By our Correspondent

The Isle of Man plans to take over its own postal services, and one of the first changes will be to replace all stocks of British postage stamps with Manx ones.

The five-man Manx Government committee which has spent three years negotiating the takeover with the Post Office, sees it as "a symbol of our autonomy and distinctive way of life."

Mr Charles Kerruish, Speaker of the House of Keys and chairman of the committee, said yesterday that an agreement had been reached subject to approval by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. Tynwald, the Manx Parliament, will be asked to sanction the £127,000 deal on October 19.

The committee's financial arguments are persuasive. A profit of £41,000 is forecast for the current financial year and, for £127,000, the Manx Government will acquire Douglas Head Post Office—a prime site just off the sea front—a recently-built sorting office in Douglas, and a sub-post office at Ramsey. The deal also includes a fleet of vehicles, fixtures and fittings.

Then there is the lucrative philatelic market to be exploited. The committee cites a profit of £360,000 achieved by Guernsey in 15 months.

The 150 employees of the island's postal services will be offered the choice of staying with the Post Office or joining the Manx postal service on equal terms and conditions.

Takeover day is planned for July 5—the Manx National Day—in 1973.

Baby sitter dies

Christine Phipps, aged 18, died as she played a game with the two young brothers she was "baby sitting" for at Horsmonden, Kent. Seconds after Stephen Bradnam, aged 8, and his brother Mark, aged 6, had picked up their father's single-barreled shotgun she lay dying. The police are satisfied it was an accident.

Unfettered . . .

All local councils should be free to spend what they like, subject to certain statutory powers, and be able to decide other matters without reference to the Government, says the Urban District Councils' Association.

Staff for meals lose out

By our Education Correspondent

The National Union of Public Employees estimates that members who work in the school meals service stand to lose almost £1 million a year in wages as a result of the increase in the price of meals and subsequent loss of custom. The union is carrying out a survey to see whether there has been any pick-up this term.

In June, the union surveyed 67 local authorities, employing more than 66,000 school meals staff, or about 30 per cent of the total in England, Wales, and Scotland. Staff reductions were reported by 31 authorities involving 1.3 per cent of the total staff covered by the survey.

In addition, reductions in hours were reported by 17 authorities, covering 13 per cent of the staff. On the basis of the cut-back, the union forecasts a loss of earnings of £900,000 for a full year, averaging between £35 and £40 a worker.

More than half of the dismissals took place in only three authorities, two of which, Durham and an unnamed Scottish authority — both with unemployment levels above the national average.

Mr Bernard Dix, the union's research officer, said: "Most of the staff employed in the school meals service are married women with children; their husbands have low income jobs. They are important secondary wage earners in families who need cash for basic necessities is in short supply."

Pollution course

A step to try to understand the nature and consequences of environmental pollution began at Leeds University yesterday. Britain's first Master of Science degree course in pollution began.

MOT giving drivers 'false security'

The MOT test may be adding to road dangers by convincing drivers that faulty cars are safe, according to a report published yesterday. "Motoring Which" put five-year-old cars through 10 tests each. Of 221 cars, only 44 were found.

The tests were carried out at the Department of the Environment's own testing centre at Hendon, at a testing centre, at four garages specialising in the particular make of car, and at general garages.

Cars with blatant faults were passed, the report says. Not one was presented with a car with more than one fault, spotted at all.

The cars which should have failed got through 25 of the 50 tests. One safety centre specialising in brake, tyre, and wheel checks passed a car which had eight faults.

Only one tested out of 49 garages took the full hour estimated as typical in a survey by the Motor Agents Association in 1963. Three-quarters took less than half an hour and, of these, half took less than 15 minutes.

The remedy, according to "Motoring Which," is a network of independent official test stations, working to a standardised procedure. The proper cost of a test might be £3.

Mr John Peyton, Minister for Transport Industries, has already made it known a plan to reduce the number of test stations from 22,000 to 2,000.

Not-so-safety car

The safety of the Rover 2000—which has won an Automobile Association award and the approval of Ralph Nader—has been criticised yesterday by "Motoring Which?"

"Which?" says the Rover suffers from "unpredictable handling on fast bumpy corners, lowered braking efficiency when brakes are wetted, brake pedal too high for heavy clutch and accelerator, mirrors making the judging of distances behind difficult and poor view forward, particularly for tall drivers, when it is wet."

The article also lists a good many safety features and admits the car's reputation for safety. The comments are made in a comparison between the Rover and the Triumph 2000, on which several bad points on safety are also listed.

Rover and Triumph said their cars passed the US *Federal Safety Standards.* The article adds: "It is clear that these standards do not eliminate all obvious hazards."

National Health contacts denied

In peril

Many people entitled to National Health contact lenses have not been given them, according to the latest issue of "Which?" the Consumers' Association magazine.

In a survey of 2,000 association members who have worn contact lenses, "Which?" reported that the advantages were far to outweigh the disadvantages, and bad virtually wrecked the life of some users.

The magazine finds serious deficiencies particularly in aftercare services. One in seven people had not returned for any aftercare at all during the first six months of wear, although this was essential for fitting them properly. Often opticians failed to suggest any schedule for aftercare visits.

"Which?" arranged for 50 people to be examined in university ophthalmic optics departments: one third had problems which would not have arisen if they had received proper ophthalmic attention.

"Which?" also discovered wide differences in the cost of contact lenses, and differences of satisfaction among members according to different kinds of optician. Lenses fitted by a hospital on the NHS cost £3.85 each lense. Bought privately, lenses cost £25 to £80 a pair.

"Which?" also says it can not recommend anyone with an interest in a career in computer programming to go to a private computer programming school. You may spend anything up to £1,000 on a training which is at present unlikely to get you a job, the magazine says.

A survey of 99 people who have gone to programming schools showed that only 11 obtained jobs as programmers. Of five students said the training had been poor, but two out of three were satisfied.

Schools were accepting pupils who did not appear to have the aptitude, however, and a graduating certificate was a poor passport to employment.

Employment agencies, "Which?" also finds, are in difficulties when trying to get jobs for people from private schools. Forty agencies had 759 computer programming vacancies in two months, and 233 clients from programming schools. Only one of these had found a job as a programmer, and he already had practical experience.

Guard killed in train crash

A railwayman died and three others were taken to hospital early yesterday after a freight train ran into the back of a second train on the main London to Glasgow line near Beattock, Dumfriesshire. The dead man was Mr Robert Barbour, aged 57, of Neilson Street, Bellshill, Lanarkshire, who was guard of the second train.

VD—at nine

A child aged nine has been treated at a Nottingham VD clinic, Dr J. B. Bittiner, physician in charge of the city's clinics, said yesterday. The number of under-16s treated had increased enormously in recent years, he told the health committee.

Sports cars up

British Leyland is to improve the interiors—and put up the price—of the two sports cars. The MGB is to go up £19 to £1,270-83; and the GT version up £25 to £1,414-38.

Ingmar Bergman's first English language motion picture starring Elliott Gould, Bibi Andersson, Max von Sydow

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PRINCE CHARLES cinema (Lic Bar)

Judge rejects black jury

By our own Reporter

A defence application for an all-black jury in the trial of nine West Indians—the "Mangrove Nine"—was rejected yesterday by a judge at the Central Criminal Court. The third day of the hearing begins today without any members of the jury having been selected.

All nine face charges of riot and affray arising out of a demonstration after a police raid on the Mangrove Restaurant in Notting Hill, London, last year. Mr Ian Macdonald, argued on behalf of one of the accused that any defendant was entitled by law to be tried by his peers, and a black jury should be summoned.

If his submission had been successful, it would have been the first all-black jury to hear a case in an English court.

The judge, Mr Edward Clarke, said that the relevant precedent for such an application was the case of Regina v. Broderick where while rejecting a similar request, the chairman allowed one black juror by way of a concession to what was described as a "novel application." That was three years ago.

Specialised

Mr Macdonald maintained that the Broderick case had nothing at all to do with his argument because no application was made for an all-black jury. The submission made by counsel was for the right to cross-examine individual jurors to establish if they were racially prejudiced.

He cited two instances of cases where specialised juries were allowable. The first involved the Sexual Discrimination Removal Act of 1919, which included provision for the selection of all-male or all-female juries. A woman who broke up a Miss World demonstration might request a jury composed entirely of women under this act, Mr Macdonald said.

He referred also to a recent case at the Central Criminal Court involving a Cockney who objected to being tried at Lewes, Sussex, because he believed people in Sussex were "green as cabbages." He wanted to be tried by a London jury.

An all-black jury was necessary for the present trial because "you cannot guarantee, in a society in which racial prejudice is rife, that a jury will not have on it persons who start off with prejudice against the defendants because they are black," Mr Macdonald said.

The judge, who said he did not have to give reasons for refusing the submission, also heard a request that jurors should be drawn from areas of London which had large concentrations of black immigrants. The jurors will in fact be chosen by a ballot, and the judge commented: "There is a danger even before the jury is sworn that this will deteriorate into a black versus white contest."

Counsel for several of the other defendants said they hoped to be allowed to ask potential jurors if they thought that black people ought to be repatriated, what they knew about Black Power, and if they had read newspaper reports of the demonstration in protest against alleged police harassment at the Mangrove Restaurant in August 1970.

The hearing resumes today.

Decree for Sean Kenny

The five-year-old marriage of Mr Sean Kenny, the stage designer, to Miss Judy Huxtable, the actress, had irretrievably broken down because of her adultery with the comedian Mr Peter Cook, a London Divorce Court Judge found yesterday. Mr Kenny was granted a decree nisi. His petition was not defended.

Mr Kenny, aged 42, and Miss Huxtable, aged 27, were married in April 1966. There were no children. Mr Cook's wife Wendy was granted a divorce in January because of his adultery with Miss Huxtable. Judge Dow ordered Miss Huxtable and Mr Cook to pay the costs of the divorce.

The security van rammed against a wall by the bread van in Old Ford Road. Below: an armed policeman leaves the flats in Welwyn Street, after the search for armed men who held up the van

Raiders get no bread

A BREAD VAN driver "had a go" in East London yesterday and rammed a hijacked security van, forcing it into the side of a house. The raiders ran away.

Six men, armed with shotguns, a pistol and coshes, ambushed a Security Express van which was making deliveries to Bethnal Green town hall.

The bandits sprang at a guard, forcing him into the van at gunpoint. They grabbed the ignition keys, started the van, and drove off.

Mr Alan Kramer, aged 30, of Beresford Road, Hornsey, wrecked his bakery van and was badly shaken.

As the robbers ran into houses near by, police from a Panda car chased them, and police reinforcements and dogs were called for. Two police constables were injured in the fight that followed, and were treated at hospital. None of the security men was injured. A bag of money was recovered later, and Security Express said no cash was missing.

Police said later that three men had been charged at Bethnal Green police station with robbery. They would appear in Thames Magistrates' Court today. Inquiries were being made to trace a fourth man.

£188,000 drive to cut petty crime

By our own Reporter

This year's four-week national crime prevention campaign will focus on car thefts and burglaries, which in 1970 accounted for 58.8 per cent of the 1.5 million indictable offences recorded.

Less time spent by the police on these "low-value" crimes, committed mainly by young opportunists or easily deterred incompetents, would allow more time to be spent on "the real villains."

The campaign, which will cost about £188,000 in television and press advertising, emphasises the kind of carelessness that invites crime—the car door left unlocked, the house door left open while a housewife "pops across the road."

Mr J. McKay, Chief Inspector of Constabulary, said: "We must get rid of the idea that the typical criminal is a shifty individual with a scowl, a striped vest, and a bag marked 'swag.' He is an ordinary well-dressed person not easy to notice or remember."

A breakdown of the hazy assessment of value in the 437,000 burglaries in 1970 (one every three minutes in homes) shows that the amounts taken are often quite small:

Value of loss	Number of offences
nil	18,000
under £1	136,000
£1 - £5	168,000
£5 - £10	108,000
£10 - £100	242,000
over £100	35,000

Police still stress the personal shock of being burgled. Mr McKay, whose Cheshire home was robbed in 1966, said that the loss of personal mementoes cannot be measured in cash terms.

Holidays that end in trouble—and rescue

By our Travel Editor

Ten repatriated bodies, 42 invalids escorted by medical personnel, and 20 trans-continental ambulance cases are among the statistics recorded for July by Europa Emergency Services Ltd, which insures more than 500,000 British visitors to Europe each year.

In addition, 36 people were able to travel home by air unescorted, but required ambulance services for onward travel in Britain, and 33 people needed air tickets for return to Britain.

A further 254 holidaymakers needed assistance on the Continent for "miscellaneous reasons" including loss of money, provision of spare parts for vehicles, car hire after loss of vehicle, or arrangement of hotel accommodation because tourists became ill.

Doves fed to leopards

RSPCA officials have sent a strong letter to an airline and cargo shipping agency after they found that live doves had been fed to leopards on a 9,000-mile journey to Britain.

Mr Neville Whitaker, the director of the RSPCA centre at Heathrow Airport-London, said yesterday: "The leopards were in transit from Bangkok to New York. They were brought here overnight and when we opened the cages we found that they had been fed with live doves.

"Two were still alive but badly mauled," he said. "This is an appalling way of feeding animals. We have taken the birds out and allowed the leopards to continue their journey."

British Overseas Airways Corporation, who flew the leopards to London, said: "We did not know about this. We are very concerned and have cabled the agents in Bangkok."

Mr Whitaker suggested that the leopards could easily have been fed with raw meat or dead chickens. It was clear that the doves had been put into the cages before the leopards left Bangkok. "When we lifted the covers from the crate, which was divided down the middle with a leopard in each side, we found one dove with a damaged eye beside one leopard, and another with feathers missing from its back and wings beside the second leopard. There were a lot more feathers in the cages."

RSPCA officials said that they were trying to keep one of the doves alive, but they might have to put it to sleep. The other dove was in a "fair condition."

A spokesman said: "If we find through our investigations that the airline or the this to the International Air Transport Association."

Schoolboy 'saw shots fired into car'

A schoolboy told a court yesterday how he saw a gunman "shooting in the window" of a detective constable's police car.

Michael Reeves, aged 10, said at Oxford Assizes: "I heard four shots and din't know what it was, so I looked around. I only heard four shots. It was quite a big black gun about six inches long."

Michael, whose father and brother Andrew were in their estate car as it passed along King's Road, Reading, said he saw a man with the gun in his right hand, standing by the driver's door of the black Morris Traveller police car, and "sort of shooting in the window."

Peter George Sparrow (28) and Arthur William Skindle (25), both of no fixed address, have denied the murder of Detective-Constable Ian Coward, aged 28.

They have admitted to four other charges of shortening a shotgun barrel in Brighton; entering Whitgift Public School, Croydon, and stealing firearms ammunition worth £250; entering the Little Cottage Garage, Blackboys, Sussex, and stealing a car; and robbing Arthur Jones of £70 at Little Warley, Essex.

His father Mr Eric Reeves, of Maxwell Close, Woodley, Reading, said he saw two men standing at either side of the black Traveller, and heard far shot cracks after his car had passed. He could see nothing unusual because his view was blocked by other cars, and drove on unaware of what had happened.

Mr Alan Maughan, of Crockhamwell Road, Woodley, said he tried to stop a car getting away after the shooting. "Something bad was happening. I thought I should stop and do something about it. I jumped out of my car and saw a man pushing himself out of the Traveller head first. He was making groaning noises. They were very loud, almost like screams," he said.

When a white Morris drove off he tried to open the passenger door but was unable to keep up with the car as it sped away.

A student nurse, Geraldine Dyson, said she tended the detective who was lying on the pavement by his car. "He was in very severe shock and it must have happened very recently, because when I first got to him I saw his face turning grey-white. I had no idea he had been shot, but I knew the base of his skull was fractured," she said.

Mr Douglas Draycott QC, for Skingle, formally admitted that Skingle was in the white Morris 1300 said by the prosecution to be in the car carrying the killers—but only up to 3.30 p.m. on June 27. The shooting is alleged to have occurred about 6 p.m.

The case continues today.

Call for 'state of nation' reports

BY OUR PLANNING CORRESPONDENT

Local authorities should draw up an annual "state of the environment" account, a county planning officer said yesterday.

Mr Fred Pooley, the Buckinghamshire county architect planner, told the conference of the National Housing and Town Planning Council in Scarborough that such accounts could show at a glance whether life was improving for the local community.

Topics for detailed breakdown could include population and employment, land use and availability, landscape and conservation, dereliction, pollution, reclamation, recreation and leisure, and communications and traffic.

This balance sheet would show, for example, whether air and water were becoming more or less polluted, what was happening in the twilight areas, whether slums were being cleared at a faster rate than they were growing, how many trees had been cut down and how many planted, and how many more people were affected by noise from traffic or aircraft.

In another ten years she'll be illiterate

That's after she's spent 10 years in our education system, then drops out at sixteen able to read road signs and maybe a few headlines.

One in five primary school leavers in this country is considered to be a poor reader. Half the children who enter junior school at seven cannot read.

Where is the fault in this system?

This week The Times Educational Supplement continues its study into illiteracy, violence and truancy in our schools.

Don't miss it.

The Times Educational Supplement

Anti-unionism alleged

THE SUGGESTION that Fine Tubes, an American company based at Plymouth, had used a strike as an excuse for "anti-unionism" was the chief point at issue at a court of inquiry in London yesterday into the strike, which has lasted 16 months.

Mr Tom Crispen, national officer of the engineering section of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said the dispute could be settled immediately, if employees dismissed during the strike were reinstated. Instead, the company had refused to meet the unions and now had a non-union labour force.

Before the strike there had been nine months of negotiations over a pay increase, and at the end of this time the procedure had been exhausted. A month after the strike began, the company had given pay increases to the workers who remained, and to new employees. The 149 strikers had been dismissed, and 49 of them, including four shop stewards—who, the management alleged, had been leaders of the strike—were still without jobs.

There was now, he said, no dispute over pay with the company, but the management had refused to negotiate. Even an approach from Mr Vic Feather, general secretary of the TUC, to Mr Tom Barclay, managing director of Fine Tubes, had brought no *response*.

Mr Harry Urwin, assistant secretary of the TGWU, said the issue now was that the company had carried out mass dismissals which were out of keeping with the traditions of British industry. When it had agreed to pay its workers more than the unions were asking and when, soon after the strike, it had advertised for new workers, there had been a golden opportunity to settle the matter. But instead, he said, the company had seen the dispute as a chance to destroy trade unionism.

This was denied vigorously by Mr Barclay, who said he no longer considered the workers who were still on strike to be working for the company, which now refused to negotiate under duress.

Talks had been held at which the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Engineering Employers' West of England Association had been mandated to represent the company. But it saw no reason why it should talk directly to the unions when pickets were outside the factory gates, and work done inside the factory was being "blacked."

Since the strike, production had increased considerably.

Mr P. M. Ball, of the Engineering Employers' Federation, was asked by Professor Archibald Campbell, chairman of the inquiry, whether he thought a meeting between the two sides at some time in the last 68 weeks might have been useful. He replied that was "a possibility."

The inquiry was called by Mr Carr, the Secretary for Employment, at the request of the TGWU.

David Gray

Unions 'too weak' in hotels

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY

The hotel and catering industry badly needs an intensive trade union organisation and a proper system of collective bargaining, says a report by the Commission on Industrial Relations issued yesterday.

An investigation was held into labour relations in 25 hotels selected was a typical cross section of the 9,000 licensed hotels, which employ 280,000 people. The commission concludes that trade union organisation is weak, and that most rates of pay are determined by individual managements according to local market pressures on wages.

The commission points out that the main union in the industry, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, already has an agreement that the leading employers' association, the British Hotels and Restaurants Association, covering organising rights, staff representation, disputes procedure, and areas of consultation.

But the report says: the commission considers that the agreement does not lead to an extension of voluntary collective bargaining, its value is open to question."

The best-organised part of the industry, the commission says, is British Transport Hotels, where many employees are represented either by the National Union of Railwaymen or the Transport Salaried Staffs Association although trade union membership accounts for only about 30 per cent of employees. Outside this group of hotels, only about 5 per cent of employees belong to a trade union.

Mr Conrad Heron, deputy chairman of the commission, said yesterday that the investigation involved interviews with about 700 people at all levels. In hotel work, it was found that there were serious social and organisational problems, such as split shift working, shadowy demarcation lines between groups of workers, friction and discontent over the methods of distributing tips and service charges, and virtually no procedures for dealing with grievances.

The commission had been asked to investigate the industry, not because it had a bad labour relations record, but because it was known to be an area where trade union organisation was relatively weak.

Among the commission's recommendations were that the trade association should extend its advisory services on industrial relations, and that the union should intensify its recruitment efforts.

The Hotels and Restaurants Association responded last night by announcing its decision to extend labour relations services to hotels. It claimed, however, that the industry had an unequalled record of labour relations, with no major disputes and little industrial trouble during the past 25 years.

Hotel and Catering Industry, Command 4789, Stationery Office, 45p.

BLMC disputes go on

By our Labour Staff

More labour troubles are threatening production in the Austin-Morris car division of British Leyland, which already has two disputes at factories in the Birmingham area.

At the company's Cowley factory, near Oxford, 300 workers in the export packing department walked out as a protest at the management's decision to close the department at the end of the year.

The unions had asked BLMC to defer a decision about closure until the matter had been discussed by the engineering industry's negotiating machinery in York next week. But the management says it can go ahead with the closure because alternative jobs for the 300 workers are available at Cowley.

Further talks will also be held in York next week about a pay dispute involving members of four craft unions at the Cowley car body plant, who have resumed an overtime ban and other sanctions. The action is a protest about the terms of a management pay offer.

In Birmingham, 120 engine assemblers in the Austin-Morris factory are due to meet today to decide whether to continue a strike over a pay dispute. And at the company's body-making plant at Common Lane, Birmingham, nearly 1,000 workers continued a strike in protest about company plans to close the factory.

Everything in a royal garden is too hectic

By our own Reporter

A ten-minute time lag yesterday robbed Kew Gardens of an original sketch by the band of the Empress of Japan.

The tight schedule allowed 20 minutes for what would have been a lightning sketch of the Royal Botanic Gardens. An easel and a blue parasol were set up on the shore of the lake and assorted flora supplied in the hope that a Japanese-style brush and wash flower painting would result.

The Imperial limousine coasted to the spot, but the ten minutes left were too brief for even the most lightning of lightning sketches.

The empress returned to the rock garden which she toured with her husband Emperor Hirohito after a drive around the 300-acre gardens and a rest at the Jodrell laboratory.

Earlier, the Emperor and Empress came closest to what has been tagged a "walk-about" on British royal tours abroad. They were mobbed by about 200 sightseers and tourists as they left their limousines to plant a 10 foot Japanese cedar with Sheffield-made stainless steel spades. They smiled, the Empress stopped to speak to a little girl, and then they edged their way gingerly back to the cars.

A minor setback befell the contingent of about 40 Japanese cameramen and journalists following the Imperial party. Their double-deck London Transport bus broke down on the way to Kew. Five taxis were commandered and arrived to find the gardens' locked to discourage crowds—a move which displeased season ticket holder. After some discussion, the journalists were allowed in through a side gate and caught up.

The rest of the day was spent receiving Commonwealth High Commissioners and members of the Diplomatic corps at St James's Palace, lunching as guests of the Government at Hampton Court, visiting the Royal Society in Carlton House Terrace, and dining at Guildhall.

A man who claimed he had been tortured by the Japanese when he was a prisoner of war shouted abuse at the party as it travelled from Buckingham Palace to St James's Palace.

As the open carriage turned into Marlborough Road, the man leaned forward and shouted something in Japanese. "Then he yelled in English: "Look at them, look at them, I think it is disgraceful that they should come here."

Orders

Later, the man, who refused to give his name, said: "I was shouting out orders that they used to shout at me when I was a prisoner of war of the Japanese. I was tortured for three months. I think it is disgraceful that our Establishment should show hospitality to these people."

Speaking at Guildhall, the Emperor said the Japanese had learned much from Britain and would continue to do so. "We owe you a great deal for founding our modern industry and parliamentary democracy.

"It is also gratifying for us to recall that, in recent years, there has been quiet but effective collaboration between the scholars, scientists, and technical experts of the two countries, and that the two countries have often taken concerted action for the strengthening of international peace."

The Japanese had always looked up to the city of London with wonder and respect for its "indomitable spirit of freedom, strict code of gentlemanly conduct, and courage to make a startling departure from the old practice as occasion arises."

Bridges safety plan

By our own Reporter

SAFETY certificates may be required for large bridges and for tall buildings, the president of the Institute of Structural Engineers said last night.

In his presidential address to the institute, Mr George Geddes said that as the search for economic use of materials in the construction industry continued higher stresses had to be carried by structures. This meant that "the blanket factor of safety had undoubtedly diminished."

The time might not be far distant when a system of independent examination would be introduced for bridges and tall buildings, to parallel the current inspections which were mandatory for reservoirs and ships.

Mr Geddes did not give specific instances, but his warning comes after the Yarra Bridge disaster in Australia, which killed 33, and the collapse of the Milford Haven bridge, which killed four. Mr Geddes succeeds Dr Oleg Kerensky as president. Dr Kerensky developed the girder-box concept which was used in the Australian project.

An interim report by the Merrison Committee, set up by the Department of the Environment to inquire into the safety of bridges, contains a recommendation that all bridge plans should be checked by an independent engineer for their design concept and method of analysis of stress. The report appeared at the end of August.

Ultimatum 'a slur,' say teachers

By our Education Correspondent

The Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions is to seek talks with the Royal Institute of British Architects about the handling of an ultimatum to five schools of architecture. The ultimatum gave the schools three years to reach RIBA standards and gain recognition.

Representatives of the schools—four polytechnics and the Cheltenham College of Art and Design—told the ATTI executive in London yesterday that they were "extremely disturbed" that the comments had been published instead of reported in confidence; that the report contained misleading statistics; and that the RIBA's manner had prejudiced the chances of the schools gaining recognition.

ATTI members from the schools disputed the claim that only 23 per cent of students passed their exams. They said that only 23 per cent passed all eight subjects at once, but that the vast majority went on to become qualified architects and members of the RIBA.

The ATTI executive will decide at a meeting on October 16 what more to do to protect the interests of its members. Yesterday's statement accused the RIBA of having prejudiced the recruitment of students, staff, and resources. "It has cast unwarranted slurs on the professional abilities and qualifications of staff. Furthermore, it has given no indication, other than the misleading statistics, of the standards it expects before recognition is granted."

Gold protest

Pan-American staff at the ticket desk in the new departure terminal at Heathrow walked out today in protest against the cold. BOAC reservations staff refused to sit at their desks.

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADELPHI (836 7611). Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Thur. at 3.0. Sats. at 4.0. THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME
SHOW BOAT
with the immortal Songs of KERN & HAMMERSTEIN

ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
ALDWYCH 836 6404
Joyce's
EXILES
(Tonight T.O. tomorr 7.30. Sat. 2.30 & 7.30. Oct. 18, 19, 20, 21). Etherege's THE MAN OF MODE (Mon. Tues 7.30, Wed 2.30 & 7.30) Pinter's OLD TIMES (Oct. 14, 15, 16 m & e) A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (Oct. 25, 26, 27 m & e): Gorky's ENEMIES (Nov 8 & 9: last perfs).
THE PLACE, Dukes Road, Euston. 387 0031. From Monday 3-play special season: All tickets 90p (plus 10p non-members R.S.C. & Place Clubs): Repertoire leaflet available enclose s.a.e.

AMBASSADORS (836 1171). Evs. 8. Sats. 5 and 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
NINETEENTH BREATHTAKING YEAR.

APOLLO (437 2663). Evenings 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.30 & 8.30.
"If we see a better play this year we'll be lucky."—Observer.
FORGET-ME-NOT LANE
By PETER NICKOLS

THE ARTS THEATRE. 836 3334. Evs. 8 (not Mons.). Brilliant French Mime Baroque PRADEL. "An evening of caviare for the connoisseur." D. Mail.

ASHCROFT, Croydon 688 9291. Until Sat. Evgs. 7.45. Sat. 5 & 8. CAMBRIDGE THEATRE COMPANY
THE THREE SISTERS

BASEMENT THEATRE, 49 Greek St W1. 437 5413. PINTER'S RICHT AND THE CLINIC. A new play by Peter Creighton Williams. 1.15 p.m. Refreshments.

CAMBRIDGE. 836 6056. Evenings 8.0. Sat. 6, 8.40.
RALPH RICHARDSON, JILL BENNETT
WEST OF SUEZ
By JOHN OSBORNE.

COMEDY (930 2578). Evs. 8.15. Sat. 6.0, 8.40 (Wed. 2.30). (Red. prices 25p to £1). Charles Tingwell, Gay Singleton, Richard Coleman in 6th GREAT YEAR. Terence Frisby's
There's a Girl in My Soup
LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY HIT OF ALL TIME.

CRITERION. (930 3216.) Evgs. 8. Sat. 5.15 & 8.30.
ALAN BATES in BUTLEY
by Simon Gray. Dir. Harold Pinter. BRILLIANT PLAY.—"ONE OF THE DELIGHTS OF THE YEAR." E. Stan.

DRURY LANE. (836 8108.) Evs. 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. "A SUMPTUOUS MUSICAL." D Tel.
THE GREAT WALTZ
A MUSICAL ROMANCE on the life of JOHANN STRAUSS. "HUGELY ENJOYABLE."—S. Times.

DUCHESS (836 8243). Evenings 8.30. Friday and Saturday 6.15, 8.30. "It's true it is."—Sun. THE
DIRTIEST SHOW IN TOWN
"MAKES 'OH CALCUTTA!' SEEM LIKE 'LITTLE WOMEN' AND IT'S FUNNIER THAN BOTH."—N.Y.T.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122. Opens Wed. Oct. 13 at 7.30 subs. evs. at 8. Sats 5 & 8.30
MICHEAL MAC LIAMMOIR
in his latest one-man show
TALKING ABOUT YEATS

FORTUNE (836 2238). Evgs at 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Mat. Thur. 3.45. GERALD HARPER in FRANCIS DURBRIDGE'S Thriller Triumph
SUDDENLY AT HOME
"FIRST RATE PLAY WITH INGENIOUS MURDER PLOT." D. Tel.

GARRICK (836 4601). Evs 8. Fri. 5.45 8.30. Mat. (red. prices) Wed. 2.45.
BRIAN RIX ALFRED MARKS
"In pursuit of bedworthy birds." SM.
"DON'T JUST LIE THERE, SAY SOMETHING!"
"Side-splitting SMASH HIT." BBC.

THEATRES

GLOBE (437 1592). Evenings 7.30.
ALAN BADEL as KEAN
A Comedy by Jean-Paul Sartre. Hilarious Comedy, acting sensation. Bk.

HAYMARKET (930 9832). Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 5.0 & 8.15. ALEC GUINNESS, JEREMY BRETT
A Voyage Round My Father
by JOHN MORTIMER.

HER MAJESTY'S (930 6606). Previews from Sat. next. 7.30. Opens Oct. 19. T.C. Subs. 7.30. Wed. & Sat. 2.30
HOWARD KEEL DANIELLE DARRIEUX
in a New Musical
AMBASSADOR

KING'S HEAD, Islington. (226 1916). David Mowat's
ANNA-LUSE AND THE DIABOLIST
8.30 dinner optional 7.30

LYRIC (437 3686). R.D. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Wed. 3.0 (red. prices). ROBERT MORLEY
Mary MILLER and Jan HOLDEN
HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES
New Comedy by Alan Ayckbourn, author of "Relatively Speaking" "VERY VERY FUNNY."—Standard NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR!

MAY FAIR (629 3036). Evgs. 8.15. Saturdays 6.15 and 8.45
GEORGE COLE in the BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR.—E. Standard Award.
THE PHILANTHROPIST
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR.—Plays & Player Award.

MERMAID 248 7656. Rest. 238 2835. Evenings 8.0. Mat. Th. & Sat. 3.0.
OTHELLO

THE NATIONAL THEATRE
NEW THEATRE, 836 3878. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thur. & Sat. at 3. Until Sat.
THE RULES OF THE GAME
"Paul Scofield—a masterly performance." Oct. 12 to 18: TYGER "A real celebration—will be the talk of the town."

OLD VIC, 928 7616. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. at 2.15. Until Sat.
THE NATIONAL HEALTH
"Blingingly funny." Oct. 12 to 18. A WOMAN KILLED WITH KINDNESS Reduced price Mat. Thur. Seats available. Book now.

OPEN SPACE, 580 4970. (Members). Peter Kendle's MY FOOT, MY TUTOR Walser's HOME FRONT 8 cx. Mon. Also YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT McGonagall and his works Lunchtime 1.1E Tues. to Fri.

PALACE (437 6834). 3rd YEAR. Evs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 and 8.30.
DANNY LA RUE
AT THE PALACE
with ROY HUDD

PALLADIUM (437 7373). Nly 6.15, 8.45. Sat. 2.40 "To See Such Fun." TOMMY CODPER, CLIVE DUNN, ANITA HARRIS, RUSS CONWAY. October 11 for 3 weeks: THE CLIFF RICHARD SHOW Nov 1 for 2 weeks: YAL DODHICAN
Dec. 31: CINDERELLA. Book now.

PHOENIX (836 8611). Mon. Thurs. 8. Fri. Sat. 5.15 (25p to 140p) & 8.30 4th YEAR OF LONDON'S LONGEST RUNNING MUSICAL
CANTERBURY TALES
"RACIEST, BAWDIEST, MOST GOOD-HEARTED and GOOD-HUMOURED SHOW IN LONDON."—Sun. Times.

PICCADILLY (437 4506). Evs. at 7.45 Mats. Weds. and Sats. at 2.30
JUDY PARFITT, MARGARET TYZACK
VIVAT! VIVAT REGINA!
by Robert Bolt with MARK DIGNAM

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 6.10, 8.45. Return of
ERIC SYKES JIMMY EDWARDS
BIG BAD MOUSE
NEVER STOPPED LAUGHING E.N.

Use prefix 01 only when telephoning from outside London

QUEEN'S. (734 1166). Evenings 8.0. Thurs. and Sat. 6.0 and 8.45. "WARREN MITCHELL IS FRANTICALLY FUNNY."—N of W.
JUMP!

QUEEN'S 734 1166. Opening Oct. 14.
KENNETH MORE
in GETTING ON
by ALAN BENNETT

ROUNDHOUSE. 267 2564. Redcd-pr. Preview Sat. & Mon. 8. Opens Tue. 7 then evs. 8. Only 17 pfs. Le Theatre du Soleil
1789
"A revolutionary event."—Gd.

ROYAL COURT (730 1745). Evenings 7.30. Sat. 3 & 8
HARRY ANDREWS in EDWARD BOND'S
LEAR

ROYALTY 405 8004 Mon., Tu., Th., F. 8.0 W. Sl. 5.15. 9.0. Adults only SECOND FANTASTIC YEAR.
OH! CALCUTTA!
"AMAZING & AMUSING."—D. Exp. "THE NUDITY IS STUNNING."—D.T. "BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL." ST

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave. (837 1672). Hkt. wk. Evs. 7.30 Sat. 3 & 8.15 DYLAN THOMAS'
UNDER MILK WOOD

ST MARTIN'S 836 1443. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5, 8.30. Wed. 2.45 red prices). MARIUS GORINC, JOHN FRASER
SLEUTH
Now in its Second Thrilling Year. "Best for years."—Evg. News.

SAVOY (836 8388). 8.0. Sat. 5.0, 8.0 Wed. 2.30. 3rd Yr. Jeremy KAWK, Muriel PAVLOW in W. D. KOME'S Greatest ever Comedy Success.
THE SECRETARY BIRD

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE (836 6596). Evs. 8 Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.40.
4TH BEAUTIFUL YEAR
"HAIR"
A few good seats available tonight.

SHAW THEATRE, Euston Rd 388 1394. TIMOTHY DALTON in PETER TERSON'S new play THE SAMARITAN
Last week: Evgs 7.30: Sat. 5 & 8. Under 21s: 25p to 50p.

STRAND (836 2660). 8.0. (Thur. 3.0 Reduced prices). Sat. 5.45 & 8.30. Michael CRAWFORD, Linda THORSON Tony VALENTINE and Evelyn LAYE
NO SEX PLEASE—WE'RE BRITISH
"HYSTERICALLY FUNNY."—S. Tms.

VAUDEVILLE (836 9988). Evgs. 8. Mat. Tues. 2.45 Sat. 5 and 8. MOIRA LISTER, TONY BRITTON, LANA MORRIS, TERENCE ALEXANDER and CICELY COURTNEIDGE. In MOVE OVER MRS MARKHAM "LAUGHTER HIT of the Year. I never stopped laughing."—People.

VICTORIA PALACE (834 1317) Nightly 6.15 and 8.45 £100,000 Spectacular Production of THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTREL SHOW
MAGIC OF THE MINSTRELS

WHITEHALL (930 6692 7765). London Theatre of Adult Entertainment. Mon. Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8.30. (Wed. 6.15 and 8.45. Sat. 7.30 and 10.0 London's Controversial Sex Comedy
PYJAMA TOPS
THIRD FANTASTIC YEAR

WYNDHAM'S (836 3028). Evgs. 7.45. Sat. 5.0 and 8.15. Thurs 2.45
CORIN REDGRAVE CIARAN MADDEN
ABELARD AND HELOISE
"Ronald Millar's very fine play."—Sun. Times. "A vivid mind-stretching experience." Dly Tel.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic). 928 7616 Tonight 8.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Little Malcolm & . . . the Eunuchs Tomor. 8.0. Beckett's Endgame. Wed. 7.30. Le Théâtre de Bourgogne in Les Fourberies de Scapin. 40p.

TALK OF THE TOWN (734 5051). Fully air-conditioned. From 8.15 dining and dancing at 9.30 revue. TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT and at 11
VINCE HILL

CINEMAS

ABC 1 and ABC 2, Shaftesbury Avenue. 836 5861. Now in both theatres. THE CO-BETWEEN (AA). 2, 5, & 8 p.m. Bookable. Late show Friday & Saturday 11 p.m.

ACADEMY ONE (437 2981). Luis Bunuel's TRISTANA (A). Progs. 2.0, 4.10, 6.25, 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO, 437 5129. Bo Widerberg's The Ballad of JOE HILL (AA). Pgs. 1.3, 3.50, 6.0, 8.55.

ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI. Toshiro Mifune. Showing 3.30, 8.25.

ASTORIA, Charing Cross Road. 1580 9562). THE GREAT BATTLE (A). 70mm. Sep. progs. 2.30, 8.0, Bkble.

CAMEO POLY, Oxford Cir. 580 1744 The Ultimate Trip
2001 . . . A SPACE ODYSSEY (U)
Progs. 2.10, 4.50, 7.40.

CAMEO ROYAL, Ch X Rd (930 6915). KAMA SUTRA (X) PERMISSIVE (X) Late show Fri. & Sat. 11 p.m.

CARLTON 930 3711. WILLARD (X). Progs 1.5, 3.0, 5.30, 8.E. (WILLARD starts at 1.20, 3.50, 6.35, 9.0). Late Shows Fri. & Sat. 11.1E.

CURZON (499 3737). Last 7 days. Louis Malle's DEAREST LOVE (X). Daily 1.40, 4.0, 6.20, 8.40.

DOMINION, Tott Ct Rd (580 9562). OLIVER! (U). Sep. progs. 2.30, 8.0. Bkble. NOW BOOKING! FIDDLER ON THE ROOF (U). OPENS Dec 10.

EMPIRE Leic. Sq. (437 1234). David Lean's RYAN'S DAUGHTER (AA) At 2.25, 7.35. Late Sat 11.30 Bkble.

LEICESTER Square Theatre (930 5252) Mike Nichols, Jack Nicholson, Candice Bergen, Arthur Garfunkel, Ann-Margret and Jules Feiffer.

CARNAL KNOWLEDGE (X) Colour. Cont. progs. 11.45 a.m., 1.35 p.m., 3.55 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 8.50 p.m. Suns. 3.55 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 8.30 p.m. Late show Fri. Sats. 11.15 Royal Circle seats may be booked in advance.

ODEON, Haymarket (930 2738, 27711). THE MUSIC LOVERS (X). Richard Chamberlain, Glenda Jackson. Sep. progs. Bkble. 2.0, 5.15, 8.35. Sun. 3.30, 8.0. Late show Sat. 11.45.

ODEON, Leicester Square. (930 6111). World Charity Premiere Tonight Walt Disney Productions Presents BEDKNOBS & BROOMSTICKS (U). A New Magical Musical, Starring Angela Lansbury, David Tomlinson. From Tomorrow Sep. progs. Mon. to Fri. 2.30, 8.0. Sat. 2.0, 5.0, 8.15. Sun. 4.0, 8.0. Bookable.

ODEON, Marble Arch (723 2011). BLIND TERROR (X). 1.30, 4.45, 8.14 Bkble.

ODEON, St Martin's Lane (836 0691). Mike Frankovich's Brilliant Comedy TAKING OFF (X). Screenings each day at 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.50. Plus Sat. 11.15. Weekday progs. 2.0, 3.40, 5.55, 8.15. Sun. Progs. 3.40, 5.55, 8.15.

PARAMOUNT, Regent Street. 839 6494. LOVE STORY (AA). Progs. 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.40.

PARIS-PULLMAN, Sth. Ken. 373 5898. Paul Scofield in KING LEAR (A). Today 3.10, 5.45, 8.20. LAST WEEKS

PLAZA Recent Street. 930 8944 THE DESERTER (AA). Progs 2.35, 4.40, 6.45, 8.30.

PRINCE CHARLES, Lisc. Sq. 437 8181. Ingmar Bergman's first English language motion picture starring Elliott Gould, Bibi Andersson, Max von Sydow THE TOUCH (X). Seo. perfs. 2.30, 6.15, 9.0. Lte. Sh. Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Bkble.

RITZ, Leic. Sq. (437 1234). Joe Cocker MAD DOGS & ENGLISHMEN (A) 2.0, 4.10, 6.35, 8.40. Late Fri/Sat 11.1E.

STUDIO ONE, Oxford Circus (437 3300) Steve McQueen LE MANS (U). Progs. 1.55, 3.45, 6.0, 8.25.

VENUS (485 9658). Off Kenilsh Town Rd. NW 1. Godard's TWO OR THREE THINGS I KNOW ABOUT HER (X). 6.15, 9.20. TO DIE IN MADRID (A) 3.45, 7.50

WARNER REHDEZYDUS, Leicester Sq. (439 0791). THE DEVILS (X). SEPARATE PERFORMANCES. Wkdys 1.30, 3.50, 6.10, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat 11 p.m. Sun 3.30, 5.50, 8.20. NO ONE WILL BE ADMITTED AFTER THE FILM STARTS. Normal prices. £1.10 seats bookable.

WARNER WEST END, Leic. Sq. 439 0791. KLUTE (XL). Progs. 1.25, 3.40, 6.E, 8.25.

OPERA & BALLET

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE. 242 7040. Evs. 7.45. Sat. Mat. 2.30 (last week). BALLET RAMBERT
Today: Pawn to King 5. The Act/Rag Dances/Wings

COLISEUM. Sadler's Wells OPERA. Tonight at 7.30
IOLANTHE
Tomorrow, Tues. at 7, Oct. 15 at 5 Few seats avail. last 3 perfs. of
CARMEN
Sat. & Thur. next at 7.30
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
"Vivid performances all round" Wed. next at 6.30
LOHENGRIN
"Visually & dramatically splendid." Box Office Tel.: 836 3161.

COVENT GARDEN ROYAL OPERA. Ftn. & Oct. 12 & 16 at 7
AIDA
Oct. 15, 18, 23, 26 at 7.30
FIDELIO
Grobokova, Harwood, Pribyl, Dobson, McIntyre, Robinson, Wicks, Cond.: Davis. Seats available for Fidelio (240 1066).

COVENT GARDEN. ROYAL BALLET Sat., Mon. & Wed. next at 7.30
ANASTASIA
Sat. & Mon. Seymour, Berlosova. Wed Collier, Penalnsm. Seats available from 10p, except Sat. (240 1066).

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London, Gower St., WC1E 6BT.
LUNCH HOUR LECTURES. 1.20 to 2 Oct. 12: "Bertrand Russell and Politics" by Professor Richard Wollheim. Oct 14: "William McGonagall: The Greatest Bad Verse Writer of his Age." by Professor Arthur Brown. Admission free. Details of public lectures from Publications Office (G 9). (Send stamped envelope).

ART EXHIBITIONS

BROD GALLERY
EXHIBITION OF TWELVE PORTRAITS
including
THREE BY FRANS HALS
UNTIL 30th OCTOBER
24 St. James's Street, London W.1
01-839 3871 Telegrams: Restaff, London S.W.1

DRIAR GALLERIES, 6-7 Porchester Place, W.2. LACASSE. Belgian Artist.

GIMPEL FILS, 50 South Molton Street, W.1. 01-493 2498. LOUIS LE BROCQUY—New paintings.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council). Two exhibitions. 11 LOS ANGELES ARTISTS and TANTRA, until Nov. 7. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. 10-6; Tues., Thurs. 10-8; Sun. 12-6. Adm. 40p. Tues., Thurs. 5-8. 20p. (admits to both exhibitions).

LEDGARD KOETSER GALLERY, 12 Duke Street, St James's, 01-930 9348. Autumn Exhibition of Fine Old Master Paintings, October 8 to November 30. Daily 10-6 p.m. Saturdays 10-1 o.m.

MARJORIE PARR GALLERY, 285 Kings Road, Chelsea, S.W.3. DENIS MITCHELL—Recent Sculpture. October 8 to 30. Open all day Saturday.

MARLBOROUGH FINE ART
6 Albemarle Street, W.1.
BEN NICHOLSON—"New Reliefs." Daily 10-5.30 Sats 10-12.30. Until October 30.

MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD., 17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1.
OSKAR KOKOSCHKA
Original graphics 1963-1971. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30

OMELL GALLERIES. New selections of 19th and 20th Century Paintings at realistic prices. 22 Bury Street, St James's, SW 1.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' GALLERY, 8 Gt Newport St. W.C.2. 240-1969. THE EYE OF AN INDUSTRY: The Photographer and Oiltech. Until Oct. 31st. Tues.-Sat., 11-7. Sun., 12-6.

REDFERN GALLERY, 20 Cork St., W 1.
JOHN CARTER — NEW WORKS
Until October 28
Daily 10-6. Sats 10-1.

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NEW SEASON
Oct. 6-23

Full employment only basis for Labour unity

Mrs Barbara Castle, who was 60 yesterday, receives flowers from Mr Wilson

The fall of 450,000 in the number of people employed since Labour left office was the real measure of the Conservative Government's capacity to destroy jobs, Mrs Barbara Castle, Shadow Secretary for Employment, said. She was introducing the debate on the National Executive's statement on economic strategy, growth, and unemployment.

The National Executive had given priority to unemployment because the Government bad given priority to the creation of it. "It is the one massive achievement of this Government," Mrs Castle said. "It is not what people expected, but it is what they got."

The Government was food of saying it had a regional policy, that it wanted to narrow the gap between Scotland, Wales, and the North on the one band and the booming Midlands and prosperous Sonth on the other. "Well, so it has. It is rapidly turning them all into depressed areas. Unemployment under this Government is not only inhumanly high, it is now infecting the whole economy. The biggest rise in unemployment last month was in the West Midlands, once the thriving centre of British industry."

The second alarming new element in the situation was the progressive decline in opportunities for employment. "Britain's industrial base is shrinking *before our eyes. Every day* brings its story of new redundancies, not just the big, dramatic ones in the Upper Clyde but a steady erosion of jobs in every corner of this land." Surely, she said, no one doubted that Britain was in the grip of a deep and stubborn depression which the Government's policies showed no sign of alleviating.

What was the answer to this national crisis? Mrs Castle said that Mr Robert Carr had spent 12 months blaming our economic trouble on the trade unions, but he was responsible for the key element in the Government's strategy which was to hold down *wages* while *deliberately* pushing prices up—and then blame the workers of the country when they hit back.

"And now, when the damage is done you belatedly admit that the disastrous level of unemployment is due to the fact that this Government has deliberately held down growth."

The Labour Movement bad at this time to rededicate itself to its old priorities. Full employment had to become the centrepiece of the party's economic policy, and she hoped that no one on the paltform would seek to justify the level of unemployment reached in the last month of the Labour Government: 578,000—an unhappy byproduct of the decision to give priority to achieving a surplus in the balance of payments.

The Tories had hoarded the surplus like misers as an insurance policy against the money they would have to pay to get into Europe. A future Labour Government bad to close its ears to the siren voices which claimed that sterling must be preserved whatever the human cost. "To put it bluntly, if you have no other choice it is better to devalue than to deflate."

Full employment was the only basis on which the Labour Party could join forces with the trade unions to find a solution to inflation. The ordinary worker knew it was no use bargaining for more wages if his negotiators could not bargain to save his job.

The second point in the policy document, Mrs Castle said, was that no one was trying to revive the prices and incomes policy. A new Labour Government would establish a commission for industry and manpower as the starting point of its anti-inflation policy. It would reintroduce the early warning system on price increases, and would introduce a small prices inspectorate to which the housewife could bring her complaints.

Finally, the policy document said that there must be a return to the social policies of the Labour Government which *helped to keep down the level* of rents, rates, food, and fares. "What a nerve the Tories have to ask for wage restraint when they have deliberately forced up the cost of every essential item of working class expenditure." She warned the conference that Value Added Tax was still to come. "When it is introduced, it will make SET look like paradise lost."

The Common Market would heighten the need for public ownership by weakening the Industrial Development Certificate scheme, and the only answer would be a massive rescue operation by public enterprise. "So what are we in the Labour Movement so shy about? Why do we not demand that our nationalised industries diversify their activities, using some of those extensive manufacturing powers given to them by the Labour Government?"

There was the possibility of taking over individual companies instead of whole industries, and the setting up of a State holding company to operate them. "The machinery can be created if we have the will, and unless we have the will to give our people a greater say in the control of their own economic destiny we cannot expect to get from them the sophisticated response to the sophisticated economic problems of today that we spend so much time asking for.

"They say that the owner-occupier takes better care of his house because it is his own property. Right then, let us make more workers the owner-occupiers of their own industries."

Mrs Castle, who was 60 yesterday, said earlier:

"If anyone thinks I have entered the political retirement stakes they have another think coming. I have not entered them for one simple reason. The problem of unemployment with which we shall be dealing this morning is even older than I am. It is as old as capitalism itself."

Incomes

Earlier in the debate, Mrs Celia Fletcher (Mitcham and Morden Constituency Labour Party) moved a composite motion calling for the formulation of a prices and incomes policy in conjunction with the trade unions. Such a policy, she said, was essential if Labour was going to convince the electorate that it meant business, and had learnt from its mistakes.

Mr R. Green (Newbury CLP), seconding, called for a saner, more just, and kinder Britain. He asked why it was that an airline pilot could earn £15,000 a year while a farm worker earned less than one-fifteenth of that.

He called for a planned economy in which the means of production were used for the benefit of all and were the responsibility of the whole community, with prices controlled. The formulation of such a policy might need a long and bitter debate, but agreement had to be reached. The issue could not be avoided.

Mr Hugh Scanlon (Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers) moved a further composite motion calling for an economic policy which included cuts in expenditure on arms, control of exports and imports of capital, selective controls of imports, the liquidation of sufficient stock holdings abroad to pay off foreign debts, the raising of consumption by increases in wages based on free, collective bargaining, more expenditure on the social services, the rejection of a Government-controlled incomes policy, and the extension of public ownership under a new Ministry.

He emphasised the priority that had to be given to unemployment. "That is why our *executive supports the magnificent* struggle of the UCS boys, who are putting into practice our demand for the right to work," he said. Unemployment would not be solved by the "slobbering commiseration of Ministers," which could not mask the social brutality of the policies.

He challenged the idea that the lowest unit labour costs were found in industries with the lowest wages. They were in fact found in high productivity industries with high wages and strong unions. All this, however, was small consolation to the millions of workers who were now suffering the same despair and degradation as had been suffered in the thirties.

Unemployment, high rents and prices, preparations for the Common Market, and anti-union legislation were blowing skyhigh the idyllic dreams of private enterprise. The workers were now looking to Labour for alternatives.

Mr Scanlon said that the Government and the pro-Marketeers were at pains to point to the "German miracle" of economic growth and competitiveness. Yet they always failed to explain that £137 millions a year was diverted into German industrial investment "precisely because the British taxpayer is paying that amount to keep our troops on German soil."

Mr Wilson's appeal for unity of purpose, he said, must be based firmly on clear understandings. "That is why we emphasise free, collective bargaining. There has been too much bloodletting, too much acrimony, and too much disillusion—and the trade unions are not blameless in this—with all the harmful effects which accrued in June, 1970, for these mistakes to be repeated."

The demand for free, collective bargaining in the motion was meant to give definition to the executive's statement of policy which was also before the conference. If this demand was accepted, his union would vote for the executive's statement.

Mr James Curran (Huntingdonshire CLP) criticised incomes policies which did not affect the distribution of income or inflation. The Government was trying to place the blame for *inflation* on wage demands, but the Government could not increase rents, rates, transport charges, and so on and then expect anything except a drop in real wages.

He criticised people in the Labour Movement who were not fundamentally different from Bow Group Conservatives, who talked of norms, and wielded their slide rules in Whitehall. Paper norms that did not distinguish between good and bad working conditions were never going to be effective.

There must be cooperation by the trade union movement in this inflationary situation, but it could be achieved only if priority was given to getting a transfer of power and wealth in the community.

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs, moved a motion demanding a return to industrial and economic expansion coupled with a radical extension of the employment services of the State to those seeking fresh or alternative employment. He claimed that the rise in imports from countries where cheap labour was exploited was contributing to the problem of unemployment.

He insisted that not enough was being done "in this working class country" for the worker at his place of work. He accused Mrs Castle of complacency. It had taken six years of Labour Government to get a new consultative document about how people could find and change jobs.

He found it appalling that people who had lost their jobs should have to lean on a public counter to talk about unemployment benefit and a new job at the same time. They must get rid of this "cattle-herding" of the working class. An unemployed man should be treated as a man with a problem to be seen in privacy.

Mr Bob Cairns (Edinburgh Central) said that Scotland had almost become inured to the daily totals of new redundancies. But they did not simply affect old industries. They also hit new technological industries such as electronics which were thought to be going to revitalise the economy but which were disappearing "like snow off a dyke."

He moved a motion deploring the effect of the Government's deliberate use of increased unemployment particularly in Scotland, Wales, and certain regions of England. It called for the Government to be pressed to take action to reduce unemployment—for example, to approve a steel complex for Hunterston, Ayrshire.

Mr Michael Gordon (West Renfrewshire CLP), seconding, said that 25,000 jobs were now at stake in the steel industry in Scotland. Only one major centre was left. Hunterston was an ideal site for a steel complex, with deep water and little need for dredging.

[He was interrupted by Mr Mikardo, the conference chairman, just before 11 o'clock. The police, he said, had just had a telephone call that 15 lb of gelignite, timed to go off very shortly, had been placed in the building. He asked the delegates to leave and return at 11.30.]

Mr Ray Apse (Brighton Kemptown) condemned the motions debated as being inadequate. It looked as though nothing had been learned from Labour's six years of office. If the policies being recommended were adopted, it would lead to an even greater crisis than in 1970.

Mr Terry Davis, the successful Labour candidate in the recent Bromsgrove byelection, forecast that the Labour Party would roll up other byelection victories because of the failure of Conservative policies.

The three composite motions from the AUEW, ASTMS, and the Edinburgh Central CLP were carried.

First duty—to expose the Conservatives

Labour, in Opposition, had two principal tasks. The first was to expose the "contemptible performance" of the present Government, and the second—more important—was to formulate its own practical policies, Mr Roy Jenkins, Deputy Leader of the party, said in his reply to the debate on economic policy and unemployment.

The Government's record was the most abject and deliberate betrayal of election promises in modern British history. It made Stanley Baldwin's about-turn on Abyssinia in 1935 look like an outstanding act of honest statesmanship.

The fraud on prices hardly needed further exposure. The record on unemployment was in some ways even worse. Registered unemployment had increased by more than 350,000 in the past 15 months, and was 55 per cent higher than when Labour left office. But several hundred thousand had also left employment without registering. The number of jobs lost during this period was more like 600,000, and the number of vacancies had halved.

"There are now seven people in the country looking for every available job. In Wales and the West Midlands, it is the worst they have known for decades. . . . Nine men searching for every job. In North Wales, it is 10. In the northern region it is 15. In Scotland, it is 21."

Mr Roy Jenkins

'Perverted'

Glasgow had a rate of 10.6 per cent male unemployment, and this was the setting in which the Government was trying to perform its surgical operations on UCS. Unemployment was now the most menacing national problem. It was the direct responsibility of the *Government*. The Tories had perverted the whole purpose of the 1970 balance of payments surplus, which was to act as a springboard for sustained and rapid growth.

To correct the present situation would require the most determined regional policy and all the resources that could be put behind the National Labour Board proposed in the executives' police statement. It would require more intensive and effective training facilities and, above all, sustained industrial expansion. Labour would give unemployment central priority.

Labour's policies needed a great deal of detail, but this did not mean that Labour could not form a Government and greatly improve the country's condition. The mere avoidance of Mr Heath's doctrinaire mistakes would see to that, but what Labour had to do was to cure the deficiencies which had been in society for a long time.

"This Government is in the slough of popular disillusion and discontent. It has lost Bromsgrove, and clung on to Macclesfield by the skin of its teeth. But we had our Bromsgroves and our Macclesfields too. We do not want the same *collapse of popular* support soon after we are again in power. That is bad for the authority of a Government, and bad for the whole working of democracy.

"We do not want the period in which we live to be remembered as the age of the politics of disillusion. There is some danger of that. In the past 10 years or so, perhaps to a greater extent than ever before, under the Tories and under us, Governments have been humiliated in byelections. The electorate has expected more than was delivered. They have withdrawn their support almost as soon as they gave it.

"Now this has not always happened. It did not happen under the Attlee Government. That Government, in its first determined Parliament, ran for five years and never lost a byelection, and it did so in conditions of appalling difficulty which make some of the problems of today look like molehills. It did so because it maintained the loyalty of its supporters."

One of Labour's central objectives should be to ensure that when next in power it broke the pattern of general election victories followed by disillusionment and sulky resentment which was in danger of settling over British politics. To do this the party needed a spirit of adventure and a high decree of self-discipline. It needed clear, positive proposals. It was better to get positive votes from the electorate than negative votes.

A more flexible attitude to exchange rates and a credible anti-inflation policy were needed.

Mr Jenkins acknowledged the argument that the growth of national wealth could be outweighed by the penalties of further invasions on the amenities of life and the tensions of an over-industrialised and over-acquisitive society. But we were not at the stage at which we could deliberately slacken the rate of growth. The key to civilising society was to have far more elbow room for public expenditure, and that meant more growth. That was the way to get rid of the deep pools of poverty which disfigured society, and to get the services we needed.

But Labour wanted more from economic policy than the Tories did. "We want a Britain which, while no longer a dominating power, none the *less captures* thes imagination of others by its pattern of humane civilisation and its sense of responsibility for the world outside our relatively cosy island. We want to make a reality of our traditional idealism. We will never wholly succeed, but we will not succeed at all unless we keep our sights high."

Hived-off assets will be taken back

Public assets sold to private business by the Conservative Government should be renationalised without compensation by a Labour Government, the conference decided at the end of its debate on public ownership, shipbuilding, and regional development. The conference also called on the National Executive Council to set up a committee from all sections of the party to prepare a policy for future public ownership.

The conference also declared its rejection of the Conservative policy in respect of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, and demanded that a future Labour Government should nationalise the shipbuilding industry.

The resolution on regional development condemned the action of the Government in withdrawing investment grants from the regions, and called for *the extension of development* area status to other areas of high unemployment, including the South Yorkshire coalfields and North Lancashire.

Summing up at the end of the debate, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology in the last Government, said the power generated by technology was too great to be controlled by a Government. The more rapid the technical change, the greater the need to protect the people. The people must be unleashed to control it themselves.

"If you want to have the confidence of the people, you must have confidence in the people." The movement, if it wanted democracy to survive, must be prepared to push for it to be extended to industry.

It was no use the party making promises if it did not know if it could rely on the movement to go along with it. If the only role of the movement was to elect MPs, the party could never generate the energy that was required to carry out the party's policies.

Unemployment, until recently, had been a regional problem, but now it was a national problem. Within the regions, unemployment had become catastrophic, and it was right for the conference to call for special aid to the regions.

Claims by management in public ownership, denying the right of workers to influence policy decisions, were as offensive to the party as they were when they came from private industry.

Mr Benn said he did not think any Tory Minister had demonstrated as much arrogance as Mr John Davis in his statement on Tuesday indicating he would throw all the UCS workers out of work if they did not accept the Government's plans.

Mr Sidney Weighell, assistant general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, opened the afternoon session with a motion condemning the hiving off by the Government of parts of the public sector, and declaring that a future Labour Government would completely renationalise without compensation.

He said that members of his union would not cooperate with any private owner who took over any subsidiary of British Rail. "They can expect a rough ride from us," he said. "If that sounds like intimidation, then that is exactly what it is about."

By what authority was the Government planning to carry out this action? he asked. Where in its policy document for the 1970 election did it say it would hand over the assets of the British people to the friends who financially supported it?

Mr Wedgwood Benn

Railwaymen were concerned about the BR shipping division with its 60 ships and £3½ millions profit last year. British Transport Hotels made a profit of £1½ millions, and had the most highly organised unions in the industry. The Seaspeed hovercraft venture had enormous potential, but private enterprise planned to gobble this up as well.

Seconding the motion, Mr Lawrence Daly, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said he was issuing a public warning to Sir John Eden that if any of the National Coal Board's subsidiaries were sold to private industry his union would take major industrial action.

Mr Brian Sedgemoor (Wandsworth-Putney CLP) said that public ownership was the essence of the Labour Party, and firm commitment to this principle would bring it to power again.

Socialism was not just a slogan. The public had no enthusiasm for nationalisation because the Labour Government of 1945 had made the nationalised industries bastions of bureaucracy run by pensioned-off generals. Nationalised industries had to be more democratic, more Socialist. Public ownership should be the prime message of the party, not Europe.

Mrs Joan Maynard (Thirsk and Malton CLP) criticised the mixed economy. "You can't be half and half. You must be clear-cut. A mixed economy works in favour of the bosses and the private sector milks the public sector."

Socialism was not possible without public ownership. The part of the Labour Party's Constitution which specifically opposed capitalism was Clause Four. Gaitskell had tried to do away with it. Others "have been more subtle and ignored it."

She criticised high rates of interest for pushing public corporations into the red and pushing up council rents, and then called for nationalisation of land. Its public ownership was vital if we were to have socialism, and she asked: "If we do not exist to bring about socialism, why do we exist at all?"

The conference gave prolonged applause to 30 shop stewards from Upper Clyde Shipbuilders who had taken their seats on a gallery behind the platform. As they unfurled a banner, the party chairman, Mr Ian Mikardo, said: "These are the lads who have brought a new dimension into the working class struggle on the shop-floor. What they are doing is not just for Clydeside, but for the whole of our movement."

The conference then heard Mr Danny McGarvey, president of the Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, and Structural Workers, propose a motion rejecting Government decisions over UCS, calling for the nationalisation of shipbuilding and ship-repairing, and calling on the Labour Movement to give financial support to the UCS workers.

He claimed that UCS was the tip of a very dangerous and unpleasant iceberg—a symbol of the failure of private enterprise to solve the problem of unemployment. In boardrooms all over the country, decisions were being made every week which resulted in the sacking of tens of thousands of workers.

Shipyard workers had been for 10 or 20 years "the whipping boys of the TV boys and so-called informed commentators," who poked fun at demarcation disputes and "chalk-line disputes," but, he said, "these differences have largely been ironed out, and these facts given little attention by TV and the national press." Private enterprise had already got the industry into difficulties by 1965, the time of the Geddes report, by not admitting the decline of passenger ships and not switching to tankers, standard ships, and container ships.

Mrs Ann Taylor (Colne Valley CLP) moved a motion condemning the Government's withdrawal of direct aid to industry in the regions. It urged a special Labour Party study to formulate proposals on industrial planning and regional policy with particular attention to extending full development status to areas of high unemployment, and the setting up of publicly owned, worker-controlled industries in the development areas.

Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Post Office Workers' Union, said it was important for the movement not to make the same mistake twice in the same year. He urged all members to contribute to the UCS worker's fund.

If financial support was not forthcoming, the Government would sit back until the UCS workers were in the same situation as the postmen earlier in the year. But the UCS men instead of being forced to return to work, would find they had been forced out of their jobs.

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Guardian Pamphlet

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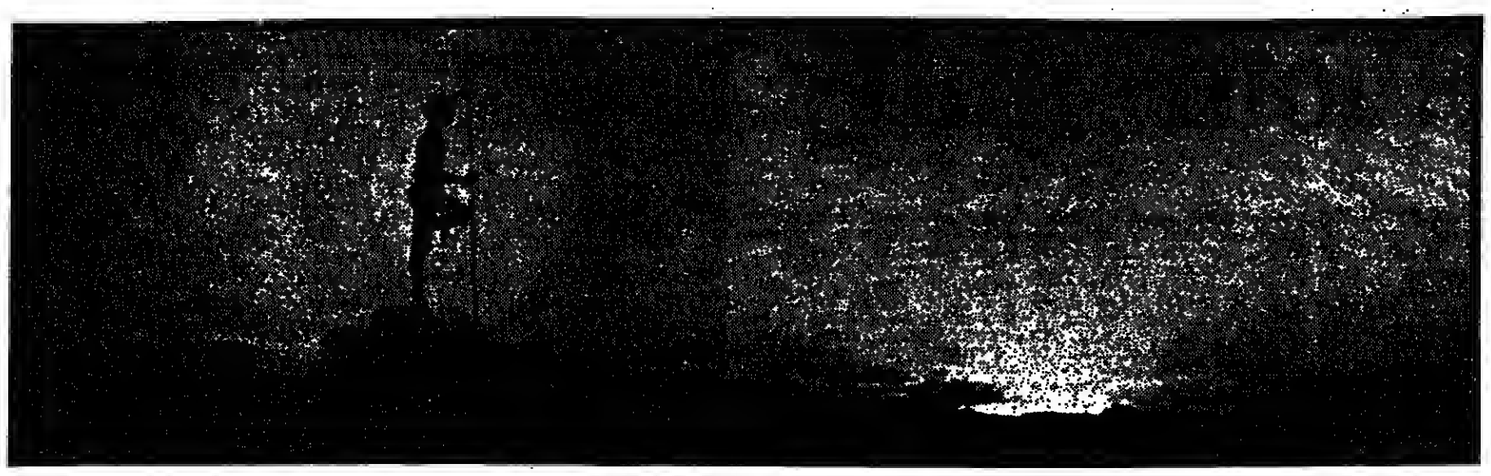
The Guardian pamphlets on the 1971 TUC and the Liberal Party Assembly are now available at 25p each.

New films reviewed by DEREK MALCOLM

One touch of Venus



ABOVE: ROEG'S "WALKABOUT"; BELOW: JANE FONDA IN "KLUTE."

IN THE OPENING scene of **The Touch** (Prince Charles, X), an attractive middle-aged woman stares mutely at the face of her mother, who has just died in hospital before she could arrive. The way Bergman handles this, one of his rare pre-credit sequences, invests it with a sense of shock and desolation that is incredible considering the fact that we know nothing whatsoever about either of them. So when one says that the film is about the breaking up of this woman's marriage through the agency of a visiting American archaeologist, no one should expect any conventional, if sensitively handled triangular encounter.

It is perhaps not one of the Swedish director's great works. But for three parts of the way it rivets the attention, not least because he has secured from Bibi Andersson a performance that is superb even by her exalted standards. It is a portrait of a woman who has reached a moment in her outwardly well-ordered life when one flicker of uncertainty—her attraction for someone other than her nice, hardworking husband—unleashes a fire which, bit by bit, engulfs her whole personality. She no longer knows who or what she is, in a world she can hardly any longer recognise.

Yet the extraordinary thing about the film is that for much of the way we are made aware not of her at all but of the neurotic flailings of her lover who moves through impotence to rape in a desperate attempt to establish some kind of equal relationship. It is bad luck on Elliott Gould that he has to play against Miss Andersson on the one hand and Max Von Sydow on the other. He has been heavily criticised for his temerity, even though this version, with Andersson and Von Sydow speaking English, might be thought to give him something of an edge. Yet after initial uncertainties that are quite glaring, he does in fact hold his own. If he is not as inherently bellevable as they are it is because he is not asked to be.

It is possibly when the woman finds herself at the point of no return, rejected by her husband and unable to live with her lover because of a mysterious relationship elsewhere, that the film starts losing its grip. It has told us so well about an ordinary woman in the grip of unordinary emotions that her inevitable indecision, once stated, quickly loses its power to fascinate. There is also a dreadful moment when the film's (merciful) lack of metaphysical weight is suddenly confounded as the archaeologist finds a long-lost statue of the Madonna and, in restoring it, awakens the insects that will destroy it from within.

But such almost ridiculously Bergmanesque metaphors are rare, and even the lax last sequences can be forgiven in the light shed by Miss Andersson's peerless performance, quietly matched step for step by Von Sydow, a giant of an actor in his own right. Though you can have a certain amount of fun recognising the director's reworking of old themes and earlier characterisations, what she makes seem more valuable is the way Bergman shows us how easy it is to prick the comfortable bubble of contemporary bourgeois existence. We are, he says, on a knife-edge. It takes the merest touch to tip us over.

The surprise of the week is unquestionably Alan Pakula's sharply imaginative **Klute** (Warner West End, X). Pakula, who worked with Robert Mulligan for years before making the ill-fated but not inconsiderable "Pookie" on his own, is clearly someone to be reckoned with. I think he intended to make a thriller but instead has achieved a first-class psychological tour de force which casts Jane Fonda as a call-girl who falls for the glum private detective (Donald Sutherland) sent to investigate the disappearance of one of her kinkier clients.

The girl, highly successful at her art and craft, but trying to kick the habit in favour of acting, bitterly resents the way she is drawn to the detective, preferring "the comfort of being numb." Gradually she grows dependent upon him—as he is on her in order to solve the mystery. Eventually, and rather cleverly, it is solved. But much the most important facet of the film is its illumination of the relationship between the two.

This is done with remarkably little dialogue but with a tremendous sense of tension and atmosphere, as the two circle suspiciously round each other, probing motives. Fonda, in particular, has never been better if only because she has never had a part which catches so well her spiky and aggressive vulnerability. She manages, without a hint of prurience by the way, to show what it must be like to do what society regards as an evil thing so well that coming clean becomes a kind of martyrdom.

There is a superb scene in a hotel room where she persuades a customer that it is he, not her, who is dispensing the sexual favours, and a very moving one when she indulges an old man who only wants to see her body. Above all, her hesitant awareness that she can actually be loved for something other than her sex is achieved with an intelligence that speaks volumes for script and direction as well as the couple's acting.

We are constantly being told that romance is on the way back, and almost as constantly being fed with films of no great quality that are clearly intended to climb on what their makers conceive to be that particular handwagon. Nicholas Roeg's **Walkabout** (Rialto, AA) has not been made with that sort of half-baked cynicism at all. But its "back to nature" message is nevertheless more than a little naive and, good as it looks, I find it difficult to take the film very seriously as a statement. It is, in fact, a very superior example of high romancing.

A man drives his 14-year-old daughter and six-year-old son into the Australian desert and commits suicide. The two wander off helplessly, trying to find their way back to Adelaide. They meet an Aborigine boy on his walkabout, a tough initiation into manhood which requires him to live alone off the land. He takes them along with him on a sort of hunting, shooting and fishing idyll which ends sadly when the girl ignores his mating dance as her brother stumbles onto the road back home

Lovely photography, crisp if somewhat heavily symbolic editing, a real sense of place and space—all this and some charming playing from Jenny Agutter, David Gumpilil and Lucien John—doesn't really convince that the director is saying anything fresh about the horrors of civilisation and the purity of the simple life. Are we really supposed to undress and rush into the nearest desert? I say this in a somewhat mocking tone because there is a curious vacuum at the centre of the film, something perhaps to do with the flimsiness of the characterisation beside which the earth, the sky, the insects and the animals seem much more substantial.

John Barry's rather soupy score doesn't help Edward Bond's dialogue to bite — a little more from Stockhausen's "Hymnen" might have done so—but there is always this feeling that Roeg, the cameraman for "Fahrenheit 451" and "Far from the Madding Crowd" has a positive and original talent bursting to be developed. It's just a case of what that talent is going to find to say. He is not, in my opinion the cinema's answer to Douanier Rousseau just yet.

Bedknobs and Broomsticks (Odeon, Leicester Square, U) is the latest and, I am given to understand, the most expensive Disney. Angela Lansbury plays an amateur witch determined to stop the Germans invading England, who puts up three little evacuees and has great fun with them on a magic bed. Lest you should suppose that the Disney Studios have gone stark raving sexy, I must quickly add that, in spite of an unfortunate recurrence of the word "knob" in awkward places, the film resembles nothing so much as "Mary Poppins" all over again.

There's a nice animated animal football game and a good trick photography sequence when the Jerries are repelled by the armour of ancient battle divisions summoned up by a spell. Otherwise much middling singing and dancing, including a deliciously dreadful bit of tatting about in ye olde Portobello Road. David Tomlinson does his English Fred MacMurray act rather well, Miss Lansbury is as watchable as always and the children aren't too awful. It'll take a mint of money, but not mine.

The Deserter (Plaza, X) is a violent, efficient Burt Kennedy spaghetti Western which stars the incredibly wooden Bekim Fehmiu as a deserter recalled by the US Cavalry to teach them how to fight Apaches properly. The mechanics of the blood-spattered adventure which succeeds in wiping out the marauding tribe are fine. Otherwise only John Huston as a testy general breathes any life into the lines. As to any question of morality, the whole thing is unspeakable.

An enthusiastic reader, recognising a cult film when he sees one, has pointed out that there was no Guardian review of **The Abominable Dr Phibes**, now going the rounds in London. It is chiefly to be remembered for some very presentable art-deco work rather than any distinction of direction from Robert Fuest. The story has a glimmer of originality, which Vincent Price as Phibes latches on to as well as he can. But it strikes me that Harry Kumel's "Daughter of Darkness" is a much better prospect if you want to get camp about the horrors. And then there's one from Hammer at the New Victoria called **Hands of the Ripper**, with Eric Porter trying to help the Ripper's daughter steady herself up, which hasn't been shown to the critics at all. Surprising, since Porter is rather good and Peter Sasdy directs with a flair not usually encountered from this stable nowadays.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Chay Blyth

WHAT do people do in their homes from, say, 7 0 to 9 0? I know what I do but what other people get up to is a mystery and a question mark. Because the minute you knock on the door they will stop doing it. Naturally. What does television *think* we do that they show nothing till 9 0? Nothing lightly disguised, of course, as panel games, or dear old films, jolly old films. Tuesday resounds to the sound of channels hanging away at each other's old films like conkers. Or chestnuts to be precise.

The commentary of "One Man Alone" (Yorkshire), documentary of Chay Blyth's widdershins circumnavigation of the world really was a tape recording. Blyth talked to the tape wholly uninhibited by how-it-should-be-done and therefore doing it delightfully. From his "I'm off, tatty-bye," to his "that's the end, Anthony, there isn't any bloody more" (Anthony Thomas was the director). It was a great, juicy slice of Blyth on the bone. You could taste him.

He talks of a feeling of purity and saving one's soul at sea, then immediately adds "I'm getting giddy watching this thing go round and round." He gets angry quite often, he laughs a lot too. He is exhilarated then depressed. Up and down like the boat. Like the commentary. It was not newscaster-smooth nor fluent nor clever. He says himself he sounds "comic strip or something." But it was one man talking, not any other man in the world, it had personality as individual and unmistakable as a fingerprint.

FESTIVAL HALL

Hugo Cole

Giulini, CSO

GIULINI is principal guest conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, which suggests a relationship of some intimacy; but Tuesday's opening performance of Mozart's E flat symphony reminded me of unhappy occasions when a young conductor has come along with his own ideas and the orchestra has decided to play the work as they have always played it. Giulini's gestures eloquently suggested the sort of performance he would have liked and which he has in the past obtained from our own fairly conservative New Philharmonia. The Chicago players did not respond, giving a solid, opaque version, in which inner parts were far too obtrusive. In Mozart, efficiency alone is certainly not enough, and one began to wonder if the orchestra had left its soul in America.

In Ravel's "Rhapsodie Espagnole," the transformation was complete—and not due, certainly, to the mass of extra players who filled the platform, but to music in which conductor and players could work towards a common goal. In Ravel's orchestration, however complex and original (and there are times when he makes Stravinsky and Debussy seem like primitives) the end in view is never in doubt. It may be next to impossible to achieve, but you know when it has been achieved; and the Chicago orchestra came very near to an ideal performance—luminous, sharp, and with the occasional blaze-ups most thrillingly handled.

In Beethoven's 7th symphony too the orchestra lived up to its reputation. Wonderful and unusual to hear strings with the vigour and intensity to stand up to the fortissimo top Es of trumpets and horns (for once doubled horns were not too much). The orchestra went with Giulini in his passionate and impulsive interpretation.

NEWCASTLE FESTIVAL

William Varley

Victorian Art

VICTORIAN ART is alive and well and living at the Newcastle Festival. In one gallery of the Laing Art Gallery is an exhibition of work by Dante Gabriel Rossetti and in the adjoining gallery work by John Frederick Lewis. Up until a couple of years ago I don't think I had seen a Lewis. I then saw his water-colour study for "Easter Day at Rome," a minutely detailed painting with an opera buffa cast of characters set in studio-posed attitudes. It was beautifully painted, though, and the detail was unified by almost abstracted passages of cast shadow. The present exhibition at the Laing, the first to be wholly devoted to Lewis, valuably extends one's appreciation of his work.

He was born in 1805, the son of Frederick Christian Lewis the engraver, in the same house as Landseer and like Landseer, showed himself to be precociously gifted as a painter of animals. After a successful visit to Spain, after which he became known as "Spanish Lewis" he spent ten years in Cairo living as an oriental pasha. Ruskin who admired his "mountainous power" included him in his pamphlet on Pre-Raphaelitism while other Pre-Raphaelites and their associates supported him with their friendship. One can see why. His lavish technical skill enabled him to depict and organise masses of rich and minute detail with great virtuosity.

In painting after painting, "Intercepted Correspondence" for example, he sieves light through filigree screens complicating the pattern of rich garments and tiles with the flickering traceries of cast shadows. Often enough these are highly calculated, sometimes too highly complicated, studio "machines" with the same stock models recomposed.

One of his finest, in fact, and in the Laing's own collection, is a less showy painting of a languidly reclining girl teasing a cat, while her servant, her head reflected in a mirror, waits patiently on her right. It's an intimate painting, more South Kensington than Cairo and quite without the voluptuousness that, say, Delacroix would have given a similar subject. Lewis in fact appears very much as a product of the Victorian taste for the exotic, that same syndrome which ultimately accommodated both Lawrence of Arabia and Khardomah cafes. An interesting painter nevertheless.

CAMBRIDGE

Michael Grosvenor Myer

Julius Caesar

JONATHAN MILLER'S annual playing of Shakespeare: this year Shakespeare won. The keenness with which one looks forward to Dr Miller's productions at the Arts, Cambridge, for the Oxford and Cambridge Shakespeare Company, is always mixed with apprehension. Will his polymathic erudition swamp the play?

Everything in his "Julius Caesar" is stylised. Most of the characters are dressed in Commedia dell'Arte tights and caps and rudimentary togas. Caesar, though, appears as a pompous cigar - smoking Edwardian, Pantaloon to everyone else's Harlequin. To underline the political nature of the play, "Corriere della Sera," "Who's Who," and a Government white paper all make their appearance. Poses are struck, gestures are conventional. There is much use of set-piece mime, in the assassination, the forum scene, the battle. The mob are masked and faceless, their lines changed to a mere wordless mumbling. Scenery is minimal, props non-existent. It goes almost without saying that the first scene is cut.

The effect is oddly old-fashioned. The overall impression is one of those 1930s Kurt Joos mime plays on to which Shakespeare's lines have been superimposed as an afterthought. This is a shame as the admirable verse speaking is the production's main strength. When the words do get the upper hand, as in the masterly quarrel between Brutus and Cassius, one gets an occasional glimpse of what this cast might have made of the play.

HAMPSTEAD

Michael Billington

Women's Libby

"NO BRAS ARE GOING to be burnt here tonight," announces Libby Morris at the start of her new late-hour, one-woman show, "Women's Libby" at Hampstead Theatre Club. And sure enough this discursive, cabaret-style examination of the male-female relationship comes down squarely on the side of convention; indeed Betty Friedan and Germaine Greer would probably turn purple if they could hear Miss Morris quoting Kate's submissive final speech from "The Taming of the Shrew" ("And place your hands below your husband's foot") as her expression of the ideal female posture.

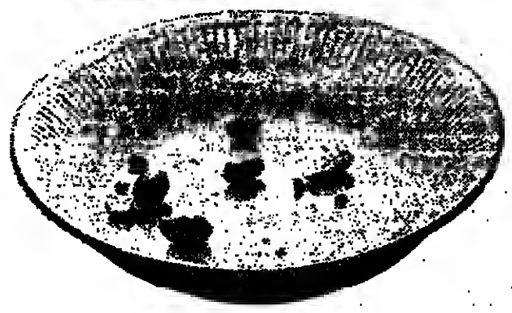
But even if Libby Morris is no crusading militant, she is still an extraordinarily talented entertainer. Cast in the Martha Raye-Betty Hutton mould, she has the rare capacity to be funny without sacrificing her sex-appeal and to suggest an alert comic intelligence behind everything she does. Thus her famous seat rendering of "Tea For Two" mercilessly exposes the banality of the lyrics with their curious insistence on the baking of sugarcakes; her impersonation of Bette Davis, all clipped consonants and brutal exhalations of cigarette-smoke, singing "They're either too young or too old" is a genuine piece of creative mimicry; and her resurrection of the Jewish matriarch in "Come Blow Your Horn" reminds one of the character's kinship with the appalling, hearthrug tyrant in Odets' "Awake and Sin."

Like the man thought to be suffering from an incurable disease, I only wish Miss Morris would severely ration the chat between numbers. She is wryly funny about her early struggles ("I did so many auditions I never had time to work"); but when a singer can project a Cole Porter number with such precision or evoke the sound of Merman with such uncanny accuracy, her views on the sex-war seem only of marginal interest. With some of the patter excised, this would be an ideal late-night show.

review

Giulini: Festival Hall

Nibble the nuts and leave.



Most restaurant owners agree with us when we tell them about KlosterPrinz, that veritable Prince of Piesporters a deliciously crisp, slightly dry Moselle, the most handsome compliment that can be paid to good food.

But there are still a few who remain impervious to our coaxing. We've tried convincing them. We really have. Arguments, cajolery, persuasive blandishments. Well, the time for talking is over. Action is called for.

So this is where we need your help. We'd like you to seek out these stubborn establishments, demand to see the wine list before you even look at the menu, summon up your most clear, ringing tones and say "The justifiably renowned KlosterPrinz would seem to be conspicuous by its absence. Hmm". Then, while the wine waiter looks on in wild surmise, just nibble the nuts and leave.

Now this may not make you particularly popular. But when the restaurant in question gives up the unequal struggle and adds KlosterPrinz to its wine list, you may look back with satisfaction on a Job Well Done.

And, like Thomas Osbert Mordaunt (1730-1809) once said:
"One crowded hour of glorious life is worth an age without a name".

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PRINCE OF PIESPORTERS

Coleman & Company, Norwich and London.
Shippers of fine wines since 1887.

Why not wage for the housewife?

'They criticise the woman who goes out to work when she has small children, but nobody thinks of paying the woman who stays at home doing a very skilled job,' says SONJA DAVIES, the militant leading lady of the New Zealand Left.

ABETH DUNN

NEW ZEALAND Labour Party is dy the pros and cons of paying wives a wage for their skills and ence — a lead that other parties pride themselves on their sense of justice might do well to follow. hat the work study's most ardent onist, Sonja Davies, thinks that wives will actually get a govern- wage in the foreseeable future nly not under New Zealand's Tory) but she regards the commission important step towards equality: emed to us in the Labour Party's n's Advisory Council that politi- and society are always stressing alue of the home unit. They se the woman who goes out to when she has small children but y thinks of paying the woman who at home doing a very skilled job. leve that nobody can maintain dignity while totally dependent other person."

Davies is a woman of 44 years emarkable energy. For the past years she has been the colourful of the New Zealand Left, a militant unionist, and reformer of the system. She sent her child to a day nursery and wound up as president of the New Zealand Association of Child Care Centres. She has just spent a few months in England as Hawkes Bay representative of the Food Processing Union and the Wellington Clerical Union.

"I went on television before I left and I said: 'I'm going to the place where it's all happening — social reform, better welfare'—and it's not."

At present, a good deal of Mrs Davies's energy is devoted to sexual egalitarianism, lack of which, she thinks is due to the educational system: "All our attitudes are formed in the pre-school years, right?" she says. "I feel that the father has been pushed out of the home. He comes in from work and picks up the baby and the girl says: 'Give it to me. That's not the way to pick it up'. And he's clumsy, but it doesn't matter. He'll want to do something for the baby but he's not allowed to so he goes off and joins clubs and later on the wife goes to the PTA and when the children leave home they're strangers to each other. We have to start when they're very young and teach them that both are terribly important. I want to see parent education classes in high schools for boys and girls."

Mrs Davies's own life has been far from what she now sees as the ideal. She was brought up in Dunedin — "the Edinburgh of the South" — the part-Maori daughter of a middle-class Conservative businessman whose wife was given to Good Works: "When I was a very small girl," she says, "I remember going round with my mother — who was a very kind person—giving layettes to the wives of unemployed people and she said: 'They're nothing but grateful'. And I said: 'But don't you think they would rather their fathers were able to work and provide these things themselves?' And she said: 'They're too lazy; they don't want to work'." And so began Mrs Davies's socialism.

She was far closer to her grandfather, a newspaper editor and unsuccessful politician, than to her parents. Her grandfather taught her the whole of Omar Khayyam and took her round to speak on his behalf at political meetings when she was four. Later, when she was 16, she ran away from home: "I was very interested in pacifism and my father thought that all pacifists should be put against a wall and shot, so I ran away. I never went back. I shared a flat with another girl and we nearly starved until she got a boy friend with a mother who could cook. It took years before my father and I understood each other."

She took a job as a nurse and married a trade unionist who became, with his partner, leading negotiator for 14 New Zealand unions. Shortly after her daughter was born in 1947, Mrs Davies contracted TB and was told she would not be able to have more children. Naturally she did have another baby, a son who is now a politically active 14-year-old. He recently refused to take part in a national schools debating competition because he was asked to speak for a motion welcoming South African sportsmen to New Zealand.

But the TB meant that Mrs Davies had to give up her nursing: "I decided that I wasn't going to be one of these bitter, frustrated women; I had to get out and do something." So she got out, got herself elected to the Nelson hospital board and then the city council. Her life became a turmoil of militance.

She and eight other women sat down on the Nelson railway in an effort to stop the company from tearing it up. The protest didn't work. The woman sat there for nine days and then the company sent in a steam train and 11 policemen to shift them. They were arrested for being on railway property without a platform ticket and to Mrs Davies's fury, a benefactor paid their fines — she had fancied the idea of prison.

When her son was born she became deeply involved in child care on a national scale and since then has succeeded in pursuading men (only two so far) to join the staff of day centres: "A lot of the children in our centres are from one-parent homes and they really need a father-figure."

Two years ago her husband suffered a series of heart attacks which forced him to give up his union work. Mrs Davies picked up where he left off, organising the Hawkes Bay fish canning workers into her union in the face of total opposition from the employers who had for years relied on cheap Maori and female labour.

"We had this very difficult transition," she says. "I became the bread-winner and my husband had to be at home. We've only made the transition because he is a tolerant man. He's a landscape gardener now which means he earns money of his own which is important to him.

"I think men are stepping out of their traditional rôles. They have come to think that it's not manly to do anything other than go to the office from nine to five. But that's got to change. We have got to have a generation of men and women who are prepared to work when the work's there. My husband was a very busy man and suddenly this was all cut off. Now he's the one who has the ideas and I'm the one who activates them.

"I do have some sympathy with women's lib — the most damaging thing was that bra-burning episode. What I don't like is that they're too strident, too antagonistic to men. I like men; they open doors for me and I open doors for them.

"I think if you've got a family unit as a going concern you can have a genuine equality without taking a man's manhood away or stopping a woman from being feminine."

bout the mily

BETTY JERMAN

ED OUT a Children's Heritage cassette stories from fairy tales on my own and g children in an atmosphere of "We'll if we must but you can't get much cornier Cinderella," and for days afterwards got tomed to coming across small groups of en sitting absorbed round the cassette der and looking round only to say "I like bit." Partly the fascination is the old one aring a story told, but partly too it is se of the adaptation of the classics by the tor, Juliette de Marcellus. There is so much f the normal unsurprised assumption that , bears, or what have you, do turn into es, or old ladies who you might aid offer kingdom plus princess.

Cassette players, being battery operated, can rried anywhere so that story telling sessions e set up in bed for the sick, in a car for otentially bored, or in any corner away from elevision.

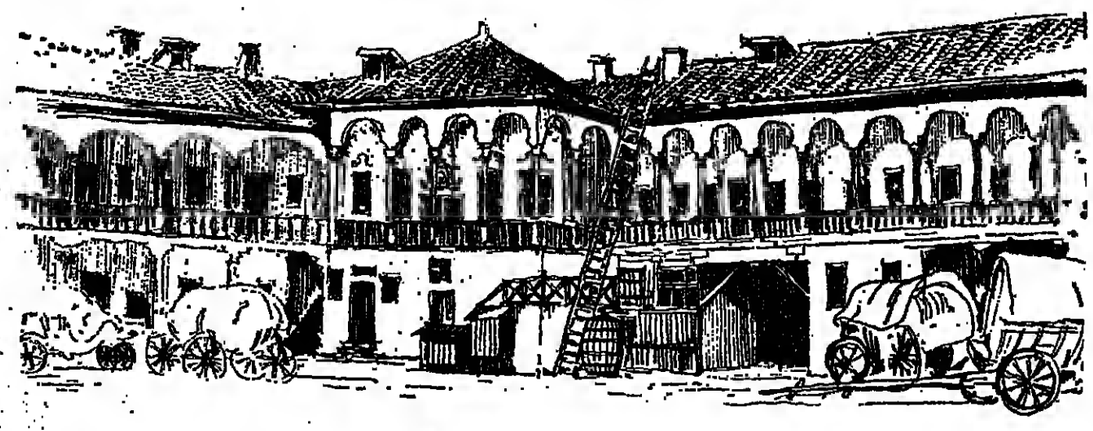
The tapes are designed for children between ges of three and 12 when tastes and reading y develop. Each runs for 40 minutes and irst series includes three on King Arthur, n Soldiers, Saints and Sinners from history, es from Shakespeare and from the New ment, Stories of the Supernatural, one on es and Ruffians (pirates and highwaymen), two with a a selection of classical fairy tales. £1.75 each. Produced by Children's tage, 96 Philbeach Gardens, London SW 5, ibuted by Selecta, a division of Decca, and able at record shops.

-pourri

LECTING flower petals is a dreamy, rely, occupation which delights children. are usually disappointed when the scented soms become crinkled and dank. Before that ens they can be turned into pot-pourri out the trouble of mixing your own preser- e. The Bio Pot-pourri Maker includes flower spices, and fixatives, and smells delicious. gather dry petals with a mixture of colours spread them thinly on mesh or newspaper leave to dry out of the sun. When the petals crisp, which can take two weeks, you put n m a closable container and add a capful of product to every quart. The mixture is well ken to blend, and left to mature. It can then used in a variety of pleasing containers. ufacturers: Pan Britannica Industries, annica House, Waltham Cross, Herts.: obtain- from florists, garden centres, Boots, Timothy tes, at 37½p per tube which will preserve a on of flower petals

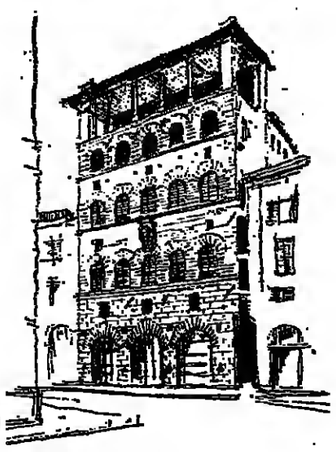
sposable feeding bottles

XIFEEDERS are totally disposable baby ling bottles now available for home use, ugh only in 4oz. sizes. An 8oz. bottle will be sale later this year. They are rigid, light- ight high density polyethylene with an enious head which consists of the teat elded by a cover. You unscrew the two ether, so that the teat is not touched by man hand, in order to fill the bottle, then place and pull off the cover only. The teat perforated for use. The complete feeders and carton in which they are packed are pre- rilised. The 4oz. feeders to be thrown away er one feed are available in cases of 100, ting £2.75, from Como Hygiene Products vision, Nonwoven Fabric, Station Road, udwater, Buckinghamshire.



Housewarmings

What sort of house will we be living in next? asks MARY STOTT



Above, the Manuc Inn, Bucharest, the first half of the nineteenth century.
Right: the Palazzo Davanzati, fourteenth century, in the middle of Florence.

My recurrent dream, unlike most people's, is ever welcome. I wish it would turn up once a week at least. I am walking round, with a view to buying a house, a flat, or, quite often, a run-down mansion. Or I turn a corner in the place where I am living in my dream, and with excitement and delight I come upon a room or two or even a whole wing I had forgotten existed. This must mean my subconscious is busy with something, perhaps quite beastly, but on the conscious level it simply means that I love houses. In fact I think them the most fascinating and revealing material expression of the nature of man.

So a splendid volume called "History of the House"* not only gave me sensuous pleasure, for it is as crowded with pictorial goodies as the shelves of a supermarket, but, as Christopher Robin so usefully put it, sent "all thoughts of funny thoughts running round my head." The editor, Ettore Camesasca and his team of European and American writers dodge back and forth through time and space at a disorientating pace. In the first 40 pages we glimpse prehistoric funeral urns made in the form of houses; a beautiful fifteenth-century painting of Treviso, towers and domes in the background, wooden huts in the foreground, washing slung across a street; the village of Jarmo, Iraqui Kurdistan, dated at 5,000 BC; and stout Cortez entering the palace at Montezuma and being staggered by its gold, marble, and jewels.

"Funny thoughts" are excusable, if not inevitable. All those millions of people in all the millennia since human life began, making "houses" by interlacing twigs and branches and reeds, scrabbling deeper into caves, sloshing mud on mud, humping stone on stone, felling, dragging and chopping up trees. Why? Well, of course they wanted to get out of the wet or the cold or the sun or the wind. Camesasca thinks the windbreak, not the cave, was the earliest "dwelling," and that makes sense to me. To adapt a cave, a man had to have tools. And once he had tools he had to have somewhere to keep them, because if you leave them lying around they get lost, stolen or damaged. Same with weapons and pots and pans and skins for clothes and draught-proofing.

So a house has to be a place to store things as well as keep people safe from the weather, wild animals, and human enemies. It still is; and it is Things as much as people that dictate the size and nature of our homes once we have enough money to give us freedom of choice. Think of Blenheim and Chatsworth, and Woburn with its 32 sitting rooms. They were never built for human needs, but as gorgeous display cases for treasures. Or think of the Victorian parlour, so engagingly described in this book as the place where all the family treasures were displayed . . . "silver, china, pictures, trophies, miniatures, shells, souvenirs of journeys at home and abroad, diplomas, photographs of members of the royal family and leading politicians, dead or alive, small boxes in wood and papier-mâché, stuffed birds, fish and animals, embroideries, the family Bible, brass trays from Birmingham via Benares. . . ."

Now contemplate the things in your own *sitting room*, and unless you are very young and childless or very old and unsentimental, you will be staggered by the number and begin to wonder how long you can go on bringing home pretty things from shopping sprees at home and abroad and accommodate the children's games and toys, without moving house. As for kitchen equipment . . . few homes have enough wall space, surfaces, cupboards, drawers, to accommodate all the desirable—or desired—gadgets. Another reason to enlarge the shell, to move house.

It would be pleasant to pursue this thought about how Acquisitive Man is risking burying himself under a mountain of goods, and to commend the hippies, dropouts, and flower people for reducing their possessions to what they can carry on their person, but another odd thought fights its way in—that the crucial factor in the history of the house since the eighteenth century has been the revulsion against smells and the development of plumbing. Louis XIV's *chaise percée* was known as the *chaise d'affaires*, and at Versailles there were 274 other close-stools, 66 of them upholstered in crimson damask or red or green velvet. All the multitudes of bedrooms in palaces and stately homes were furnished only with chamber pots, basins, and water jugs. The stomach turns at the thought of the stench and of the nausea of the servants who had to empty all those containers. The water closet reigns supreme in modern housing, not just because of our increased refinement and uneasiness but because in close packed communities we dispose of our sewage efficiently or we perish.

"Funny thoughts" cannot be plaited into a neat argument with a tassel of conclusions at the end, any more than a book like "History of the House" can be other than a gorgeous ragbag of bits and pieces. But the disorientated mind sometimes catches glimpses of what might be a facet of truth. For instance—it is possible that the house, having developed through the centuries from a simple communal affair to a highly complex and lavishly equipped, furnished, and stocked framework for the individual family, may be moving back towards simplicity . . . and community. Communal living? We forget how much we already have communal services . . . a switch or a pull or a twist and we have water, sewage disposal, heat, light, and cold storage. All things our forefathers had to provide for themselves. What next?

*"History of the House" edited by Ettore Camesasca, translated by Isabel Quigly (Collins, £10.50).

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THE GUARDIAN
London Thursday October 7, 1971

To defeat the disillusion

In black moments the British electorate may think it is offered a choice between a party which makes large promises and then invites it to stand on its own feet and a party which offers the spectacle of former Ministers standing on their heads. Mr Roy Jenkins's speech at Brighton yesterday is welcome for its recognition of the danger to democracy that is inherent in that feeling. The past decade may easily be remembered as "the age of the politics of disillusion." The public has indeed had its fill of "slogans dressed up as plans." Conservatives and Labour and then Conservatives again have failed to deliver fully on their promises. That is not good for democracy, and it is comforting that Mr Jenkins recognises this.

It is also comforting that Mr Jenkins and Mr Wilson are on the same wavelength in recognising the central failure of the Labour Government. This was the absence of a workable or credible anti-inflation policy. No one can ignore the exceptional external pressures—and ignorance—which forced Mr Wilson's Government to introduce statutory wage control. It is good to hear that Mrs Castle does not want to revive it. It is good to hear from Mr Jenkins that the National Executive document does not imply a return to what prevailed between 1966 and 1967.

It is less encouraging to read that document, for after pussyfooting for paragraph after paragraph round the edges of the problem it ventures to say, at the end of a sentence with much if-ery and but-ery, that "it should not prove impossible to work out with the unions some kind of permanent long-term policy to contain inflation—we must be prepared to try." And then it tries to make up for the paucity of ideas by using bold type.

Nevertheless, at least Mr Jenkins knows that what Labour needs from the forthcoming talks with the trade unions is not just a form of words to get it over the next general election but something that will stand up to the pressures of office. Mr Jack Jones shows some signs of realising that also, though doubtless he will drive a hard bargain. Mr Scanlon acknowledges the need less openly though even in his speech yesterday there was a hint of self-criticism over the 1970 election defeat.

The new fact, tragically and ironically, which may make talks with the unions this year more realistic is unemployment. Labour is rightly flaying the Conservatives for their disgraceful performance on this, one of the subjects about which they made promises. But there were 578,000 without jobs when Labour left office and a staggering inflation problem to go with the unemployment. So what we have learned during this age of political disillusion is not only that we cannot have reasonably stable prices unless the Government makes a deal with the unions; we cannot even have assured full employment without that deal. It is a shattering discovery to make a quarter of a century after Keynes.

There was perhaps one other lesser lesson from yesterday. A wit in the audience, listening to Mr Jenkins's speech, suggested that he was making a naked bid for the deputy leadership. The quality and understanding of this speech are a reminder that Mr Jenkins ought not to be removed from his post for being honest about Europe. For that kind of thing would also add to public cynicism about politics.

Pledges or pieces of paper?

The Labour Party will debate Northern Ireland today on a motion which, among other things, calls for the removal of the border and the unity of Ireland. A Fulham amendment asks for a 32-county republic. Another, to be seconded by Coventry South-east, calls for the unity of Irish workers against "the capitalist class, orange and green alike." The member for Fulham is Mr Michael Stewart, Foreign Secretary in the Labour Government. The member for Coventry East (which overlaps with Coventry South-east in the redistribution) is Mr Richard Crossman. At the time of the Downing Street Declaration, which again guaranteed the right of the people of Northern Ireland to decide their own constitutional future, Mr Crossman was a member of Labour's inner Cabinet.

Of course, neither Mr Crossman nor Mr Stewart controls his local party. Today's agenda, which will be equally encouraging to the IRA and Protestant extremists, is only relevant as a reminder that both men have already made clear their positions on Ireland in speeches in the House of Commons. Mr Stewart has said that the objective of British policy ought to be a united Ireland, and he has urged Northern Protestants to accept the inevitable and make the best deal they can with Dublin. So much for the great Downing Street Declaration.

Mr Crossman, as ever following his logic wherever it leads him, had this advice for the anguished people of Northern Ireland: "If the boundary (sic) is not up for discussion then the terrorists are justified in getting a change by force. If the alternative to force is no change in the boundary, if it is this confounded Declaration from Downing Street that nothing will happen without the consent of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, then that means nothing at all."

In terms of high office in a future Labour Government, it may be said that Mr Stewart and Mr Crossman are extinct volcanoes. What then of Mr Roy Hattersley, one of the most ambitious and able young men in Labour's second rank and a man who is taking a courageous stand on Europe? From the front bench in the House Mr Hattersley said that "of course, at this moment, the border is not an issue." Just in case anyone thought that ambiguity was unintentional he spelt it out more clearly in an article in this page today by ridiculing the "holy writ" of the self-determination pledge in the 1949 Ireland Act (which was, of course, the source of the 1969 Downing Street Declaration).

Now Mr Hattersley's historical argument about the "direct and calculated gerrymander" of the Irish border is perfectly arguable if simplistic. His attack—again ambiguously phrased—on the unsatisfactory nature of the "crooked line" which divides Ireland is unanswerable, except that it was the best that Lloyd George and others could do when faced by a bloody civil war. The only case against Mr Hattersley is that he was a Minister in the Government which made what Mr Crossman calls the "confounded" Downing Street pledge. Mr Hattersley had the added involvement of departmental responsibility for the soldiers who were sent to Northern Ireland to keep the peace and defend that "crooked line." A distressing number of those soldiers have since then given their lives on that mission.

Could Mr Hattersley not have given his resignation to mark his disagreement with what Mr Wilson was doing? Or Mr Crossman? Or Mr Stewart? These may seem harsh questions. But on a day when Mr Jenkins has been speaking of public cynicism about politics they seem fair questions.

Justice, press, and pillory

"When offences are committed against society the public are entitled to know who has been found guilty of them." Thus the Magistrates' Association, in a sturdily traditional comment to the Younger Committee on privacy. There is a contrary view. "Today the press has become the new pillory, one over which the courts have no control: through newspapers a random selection of our minor offenders are identified, to their public humiliation, before greater multitudes than ever passed through the market places of old." That comes from an address last year to the Guild of British Newspaper Editors by an individual magistrate, Mrs Marjorie Jones, who also happens to know a lot about the way newspapers work.

The difficulty, as most editors know, comes not over big cases at the Old Bailey or assize courts but over minor cases in the lower courts. That is why magistrates are particularly concerned—and the annual meeting of the Magistrates' Association will be asked today to approve the evidence already given on their behalf to the Younger Committee. In minor cases the penalty of newspaper publicity can often be more painful to the individual than the punishment awarded by the court. And there is a large element of chance in whether or not a case is reported: it depends on how many cases come up, what else the newspapers are busy with, and whether something out of the ordinary catches someone's eye. This random element can make the publicity unjust.

The orthodox argument is that publicity is a necessary part of justice being "seen to be done," that the presence of reporters is a check on arbitrary decisions by magistrates, and that the absence of publicity can lead to gossip which injures the wrong people. Lord Denning once referred to newspaper reporters in the courts as "watchdogs of justice," and in truth they are. But they are also purveyors of spicy stories—and the first test of whether a case is reported is not justice but whether it makes lively reading. That is what led to a French professor's comment, mentioned by Mrs Jones, that by European standards the British press is "sadistic" in its reporting of lower courts.

In Sweden, by a recent change of practice, newspapers are asked not to identify people sentenced to less than two years. The system is discretionary: if public interest requires it, for example, over a sequence of local government corruption cases, newspapers can decide for themselves to give names and details. In general, though, cases in the lower courts are little reported; and the system seems to work well. Arbitrary decisions by magistrates obviously can be reported. As a method it seems more just and humane. It ought to be considered here; but it will have to come, as in Sweden, first on the initiative of the newspapers themselves.

A COUNTRY DIARY

EXMOOR: It is good to return to some localities time and time again. I won't name the place which we revisited a few days ago; there are many similar areas of hill and valley on the moor where tributaries run a couple of miles between the hills and eventually feed larger rivers. I had been there in all seasons, on foot and on horseback, at sunrise and sunset. The isolated trees were always focal points; the willows beside the water, the beeches growing from the moss-green boundary wall, the wild-growing hawthorn shrubs on the floor of the valley. Soon after setting out we disturbed a flock of golden plovers and the first of many meadow pipits rose from the ground. The last of the heather coloured the hills, fluttering over it in the sunshine were very many lesser tortoiseshell butterflies. On wet ground colour was provided by the mellowing heads of the hog asphodel and the devil's-bit scabious. Once again we saw a wren high on the moor, a reminder that in Devon and West Somerset it is one of the most widely distributed species. A buzzard hovering — over some small mammal probably — was "buzzed" by a party of small birds. All this I had seen before under varied lights. Yet something seemed to have changed and, on reflection, I realised that the hawthorn shrubs that I had once looked down on were now ten to fifteen feet high, the same with the willows, and while some of the beeches were no longer standing new saplings were replacing them.

BRIAN CHUGG.

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Ulster's last chance?

LABOUR debates Ireland today — as bombs and bazookas blast on. Here ROY HATTERSLEY MP, a Defence Minister in the last administration responsible for getting the troops to Ulster, charts one way to settlement.

Mr Faulkner: "No real enthusiasm for change."

FOR almost 200 years, Great Britain's relations with Ireland have been characterised by the contempt in which Westminster has held the promise inherent in the Act of Union and implied in every Bill that has dealt with the relationship between the Imperial Parliament and its Irish Province — the promise of equal laws, equal opportunities and the equal prospect of prosperity.

Mr Gladstone had no doubt about the importance of the undertaking. "The pledge of the Union," he told the House of Commons, "you have failed to fulfil; and the broken promise is written—unhappily it is indelibly written — upon the history of our country."

Yet 80 years on—after continued and obvious failure to redeem that undertaking—it is a more recent assurance that the Government repeats like holy writ. The Ireland Act of 1949 declared "that in no event will Northern Ireland, or any part thereof, cease to be part of His Majesty's dominion and of the United Kingdom without the consent of the Parliament of Northern Ireland."

In fact the boundary of Northern Ireland was not made in Heaven. It was not even decided according to the will of the Ulster people. It was the product of pressure by party politicians whose main object was the preservation of their own supremacy. It was a direct and calculated gerrymander, so blatant that at the time of its perpetration even the men who drew the crooked line had to promise a revision.

All of which makes it both unconvincing and dangerous for Mr Brian Faulkner to defend the border as if it was the democratic choice of his electorate. If a county by county plebiscite was held in Northern Ireland, Tyrone, Fermanagh and the city of Derry would vote now (as they would have voted in 1920) to go south.

It is not even possible to say that they remain to keep the Province politically and economically viable. Without aid from Great Britain (even at its present size), Northern Ireland would face bankruptcy as well as civil war.

But the mistakes of history cannot be remedied immediately. It is not possible for the border counties to join the Republic this month or this year. Their institutional ties with Great Britain cannot be unravelled overnight, and there are thousands of Orange ultras who would precipitate civil war rather than allow self-determination to a single county.

But although the border may not be changed, its history makes all the talk about a sovereign nation democratically committed to its present shape and size sound more like cant than conviction.

Were that merely to result in embarrassment for the intellectually fastidious it would hardly matter. But in Northern Ireland such obvious partisanship is deeply dangerous. The war against the gunmen—which must be fought and must be won—can never succeed unless the Government has the confidence of the Catholic population.

Such confidence will never come whilst the Unionist Party, with their assured and permanent majority, express the ideas of Edward Carson in the language of Lord Craigavon.

Why should the minority in Northern Ireland have faith in the Stormont Government? It is not only the history of half a century that argues against trust. It is the deeds and words of the past two years.

The two years began with the Derry riots and ended with the Chequers conference. All Irishmen of goodwill should rejoice at the three Prime Ministers' unanimous rejection of violence. But in politics, piety is no substitute for policy. And the Unionist Party still has no strategy for genuine reform.

The reforms of the past two years have been late, grudging and piecemeal. When Stormont leaks hints of future improvement on the eve of an emergency session of the British Parliament nobody is impressed. The Orange Lodges think that Mr Faulkner is being pushed from London. The Catholics think that Mr Faulkner only moves when, and as far, as London pushes him.

"A Record of Constructive Change." (Stormont's account of recent progress towards conditions common in the rest of the United Kingdom all this century) is a massive indictment of life as it was lived in Northern Ireland before 1969. But support for even that degree of progress toppled two Prime Ministers—and the "constructive change" would not have come about had it not been for continual pressure from the British Home Secretary.

For peace to come again to Northern Ireland, the law-abiding Catholics must be alienated from the desperadoes and given a new faith in constitutional government. There are three ways in which that might, theoretically, be achieved.

The first—a demonstration of genuine reformist zeal by the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland—is probably impossible. Mr Faulkner has no real enthusiasm for change and if he counterfeited a belief in reform, his colleagues would depose him. The second—a reform programme underwritten by a Westminster Government visibly willing to push Stormont towards the twentieth century—worked in 1969.

But that solution is no longer possible. Mr Heath inspires little more trust than Mr Faulkner. His reputation with the Catholic community was destroyed when he rubber-stamped the Unionists' proposals for internment without trial.

The third way might just work—but it has to be applied quickly, before trust and morale is finally destroyed. It involves assurances of progress which are more substantial than the promises of politicians. It depends on the prospect of reform being actually built into the Constitution.

That is why Harold Wilson's plan for the extension of Westminster influence—a Commission composed of both London and Belfast MPs—holds out one last desperate prospect. We cannot, with conviction, ask the Northern Ireland Catholics to trust their Stormont Government. We can ask them to give one last chance to the pressure for restraint and reason that a Westminster voice might provide.

A new Constitution might sound the death knell for the Unionist hegemony. But it might herald the re-birth of Northern Ireland democracy.

The re-birth would not be painless—not least because of the Protestant re-action that it might provoke. But only the mindless optimists believe that any solution is possible without some rumblings from the Orange extremists.

At the moment we are not even considering a solution; indeed, we have yet to discover a plausible palliative. All we have is a policy which, in itself, can never work.

"*It is impossible that the inhabitants of such a country labouring under coercion, inflicted from such a quarter and inflicted in opposition to the authentic voice which the Constitution itself has given them, can be brought into sympathy with the law and that respect for the law without which there can be no true political stability and no true social civilisation.*"

That was Mr Gladstone's judgment on arbitrary powers in 1893. He has been proved right during the subsequent 80 years. He will be proved right again.

Inaction on Actaeon

Sir,—I was interested to read the "Fine Arts Review" of October 6 in which Mr Donald Wintersgill draws attention to the fact that the system of protecting major art treasures from export has broken down. The fate of Titian's "Death of Actaeon" which was sold as long ago as June 25 at Christies, and which was acquired by Mr Getty, is still in the balance.

Nothing can be done until the Government either gives a practical lead or disinterests itself as a matter of principle from attempting to retain the relatively few major works still in private hands in this country. The consequence is that in the meantime the National Gallery and the National Art-Collections Fund remain financially impotent, having earmarked virtually all their current resources for the Titian.

This is not the only aspect of Lord Eccles' policy which has been the subject of continuous and reasoned criticism. The controversy concerning museum admission charges has hitherto focused on the social political and economic implications. But now it seems that the method of implementing their imposition has been mishandled. The Independent Trustees of the National and Tate Galleries have power to impose charges the proceeds of which are devoted to their own institutions, but not to involve themselves in imposing what becomes tantamount to taxation if the ill-gotten gains disappear into the anonymous maw of the Exchequer. Added to which, in order to enforce what seems to be an impropriety, the Minister for the Arts seems to be arrogating to himself (apparently by dint of pressure) powers which belong to the Trustees alone.

Sincerely,

Andrew Faulds.
House of Commons.

Dead response

Sir,—Jill Tweedie's article on the subject of women in television (October 4) managed to be not only brilliant but stimulating on the Women's Lib topic—by no means a dead one, but increasingly faced with a deadened response from the inured male. Most of Jill Tweedie's remarks could easily be made to apply to almost any creative field. The accuracy of her comments was, to my mind, deadly and wonderful.—Yours sincerely

Alan Bance.
Rendel Ward,
St Mary Abbot's Hospital,
Kensington, London, W.8.

According to need

Sir,—The damming of valleys to increase water supplies continues to dismay. Surely it is time to cease trying to extend the supply of water, and to attempt rather to curtail the demand for it? A competition, sponsored by Government with a large prize, would, I believe, elicit the invention of a cheap water meter, making it possible to charge all according to the amount they used.—Yours faithfully,

R. B. Lake.
127 Stocksbank Road,
Mirfield,
Yorkshire.

A case against Sesame Street

Sir,—Now that more parents and teachers are to have the opportunity to see "Sesame Street" (ITV, Saturdays) I hope that they will watch for four bad characteristics. When I studied the programme in the making (as a visiting professor in New York) the main objectionable features seemed to me to be as follows:

1. If storytelling is good, children listen. When the "Sesame Street" "research" found that the children did not listen, instead of improving standards they added interruptions. The theory is that commercials make people concentrate. "Sesame Street" would discourage concentration.

2. On occasion "Sesame Street" uses cruelty to make children laugh. When they do not attend, a commercial is added showing children stealing each others' sweets or pillows; or cutting the string of a friend's yo-yo; or pulling a ladder away while someone is standing on it.

3. Snide superiority is used to induce enjoyment. The moral constantly stressed is "You and I are clever but HE is Stoopid." This undermines children's confidence in their own ability. One distinguished American professor found that his three-year-old ceased to paint or crayon after watching "Sesame Street" because she was afraid of being "wrong."

4. Here are a few other examples: Before telling a story a girl must tell the viewers about her boy friend (the programme is for 3-5 year-olds); a baby cries until it is given its dummy; the characters eat chocolate and drop the paper on the floor.

And here is an example of "Sesame Street" poetry:

"As I was going down Sesame Street,
My friend Gordon I did meet
He wore two shoes upon his feet,
And now I can go home and eat,
Because my poem is all complete."

The announcer's comment was, "There goes one of the great poets of our time." We are acknowledged by many countries to have the best broadcasting for children in the world which is starved for lack of funds. Must we send vast sums of money to America in order to receive something less good? Do we want our children brought up as thinking cultivated persons, or do we want them trained by the same system as performing fleas?

Mary Waddington,
Child Development Department,
University of London Institute of Education.

LETTERS to the Editor

Forgotten points

Sir,—Are some of our BBC radio interviewers not very bright or are they in conspiracy to protect the CBI? Jack de Manio drew from an expert in, and supplier of means to overcome, maintenance problems in cars the information that underbody rust can be prevented by applying thick dollops of underseal.

It never seemed to occur to de Manio further to ask why the motor-makers did not themselves do this in the first place.

A less eminent interviewer since questioned a business executive who had complained that British executives got less pay and less holidays than his European counterpart. It seemed not to occur to the interviewer to suggest that possibly the British executive did less work than his European counterpart.

Will we do better with commercial radio? Well, perhaps not.—Yours truly,

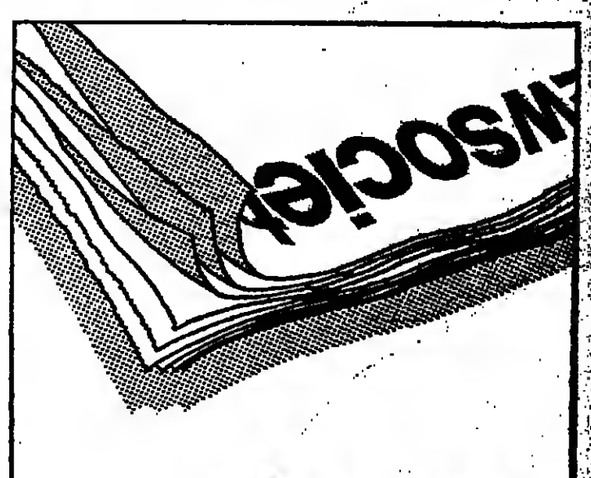
N. Ratcliffe.
5 Cavendish Avenue,
Buxton, Derbyshire.

Working it out

Sir,—A recent telephone conversation with a local Government department opened like this: "Is that the Department of Employment and Productivity?" "We've dropped the 'Productivity' bit, sir!"

It would appear that "Employment" is doing little better.—Yours faithfully,

Bryan A. Stoner.
16 St Nicholas Mount,
Hemel Hempstead,
Herts.



Left forever?

Will today's students stay radical? Or will they be conservative at 40? An important guide, the behaviour of past generations, is analysed in today's New Society by two US sociologists. Notable student activists from the 1930s have achieved prominence in labour relations, government, political science and journalism. But is this what, as young radicals, they had in mind?

Also this week: Duncan Joiner on how our personalities shape the way we organise our offices; Nicholas Woodward on the bank manager's empire; Thomas Balogh on some economic heresies; and Albert Hunt on Sesame Street.

At your paper shop today. 13p.

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SIR HUGH GREENE: HORRIFIED

Wise men and wet blankets

Oliver Pritchett on Sir Hugh's cries

"IF they are not satisfied with the Governors they won't be satisfied with the Commission," said Sir Robert Lusty. "What do they do then? Go and see Lord Reith in heaven or something, I suppose."

Sir Robert, a former BBC Governor (and a publisher) said the decision to set up an independent complaints commission was "an abject surrender". Sir Hugh Greene, the former Director-General who resigned as a Governor in August, described it as "a clumsy and shortsighted attempt at appeasement."

The BBC announced its Commission at the weekend. Lord Parker, the former Lord Chief Justice, Lord Maybray-King, the former Speaker of the House of Commons, and Sir Edmund Compton, the former Ombudsman (who is, incidentally, likely to be heavily involved with his inquiry into the treatment of Northern Ireland detainees) are to set up office as a last resort for complaints against the Corporation. Not matters of taste, but matters in which people feel they have been unfairly treated and have been through all the usual BBC complaints machinery.

Not much was made of the announcement. One BBC man said there was some satisfaction at Broadcasting House that the news had arrived with general view was that the gemeral voew was thet the Commission was appointed as a pre-emptive move. A BBC-created Commission would ba better than a Government-posed Broadcasting Council it was thought. And in any case, not many complaints would be likely to find their way through the bureaucracy and beyond the Board of Governors. It was a sop, not a surrender.

But was it in fact another sign of nervousness about the politicians and that lady from the Midlands? In 1969 Kenneth Lamb was made Director, Public Affairs at the BBC, with a responsibility for establishing e relationship between the BBC and the public, complaining and otherwise. Why was this not enough?

Sir Hugh Greene has declared himself horrified et the news o fthe Commission. In a letter to the "Times" this week he called it "the payment of Danegeld" and a step which would stifle adventure. He cast doubts on the courage of his recent colleague, Lord Hill.

Sir Robert Lusty, who was a BBC Governor from 1960 to 1968, said he alwaya thought it was the Governors' job to deal with complaints from the public. In his term of office the BBC pursued a much more adventurous policy, and yet he could not recall a single case which the Governors could not settle. "I would sooner cope with an imposed Broadcasting Council, with all the chaos that that would entail," be said. The Governors should not hand over their responsibilities to this trio, however distinguished it might be.

Meanwhile, Lord Hill, BBC chairman and former Radio Doctor, explained yesterday that the Commission was being created to provide a "second opinion." Speaking to the Medical Journalists' Association, he replied to Sir Hugh Greeoe's ettack. "I just do not believe, knowing the BBC staff, that they are such timid characters that they will be less edventurous and less liberal simply because in certain circumstances some one else may comment in public on the BBC's defence of what it has done," he said. "It is quite untrue to say that the present chairman and Board and the present Director-General and board of management are any less vigilant in preserving editorial and creative freedom than their predecessors."

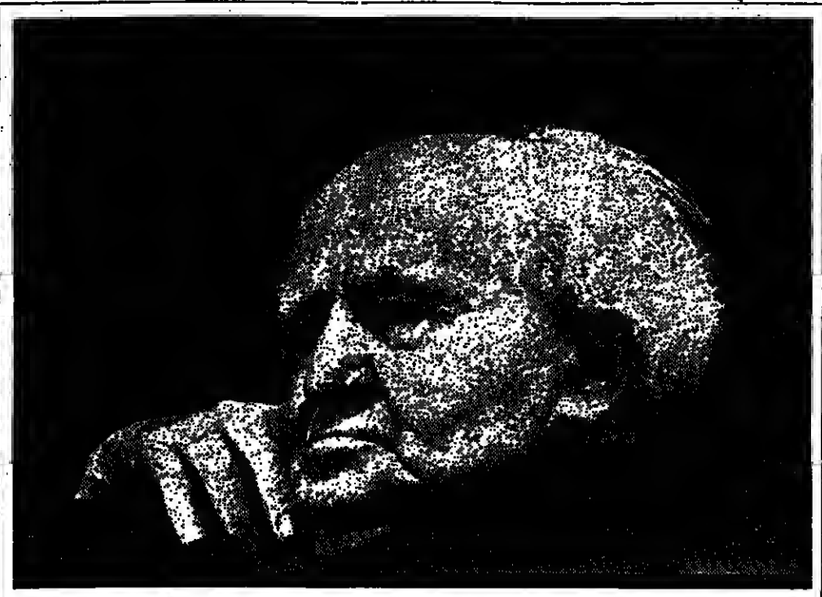
Lord Hill likes a second opinion, but continues to hate the idea of e Broadcasting Council. "It is fallacious and and dangerous to pretend that the errors inherent in freedom can be prevented by an external regulatory or controlling body with no responsibility for the creative process," he said.

Much of the pressure for a Broadcasting Council bas come from MPs. Julian Critchley, secretary of the Conservatives' broadcasting committee and one of the most persistent campaigners for a council, doesn't think much of Lord Hill's aecond opinion (or Danegeld). He will continue to press for a Broadcasting Council.

A Free Communications Group official scornfully dismissed the Complaints Commission as "a stalling operation, a sop." Mr Critchley acknowledged, however, that it was "a sop in the right direction."

The lion in winter

WALTER SCHWARZ at David Ben Gurion's birthday party: Sde Boker Kibbutz, Wednesday



BEN GURION at 85, reminiscing to please his birthday guests, rambles on — ruddy-faced, high pitched, short of breath. But there is method in it.

Ask him about the decisive moment of his life and he talks about settlement in Palestine before he was born. "I can say that is the most important, because it laid the foundation. And the funny thing was, they never called themselves Zionists. They just came."

In his mind, his 85 years and the rebuilding of Israel are synonymous. Listen to him patiently and you can hear the unity of his life, the simplicity of its subject.

Everything in his career and in his memories are variations on two themes. The first: "Zionism is [illegible] Jews actually go to Israel." The second: "What goys think is less important than what Jews do."

All week the Hebrew newspapers and television have been thrashing over his great moments, his crucial decisions. The crushing of the Irgun by the Hagana; the foundation of a State with neither a constitution nor defined borders; the defence of Jerusalem and the thrusts to Eilat in the war of independence; the conquest of Sinai in 1956 and its relinquishment in 1967; the Eichmann trial; the Lavon affair. But the old man goes on, doggedly and with a touch of mischief, about quite other matters.

Decisive acts? The one be likes most to remember is landing at Jaffa Port from his native Plonsk in 1906, at the age of 19. "I said to myself, and to others: "If every Jew were like my fatber, e devoted Zionist wbo made speeches and raised money and held meetings in his house but remained where he was — if this is Zionism then I am not a Zionist."

It was the same Ben Gurion wbo flounced out of his own Cabinet 55 years later after a quarrel, and came to live in this desert kibbutz. "Go south young man" be has been telling Israelis throughout his Premiership, bating himself for saying it until he could go south too." Last week he suffered again because the birthday parties forced him to spend a week in his Tel-Aviv bouse. "I dislike Tel-Aviv."

He is far from pompous about his first days in Palestine. "I had decided that I would speak only Hebrew. But nobody in Jaffa could understand me. They spoke Russian, or Yiddisb or German. Jaffa was worse than Mancbester, worse than Plonsk. So I went on to Petah Tikva and thought that was Israel. Tbere I saw bundreds of Arabs working the fields while the Jews sat around near the synagogue telling them wbat to do. Theo I beard of a place called Sejera in Galilee, wbere Jews did the work themselves. So I went and worked there and that at last was Israel. It was the happiest period of my life."

As Premier he never received foreign Jews, however rich, without asking them wby they, or at least their sons, did not settle in Israel. Ironically, it was not until after his retirement end after the aix-days war that large numbers of Americans are taking his advice.

Fanatic? He is much too *charming and urbane*. When Cabinet colleagues opposed him, he put them off with flattery, and fillibuster with long anecdotes or literary discussions. Single-minded? Pbenomenally so. The only thing be admits to remembering about his childhood is being taught Hebrew by his grandfather when he was three, and donating his pocket money for Palestine wben he was ten.

All this week he has been feted. Mrs Golda Meir and Mr Yigal Allon, who had not been on speaking terms with him since the bitter political quarrel of 1965, came down to Sde Boker to make it up. Little groups of journalists and other pilgrims sit in his small sitting-room, getting mixed up with dogs and larga grandchildren.

Reluctantly, he lets himself be coaxed towards the present day. "Why did you insist in 1948 that no boundaries should be drawn for Israel," I asked, "and now you think the time has come to draw them."

The answer is a quick recapitulation, in major key, of the second theme: that Jews can rely only on themselves. "When the United Nations decided oo a Jewisb State in 1947 we didn't like it because It was too small and left out Jerusalem. But we accepted it. I said to my colleagues: 'If the Arabs bad accepted it, too, that would be the last word,' but the Arabs said 'No,' and the UN did nothing about it.

"When the Americans said that partition did not mean a Jewish State after all. I supposed they spoke indirectly for the UN, too. So I took it that the UN had already abolished the State. This meant that there will be a State not because the UN decided it but because we established it. It will be built by our own people and not by any decision."

This philosophy was the germ of Israell activism, which is still et work in the creation of facts in the occupied territories. But Ben Gurion's own activism is neither hawkish nor expansionist. In 1956, both Dayan and Peres bad wanted Israel to attack single handed, months before Ben Gurion agreed. And be only agreed after France and Britain had been involved. Finally he made up bis mind — be waa in Paris at the time — and then went back to the Cabinet for approval. This Presidential style is in sharp contrast with that of his successor. When the six-day war was debated, it was the other way round: the Cabinet decided, not Prime Minister Eshkol. And this is still how things are run in Israel, as in other countries where great leaders have passed from the scene.

Ben Gurion stands by his armchair advice that Israel sbould now offer to give back everything it gained in 1967 — except Jerusalem and the Golan Heights — in exchange for "real" peace.

He explaina: "The Egyptians need peace because most of their people are poor peasants wbo are gatting poorer all the time. Nasser understood that in the last year of his life. When Rogers was over here this year be told me Sadat also wants peace but I wasn't so sure. Anyway, in the long run they want it."

How could the Egyptians prove they want real peace? "First of all we will talk with them and make an agreement on what ways we shall help each other (of course we don't really need their help but we will not tell them that). If tbey agree to cooperate — for education, beatlh, culture, and politics — then it proves they are ready to live in friendship and then we can give back wbat we owe."

It is a simplistic view of Arabs. The "I know the Arabs" approach was perbaps the central weakness of Ben Gurion and his generation — and of many of their sons, too.

More excusably, he has got a bit out of touch with Israel as well. "Our youth gets better and better with each generation. Now, of course, I hear that there are also bad Jews, *like* Black Penthers — though I have never met them." But be dismisses the most significant social protest of the postwar years. Ben Gurion put Israel on the map and shaped its institutions. But in tbe end it outgrew him. The new party he founded in 1964 did badly at the polls, just as de Gaulle did badly in his last referendum, as Churchill was dismissed in 1945.

When the birthday party is over Beo Gurion will go back to work on the third and fourth volumes of his autobiography. He is bappily, optimistic, convinced tbat peace will come. "It could take a few years, but then we have waited nearly 2,000 years."

PETER JENKINS AT THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE IN BRIGHTON

Unity or bust

RESOLUTION passing is in danger of falling into disrepute, even by Labour Party standards. The motions wbicb bave been passed or will be passed this week, or which bave been accepted by the National Executive Committee for *study, amount to* a formidable bundle of Left-wing policles. Shipbuilding, banking and insurance are supposed to be nationalised; the schools are supposed to be comprehensivised and destreamed with the public and direct grant scbools brought into the State system.

The Indnstrial Relations Act is to be repealed and replaced by voluntary reforms yet to be discussed; there are to be cuts in arms expenditure, increased spending on social services and, of course, higher wages; there are to be all manner of interventions and controls; and all this is going to result in and ba made possible by rapid economic growth and full employment.

Now, resolution passing is not the same as policy-making. The fact that the National Executive this week has been so ready to accept some of these resolutions from the floor itself suggests that it does not take them literally or too seriously. For there is very little evidence to be found of any significant shift to the Left and the feel of the conference is not unusually militant; if anything it is a bit listless.

But there is a reason why we should take particular note of the conference'a decisions this year. For if anybody is looking for a rough agenda for the bargaining which is now going to take place between the Labour Party and the militant trade unions he might start by glancing down the list of conference decisions. In other words, if Mr Harold Wilson is serious about a "prior agreement" between the next Labour Government and tha unions, and if Mr Jack Jones is sincerely interested in doing a deal, the Labour Party is going to find itself committed to a considerably more *Left-wing* programma than it came in with in 1964.

The importance of the rapprochement between Mr Wilson and Mr Jones bas been overshadowed by the attention commanded by the Common Market split and the position of Mr Roy Jenkins. The indications are that both men are serious. Mr Wilson is said to be determined to agree upon an "anti-inflation policy" (we are not allowed to talk about "incomes policy" any longer), and not just a piece of paper this time. Mr Jones bas said little to indicate what sort of bargain be has in mind (and Mr Hugb *Scanlon appears still* to have nothing in mind) but Mr Jones has gone out of his way this week to indicate his readiness to talk and do business.

The framework of such an agreement is pretty obvious, but bas been usefully spelt out to the conference this week, notably by Mr Jenkins yesterday. The policy bas to be credible, be rightly insisted; it must stand up to the pressures of office; it must apply at all levels of the Labour Party and the trade unions; It must incorporate social policies for greater equality; it must cover wages as well as prices but not get bogged down again in norms, bureacracy and compulsions.

Translating these conditions into convincing practice will be e formidable task, end may even be impossible. But it has been usefully and firmly established here this week that all the brave talk about economic expansion and full employment will come to nought unless the party and the unions can come to meaningful understandings. This means the politicising of the unions, but it also means the Labour Party may find itself eodorsing some of the political objectives of the Left-wing unions.

Ted's slowest learner

Richard Bourne on new disenchantment with Mrs Thatcher

MRS THATCHER has run into a spot of bothar over a circular on slow learners which she promised to issue as long ago as the Easter conference of the National Union of Teachers. Its non-appearance is contributing to a credibility gap which is opening up between ber and the education service.

In her NUT speech, a notable show of ber concern for an educational issua within schools, the Education Secretary *estimated* that about 350,000 aecondary pupils, or up to 17 per cent of the total, need special help with their learning. On tha basis of HM Inspectors' and other reports, she added, *only* half of them were getting it.

She put forward seven points of action — ranging from better identification to changes of practice within the school — and hinted that authorities could recruit more teachers for slow learners. Consultations on the circular would start "during the next few weeks."

Now her department states that it still intends to produce a circular, but no date is being given, and a number of informed persons are sceptical as to whether anything will come of it at all. For a Minister who managed to get a circular on comprehensives out within a fortnight of taking office this makes a strange story.

Even at Scarborough, where Mrs Thatcher made plain that there was to be no new money attached to her circular, there was some doubt about what It could say that was neither vacuous nor revolutionary. (No one really expected her to propose an end to streaming in schools, or more generous staffing ratios in secondary modern than grammar schools, or less emphasis on examination success in the ethos of secondary schooling.) However, a long draft circular was sent round for comment to local anthority and teacher interests, with its objective gallantly being defined as to draw attention to the needs of children in secondary achools who find difficulty in keeping up with their contemporaries.

This draft, making unoriginal suggestions about different timetabling and curricular provision for slow learners, with crafts and practical activities and the need to attend to subjects in which such youngsters are most likely to succeed with the object of building further progress around them, contained only one hard nugget. This was a request to local authorities to review their arrangements, in concert with HM Inspectors, and to see what they could do abont teacher deployment, inservice training, indentification of slow learners, and the like.

Cold reception

Civil servants have never hidden the fact that this draft got a chilly reception, and inspectors *and others* began to wish that they had produced instead one of those non-directive "Education Reports" or "Education Surveys" which have become significant policy pointers under the Conservative Government. If there was to be a circular at all it would have to be a much briefer document.

Broadly, both the local authorities and the teachers felt the draft was trite, offensive, or both. Education Ministers wbo dive into questions of the curriculum, a sacred trust reserved for the authorities and teachers, or internal school organisation, a matter for beads and staffs if they're lucky, must expect to hit boulders. To the extent that it was e political move, designed to buy off critics of the raising of the school leaving age who feared the enforced retaining of school-bostile teenagers, it seems to have failed. The National Association of Schoolmasters decided to launch its own inquiry into discipline and school violence.

The mistake over the slow learners—for the Scarborough spaech was bound to create bopeful expectations among some devoted teachers wbo get infrequent recognition—seems to bave the same impulsive quality as the negative circular 10/70 on comprehensives, which itself led to promises of renewed consultation. *If* the local authorities and teachers had had a chance to aee 10/70 in advance they would at least have suggested that they had not knowingly colluded to present educationally unsound comprehensive schemes, as the circular implied. With a little consultation before Easter Mrs Thatcher might never have committed herself to a circular at all.

The trouble with all this is that it adds to the number of issues on which the education service—which, irrespective of politics, has had some respect for the Education Secretary's defence of her bndget from the Barber cuts and for her primary building campaign—is beginning to losa faith in its Cabinet representative.

The illegal milk-drinkers of Merthyr, the loss without trace of Lord Belstead's inquiry into the extension of preschool education, the suspect use of Section 68 of the 1944 Act to quash a comprehensive proposal from Surrey, the odd coincidence that parts of Barnet represented by two other Ministers (Messrs Maudling and Peter Thomas) seem to produce school merger proposals which are more ecceptable than does the Education Secretary's own fief in Finchley . . . it is starting to look like a catalogue of decisions which show not only wrongheadedness, but a loss of credibility.

MISCELLANY

Watertight?

"PRIVATE EYE" CELEBRATED its tenth birthday yesterday with champagne on the Brighton Belle, buffet and booze on the fringe of the Labour Party Conference, and a notice of writ from Harold Wilson's solicitor.

Leo Thorpe, the "Eye'a" bullet-proof printer, was the only man connected with the paper who was in his office to open the letter. It complained, he said, about a piece by Auberon Waugh in the last issue. Waugh's "HP Sauce" column had alleged that Harold was being used professionally by his old chum Joe Kagan to promote Gannex raincoats. The lawyer ran through the Waugh charges, judges them clearly libellous, and asked for the name of the "Eye's" lawyer. A writ would then be aerved. It may not be the only one.

Party over

MR GOLLAN REGRETS . . . The first fraternal delegation from the Soviet to the British Communist Party has postponed its two-week trip till the lights go on again on Anglo-Soviet relations. The ten-man delegation, led by a Secretary of the Soviet Communist Central Committee, and including the Regional Secretary of Kiev, was to have arrived last weekend. Its programme included a couple of days in Brighton to observe the Labour Party Conference. The National Executive had invited the Russians to its overseas guests' reception, though the British Communist Party is of course a proscribed organisation. Clive Jenkins had also invited the delegetion to his union's cocktail party.

Another missing Russian at Brighton this week has been Igor Klimov, the plump and ever-smiling Labour Attaché at the Soviet Embassy in London. Klimov, It is confirmed, is one of tha 105 Soviet diplomats sent bome for nefarious activities. Being a friend of Vic Feather did not help in tha end.

Sparrow song

JOAN LITTLEWOOD, still flourishing the scars of her failure *quite to subvert* either Paris or Tunisia, is catching up on ber lovely wars. She was in Brighton yesterday in blue sailor suit and (forgive us) a Ted Heath cap. Next port Clydeside, then Belfast. The first lady of Theatre Workshop is going to Glasgow to spy out the shipyards, and see whether she can do anything to point the lessons and cheer the workers.

Her claim to interfere in Irish grief is that Brendan Behan used to call her a Cockney Fenian. In Belfast she wants to offer a rival absurdity in the streets. The British troopa can stay, she says, but let them take off their uniforms. May comedy commence.

● *JUST HOW SECURE is the security for the Labour Party Conference? The Sussex Constabulary was out in force again yesterday. But half an hour before the bomb scare, Norma Percy, an American research worker, arrived at the Rank Centre clad in Bill Sykes cap ond blood-red velvet safari suit, with six shot gun cartridges ostentatiously tucked in the front pouches. It was, she says, the first time she had not been stopped and asked for her pass. The cartridges were dead and had been given to her by a policemen at the House of Commons, where she does her researching. But how was the Sussex Constabulary to know that?*

Take notice

AN INEVITABLE accompaniment to an IRA death in Northern Ireland is a string of death notices in the Belfast Catholic daily, the "Irish News." There were 44 for Terence McDermott, who was buried yesterday. Among the conventional terms of Catholic piety were such phrases as "Those who die for Ireland live" and "The supreme sacrifice for his country." The mourners included organisations called Andersonstown Defence Corps, and the Internees of Long Kesh camp.

The "Irish News" says that death notices are all front of counter business—10p a line, minimum charge 60p—with no invoicing, so the death notices give no lead to identifying people involved in IRA activity. The notices are, however, of some use to the authorities. In cases of doubt as to the actual involvement and status of people killed by troops or their own explosions, they provide official clarification direct from the other side.

Lib loot

NOT ALL THE OLD GUARD of the Liberal Party want the rebellious Young Branch to restrict its activities. A prominent member of the party, wbo wishes to remain anonymous, lest be incur the wrath of Jeremy, has made a donation of several thousand pounds to the YLs, to open a regional headquarters in Mancbester.

The gift is for at least three years, and is enough to buy equipment and pay the salary of a full time *regional* organiser. At present, the YLs only bave an office in London, to which prospective organisers should apply.

● *MISCELLANY'S SILVER medal for the sick joke of the Brighton morning goes to Jean Denham of the Labour Press Office: "When we go back from the bomb scare, they'll ask us to show our tick, tick, tick, tick tickets."*

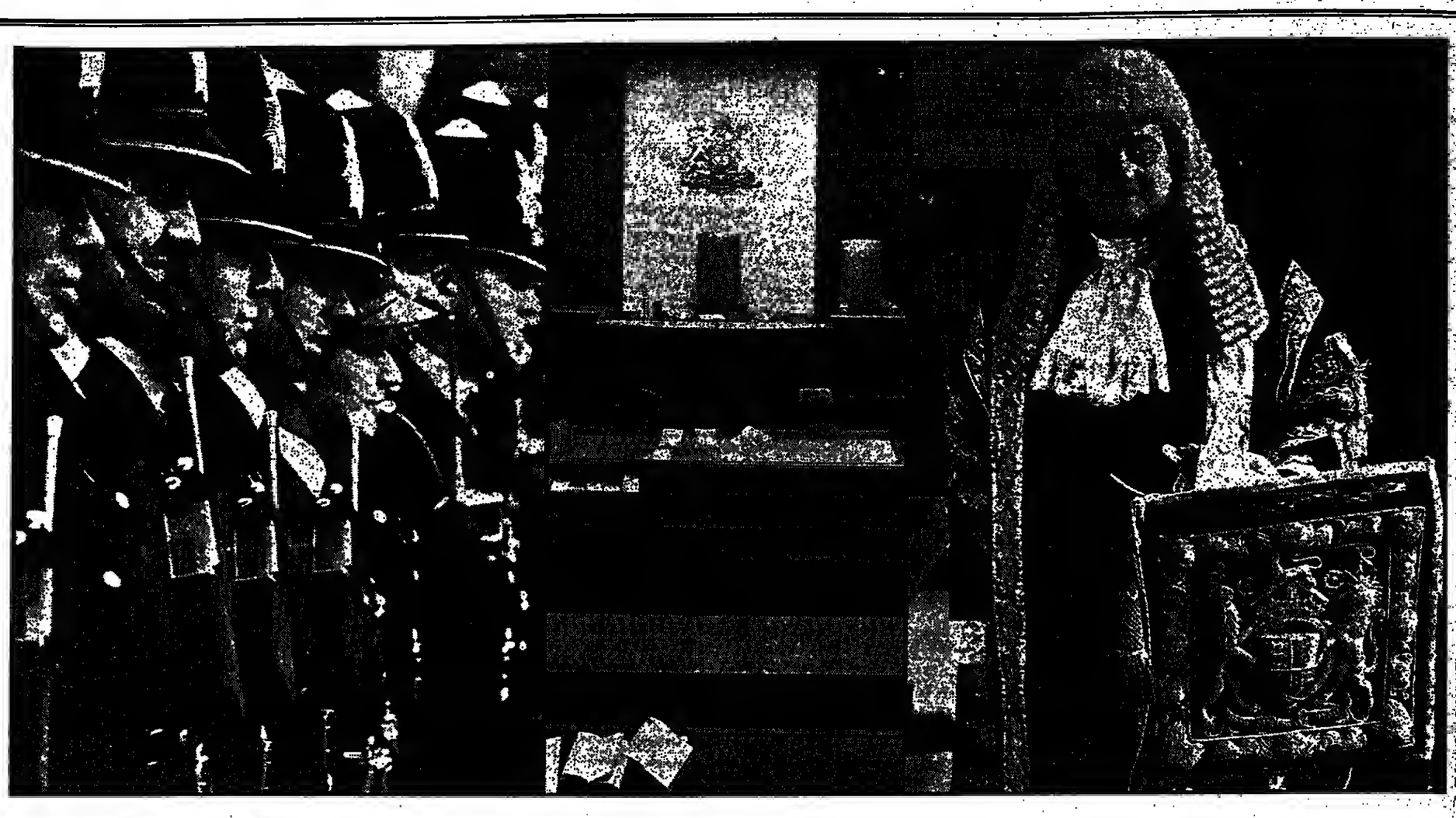
Tax pax

VENGEANCE IS MINE, said the accountants. A new tax haven looks like springing up in the Pacific—the authorities in Papua-New Guinea are having trouble recruiting tax inspectors, as the local people fear the anger of their neighbours if they apply for the job. The Australian administered territory is taking over its own government over the next four years, end a special training course for collectors was set up, but it has collapsed through lack of candidates.

The chief tax collector (Australian) explained that Papuan and New Guineans have an ingrained belief that any wrong must be avenged, and tax collecting would certainly be regarded as a wrong. It was, he explained sadly, a common problem in developing countries.

'When the police oppose bail the officer stands thumbing through a large file . . . It inevitably creates the impression that anyone for whom the police have such a thick file can hardly be let loose'

In the last of three articles Harold Jackson examines the loading of the legal system



What's wrong with the law: rush to judgment

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE to live in a country where 115 people are thrown into gaol without trial every working day? You do. Every year something approaching 50,000 people are sent to prisons or remand centres to await trial or sentence, 30,000 of whom have not been convicted. More than 2,000 of them are found not guilty at their trials and nearly 20,000 are not given custodial sentences.

"The figures are sufficiently large," Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, said recently, "to make me believe that there is among them a proportion of instances where bail might have been granted. To do so would not have interfered with justice."

He could have gone further and observed that the failure to bail defendants can on occasions cause the most appalling injustice. A lorry driver who was remanded in custody lost his job and his home, saw his wife suffer a nervous breakdown and his eight-year-old son have psychiatric treatment, had his father-in-law forced to leave the family and live in a hostel—and had his trial stopped by the judge with a direction that he be found not guilty.

According to Section 18 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, the emphasis should now be towards granting bail unless there are pressing reasons against it. But there is continuous concern at the reluctance of magistrates to carry out the spirit of the Act, so that even Lord Hailsham has been obliged to urge them to stop clogging our prisons unnecessarily.

In theory the presumption of innocence on which our law rests means that the onus should be very much on the prosecution to establish clear reasons for refusing bail. But the indications are that the Bench leans heavily towards the police when they object to the accused's release. A Home Office survey revealed that bail was granted in 95 per cent of the cases where there was no police objection but in only 8 per cent of those where there was.

There is some evidence that stipendiary magistrates are more sceptical of the police case and more willing to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt. But the decision about a man's liberty can be pretty brisk. In a study shortly to be published by the Cobden Trust 1,001 remand hearings are analysed. The question of bail was raised in 879 and the average time for the discussion was three minutes. Only one fifth of the hearings lasted more than five minutes.

Of the 247 cases in which the police objected to bail most finished with the accused being remanded in custody. Four fifths of the defendants making their first appearances had no lawyer to represent them, but of those who did a quarter got bail. Four fifths of those who did not have a lawyer wound up in prison.

A research worker at Hull University, Mr Keith Bottomley, found that no information about the accused or his case was sought by the court in nearly one-third of the hearings he studied. This was especially true in the cases where no lawyer was acting for the defendant. One lawyer commented to me on the tactics adopted by the police at some hearings:

Prisoner's past

"The Bench is not supposed to know anything about the prisoner's past. But what happens when the police oppose bail is that the officer stands thumbing through a large file if the magistrates ask any questions. It inevitably creates the impression that anyone for whom the police have such a thick file can hardly be let loose, though no one has the least idea what is in the file."

Underlying this situation is a growing feeling that the system is loaded against the accused. There is no question that the incidence of serious crime is rising but there seems to be some danger that magistrates will start treating too many people as an imminent threat to the fabric of society. Mr Maudling has promised action to try to make criminals pay compensation for their crimes. Are we also going to see similar penalties against the state which harasses the innocent citizen?

In Dorset a while back a man was charged with stealing a beer glass worth 15p. He was acquitted but his application for costs was refused. Indeed, the magistrates went further, and ordered him to pay £20 towards the legal aid for his defence. By any standards it seems a pretty incredible example of summary justice.

And, it must be emphasised, in spite of the huffing and puffing by the Establishment, these cases are really not all that uncommon. Any reporter who has spent his early years covering courts can produce examples. The Law Society, the solicitors' official body, has taken up the question of costs for those acquitted with the Home Office, claiming that it is getting an increasing number of complaints. The Lord Chancellor is concerned about too many remands in custody. The Lord Chief Justice has called on magistrates to give legal aid more promptly.

If the lawyers, not notable for their radicalism, are concerned, the rest of us should certainly be. Can we really tolerate a situation in which the innocent are penalised simply for having appeared in court, the inarticulate are refused access to lawyers, and men are gaoled for what they might be rather than for what they have done?

Behind it all lies a philosophical dilemma which has no simple answer. We are proud of the independence of our judiciary, but it can be a two-edged sword. At its best the system can protect the citizen from arbitrary power: at its worst it can be even more oppressive itself. It reflects the spirit of its age—the House of Lords' decision that it could not over-rule itself and the declaration of Papal infallibility came hard on one another's heels—and absorbs the mobile criteria of society.

Just as society is getting more complex so is the law. The number of judicial decisions used to occupy one volume annually; now it takes up three. There are too few lawyers (we still have only about two thousand barristers in the country) and they are getting increasingly swamped by more legislation and an increase in crime. And, hard though some may regard it, it rests with the lawyers to defend our liberties.

Brilliant judges

We can never escape from the human elements in society and there are bound to be the occasional disasters. Who can tell how a barrister is going to shape up as a judge? Lords Devlin and Donovan had no criminal experience before they reached the Bench but turned out to be brilliant. Mr Justice Slade and Mr Justice Hallett might better have stayed where they were. The same applies in the lay magistracy.

And the system itself has its flaws. The way our courts are organised it is quite possible for a total of six judges to find in a man's favour through various stages of trial and appeal, and three against him. The three can determine the outcome, which does not do much for the public's view of the law.

There have been a number of proposals for specific improvements. The Law Society would like magistrates' courts to have legally qualified chairmen (though they might not vote on the question of guilt or innocence), which might guard against some of the more bizarre excesses. The Lord Chancellor has now announced that legal aid will extend to applications against the refusal of bail. There have been suggestions that lay magistrates should only be appointed for five years at a time, to help weed out the unsuitable.

But what is really needed is a change in the climate of the courts and a move away from the too-prevalent attitude that "he wouldn't be here if he hadn't done it." In a period of social uncertainty, when established institutions feel threatened, it is easy enough to justify bending the law to preserve the status quo. The ultimate result of this, of course, is Russia, where anti-Soviet activities are defined as those with which the defendant is charged, or South Africa, where a Communist is someone charged under the Suppression of Communism Act.

It is a slippery path, and the idea that it can't happen here is thoroughly dented by some of the examples cited in these articles. Respect for the law must be contingent on the fact that it deserves respect.

BOOKS EXTRA

Reserve to Ribaldry

Terry Coleman on the mini-OED

Editors of the OED: Dr Onions, Dr Bradley, and Sir William Craigie (centre three, front row) with their staff

THE GREAT "Oxford English Dictionary" is today published in a new and compact form. In its ordinary edition it comes in 13 volumes, 16,400 pages in all, and costs £90. Now the Oxford University Press has reproduced it photographically, with four of the old pages, each a quarter of its old size, appearing on each new page. This way they have got it into two volumes, £28 the pair. With the set comes a portable magnifying glass to make the text readable, and it works well.

Thus the second greatest dictionary of the English language will now be available to many more people. You could always look up one of the 13 volumes in a library, but what matters with a dictionary is to have it by you, so that you can refer to it when you need to, or when you are curious. I shall plainly have to explain this remark about second greatest, and I shall do so a bit later on.

The history of the OED goes back to 1858 when the Philological Society resolved to make it, and to publish it in parts at five shillings each. In 1879 OUP took it over, appointed James Murray as editor, and hoped to get it out in 12s 6d instalments, in ten years. By 1897, the year in which it was dedicated to Queen Victoria, it had I think got up to H or J. Some of the parts have nice witty titles. That for December 1894 was "Deceit to Deject," as if a dictionary should have a moral purpose. Then there were "Deject to Depravation" in 1895, and "Distrustfully to Doom" in 1897. Later parts, once out of the Victorian era, were livelier; there was "Reserve to Ribaldry" in 1908, "Sleep to Sniggle" in 1912, and "Whisking to Wilfulness" in 1924.

In 1928, after nearly 50 years, it was finished, and Stanley Baldwin, speaking at the celebratory dinner, said, most originally, that if he were cast on a desert island the one book he would take with him would be.... In 1933, at another dinner, to celebrate the publication of the supplement, the President of Magdalen, in a witty little speech, remarked that the work now contained a terminology "for the expression of the minutest whims of fashion, of the last intimacy of clothes."

By 1933 the supplement was necessary because words beginning with some early letters of the alphabet had been defined as far back as the 1870s. It also contained many new words, with the dates of their first known appearance, and these dates I often find surprising. Did *crook*, meaning crook, really not appear until 1886, and was *down and out* already current in 1889? *Feminist* is exactly right for 1894, which was almost as feminist a time as now—a time when, I think, one of the best-selling novels of the day bore the title "The Woman Who Did." What she did was live with a man she loved, on principle, because she had been at Girton.

From women to cricket: isn't it entirely right that 1900, the first year of the new century, was the first time the phrase *not cricket* was used? Before then, Englishmen were gentlemen, and there was no need for the term. And so on. To *park* (a vehicle) appeared in 1911, *chips* (potatoes) in 1916, and *cami-* (presumably as in the last intimacy of clothes) in 1926.

A new supplement is now under preparation, for the large edition, that is, and I thought I might be able to add two new quotations to it: I was sure I had found, in browsing through newspapers of the 1840s, two words that couldn't have appeared before that time. They were *minibus* and *counter-revolution*. Alas, the dictionary, as I now see, already has both, *minibus* by 1849, which is about the same time as mine, and *counter-revolution* as early as 1793.

Now the Chinese are said, according to OED, to have had a dictionary c 1100BC, but for a long time after that the English considered word-lists necessary only for children—and then mainly to give them the English equivalents of Latin words—or for women. Dictionaries, until Shakespeare's time, never set out to list all the words of a language, but only the hard words, as in Cawdrey's dictionary of 1604, which set out these hard words "with the interpretation thereof by plaine English words, gathered for the benefit and helpe of Ladies, Gentlewomen, or any other unskillful persons."

By Johnson's time there were at least a couple of dictionaries which set out to be comprehensive, and after Johnson came the time of the American lexicographers. Among the first was someone conveniently called Samuel Johnson, Jnr., of New Haven, 1798, and then came Noah Webster.

I sometimes wonder, when I take down Webster's "Third New International English Dictionary," what its founder would make of this last edition of 1961. Compared with even the "Shorter Oxford English Dictionary" it is, in my opinion, nowhere. It is certainly more stoutly bound than any of the Oxford dictionaries, but the stoutness doesn't much matter because I now hardly ever open it, having found it of little use for my purposes. It gives no dates for its quotations, and cites, say, "Time" magazine as the authority for this word or that, or the "Springfield (Mass.) Union." Excellent though "Time" may be, it is no more excellent than say the Guardian; and if you quote the Guardian you are really only quoting some member of the Guardian staff, and that might by me, and what authority am I for anything? Particularly if undated.

Webster's is the OED's principal competitor, and if this is so, why is the OED only the second greatest dictionary in the English language? What is the first? Not Funk and Wagnalls, good though that is, and often more up to date. Not the 14 volumes of the "English Dialect Dictionary," London, 1898, though that does contain, which the OED does not, the word *zwodder*, meaning, if I remember right, the state of being weary-drunk.

Only a strange judgment, then, could call the OED anything but the best. It is the best, but not the greatest. That is still Johnson's dictionary: and why should someone not publish a reduced facsimile of that? It is the greatest because it is the work of one mind, which happened to be a great mind. Because of this, Johnson's dictionary possesses a unique unity and vigour. Because the eighteenth-century was probably the last time the English language could be encompassed by one man, this vigour and unity of mind will remain unique among dictionaries. Murray, his colleagues, and successors, had many minds. Computers will have no mind at all.

There is a story that when Murray, a Scot, was editing the Oxford dictionary with his many assistants—some time at the turn of the century when the dictionary was such a great and famous enterprise that his official postal address was simply "Dr Murray, Oxford"—one day Boswell met Johnson in heaven and asked: "What would you say, sir, if you were informed that your dictionary is being superseded by the work of a Scotchman and a Nonconformist?"

"Sir," replied Johnson, "in order to be amusing it is not necessary to be flippant, inaccurate, or indecent."

"The Compact Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary," two volumes, OUP, £28.

Knowing how and knowing that

by Stuart Hampshire

COLLECTED PAPERS, by Gilbert Ryle: Vol. 1, Critical Essays; Vol. 2, Collected Essays 1929-68 (Hutchinson. £5 and £6).

THE FIRST AND SHORTER volume includes twenty critical essays on philosophers of the past, from Plato to J. L. Austin.

The earliest essay was published in 1920 in "Mind" and Heidegger's "Sein and Zeit" is its subject. It is a long, respectful account of this most obscure of all the formative metaphysicians of Existentialism, who was the decisive influence upon Sartre.

Ryle in 1920 admired "the phenomenological analysis of the root workings of the human soul"; but he anticipated correctly, as I believe, that Heidegger was developing Husserl's phenomenology in a disastrous direction. By 1946 Ryle was writing: "Phenomenology was, from its birth, a bore," repudiating his earlier interest in Husserl's philosophy; and his attitude to Parisian Existentialism after the war was one of contempt.

Ryle's philosophical development from this early interest in phenomenology to the publication of "The Concept of Mind" and beyond, can be traced in the second volume of collected essays. It is an impressive story, partly because it shows a concentration of interest over forty years upon a single, central topic: the nature of thinking and the relation of thinking to its expression in words and in intelligent behaviour.

From the earliest article in 1930 on Propositions to "Thinking of thoughts" in 1968 the reader can trace a progress in the clarification of the question "what is thought?"

There are important landmarks on the way: for example, "Knowing how and knowing that," an essay published in 1946, which attacks the prevailing intellectualist accounts of what constitutes intelligence.

The polemical tone, which is part of the energy of his writing, marks his emancipation from earlier assumptions, and a steady process of rational conversion. The writings of contemporary analytical philosophers, who have been educated in this discipline, and who have never strayed into forbidden metaphysical fields, are often flat, because tension is lacking.

Professor Ryle's writing is brilliant, original, self-conscious, taut, and epigrammatic; he is never prolix or dull, and he communicates his own pleasure in phrase-making. He is certainly the liveliest writer among living English philosophers, and any sequence of his sentences has his personal stamp upon them, both in syntax and in vocabulary.

It is still surprising to read an exposition of Plato written in a conversational, witty style which uses none of the tired technical terms of textbook philosophy. His various essays on sensation and on thought are written with the same energy and sharpness, and their arguments are relieved by unexpected turns of phrase.

There is a negative theme that runs through the essays, and that is the principal tenet of Gilbert Ryle's philosophy; that the rehearsing of thoughts in the mind, the silent entertaining of propositions and ideas, are marginal activities in a person's life; that the essence of thought is not to be found in this theoretical brooding and in silent meditation, but rather in more or less competent problem-solving; and that the problems to be solved are of a great variety of different kinds, and theoretical problems are not in any way privileged among them. The power of thought is not manifested in thoughtfulness, but in intelligent performance in the fulfilment of some specific task.

He has consistently argued against the academic tradition, and against the tradition of the Platonic Academy, both of which insisted on the superiority of the inner spiritual life of men, and insisted also on the superiority of abstract and theoretical studies to practical reasoning and skill.

His style, deliberately unacademic, is a fitting expression of his distaste for academic and philosophical pretensions and solemnities. His sympathies are with the craftsman, technician or professional man who knows his job, and he sometimes makes problem-solving in philosophy seem a craft.

His philosophy of mind is in many respects close to Wittgenstein's; but the manner of presentation, brisk, decisive, and eccentrically sensible, is as different as possible from the troubled, meandering, and confessional style of Wittgenstein. It is surprising that literary qualities should so strongly modify a philosophical position.

BOOKS OF THE DAY

Fairy tale

by JULIAN MITCHELL

MAURICE, by E. M. Forster (Edward Arnold, £2.00).

E. M. FORSTER wrote "Maurice" as a homosexual novel, in 1913 and 1914. He went on tinkering with it until 1960. He thought that because of its happy ending it couldn't be published until the Wolfenden recommendations were made law: and they never would be. He was wrong about that, and wrong, I think, not to have published "Maurice" in, however doubtful a foreign edition during his lifetime. It could conceivably have helped to get the law changed sooner. Now, instead of shocking or making people think, it seems sadly tame and foppy, a painful demonstration of his limitations as a novelist. The academics who depend so much on Forster for "value" will have a terrrible time, I am afraid, justifying an ending which in any other context would be a filled woman's magazine. The failure to connect fantasy to recognisable life seriously mars the other novels: here it's utterly destructive. And a vital character a pre-Lawrentian gamekeeper, remains little more than a masculine blur in spite of attempts to re-write him into credibility.

That said, there are redeeming features. "Maurice" began when Forster was touched gently and just above the buttocks by George Merrill, the "Comrade" of Edward Carpenter. The sensation "seemed to go straight through the small of my back into my ideas, without involving my thoughts," and he found himself with the novel already formed in his head. It is written in short, urgent chapters which convey much of that original excitement.

Maurice himself is a suburban public schoolboy who falls in love, to his initial horror, with Clive Durham, a socially grander fellow undergraduate at Cambridge. Their

E. M. Forster: failure to connect.

affair is absolutely chaste, absolutely loving and lasts for three or four years. Then Clive discovers that he'a really normal after all. Maurice almost goes mad; he nearly assaults a youth; he consults a doctor, then a hypnotist. At last, staying with the now married Clive in his dilapidated country house, he groans his need into the night, and Alec the game-keeper comes up a convenient ladder and into his bed. (If this scene sounds ludicrous, it is.) Finally, after a good deal of agonising on both sides, Maurice and Alec go off into the "for ever and ever" of the conventional couple.

Until Alec appears there is much to admire. People may scoff at chastity but that doesn't stop it being practised now as then, and Forster's account of undergraduate romance rings true. Harder to take is Maurice's slowness to rebel against the appalling suburbia in which chivalrous values were so hideously twisted. Forster's point is that Maurice *isn't* clever, *isn't* a natural rebel. He genuinely believes that "the feeling that can impel a gentleman towards a person of lower class stands condemned" — so he suppresses it and manages as best he can with guilt and masturbation. This is a perceptive and credible study of an all but ordinary middle-class Edwardian. From an early age he dreams of a perfect friend.

Alec is the dream's sexual reality. Forster's fantasy, though, wants dream and reality. It's to be Alec and Maurice against the world — "they must show that wheo two are gathered together majorities shall not triumph." He wrote an epilogue, wisely repressed in which the two roamed the greenwood as woodcutters, in what I can only imagine as a Home Counties version of "The Song of the Loon."

All this seems terrihly silly. Edwardian attitudes to homosexuality were harsh, of course, and if you got caught, you suffered grotesquely. But there'a no evidence to show that there were less queers then than now, and very few can have dreamed such a romantic defiance of society. Social acceptance haa always been and still is the only possible serious objective for homoaexuals. Forster seems to have shied away from its possibility. His last 1960 note says that Clive on the bench would go on sending Alec to prison while Maurice got off. This sounds like impure pre-Wolfenden excitement, the thrill of being against the law. Thank God we are -pared that childishness now. Unfortunately Forster never takes his characters into adulthood, never deals with homosexuals in society. Maurice ends like a fairy tala in the worst possible sense.

The monstrous regiment

by NORMAN SHRAPNEL

THE TOWERS OF SILENCE, by Paul Scott (Heinemann, £2.75).

THE GREEN POPE, by Miguel Angel Asturias (Cape, £3.60).

LET'S HEAR IT FOR PRENDERGAST, by Barry Oakley (Heinemann, £1.90).

PAUL SCOTT is one novelist who disproves the familiar complaint that fiction no longer involves us in a rejected social community, presented in depth. But he does, I'd say, disproves the idea that anything resembling social realism in the traditional sense is enough for a serious writer now.

Is it even possible? We know too much, or think we do. Or we're profoundly conscious of not knowing anything, which can lead to even greater complexities. The Towers of Silence is ostensibly about the last days of British rule in India, and both characters and setting are amply worked. Yet it is as remote from a straight narrative approach as a trek by the jungle fighters who come quietly into the story. With its two-way time manipulation, his switching of gears between what is said and what is thought, between actuality and fantasy, Scott's method is highly indirect and rather unfriendly. Also it demands and deserves full attention: here is a novel worth being pressed by.

The key figure, though she goes early on, is an elderly woman who spiritually turns away from the ethos of her race and class. A displaced female missionary, haunted by duty and loyalty, goes to live with her; and it is through the focus of this somewhat Forsterish relationship that we watch the rehearsals of the far from simple company that acted out the decline and fall of the British Raj.

Brutes and heroes, snobs and subalterns, fools, visionaries, loyal servants, scheming politicians, all play their part. But the book is female orientated. That monstrous hierarchy of memsahibs, all taking their husbands' rank but swinging it far more ruthlessly, looks at first like leading us into tart comedy country. Yet there is no satirical intent, or not for long. There is tragedy in the cracking of this formidable makeup, this revelation of the bitch heneath the skin.

All ends in total personal breakdown, a baffled horror, the clue to which may be found in the line where somebody speaks of the need to go down, if one must, "pretty sure of what it was you went down defending." The final effect is vertiginous, a kind of earthquake lurch, with a sense of something as malign as any temple priest ever invented.

The Green Pope takes us a bit farther back in modern history. No decline and fall this time. Here we have the rise and shine of a banana republic, launched by the confident ruthlessness of a young American adventurer who starts it off as a personal empire. The novel is dazzlingly visual—I can't remember the last time I felt impelled to put on dark glasses in the middle of a reviewing job—and it looks at first as though Gregory Rabassa's translation has done it proud. It is a simple and familiar theme, the old story of the landgrabbers and tha dispossessed, and the obstinate prejudice simple men have for their own soil and their own way of life, however squalid. Declining the persuasions of dollar notes and guns, some of them persist in clinging to the fever-ridden territory they call home.

The hero, somewhat to his credit, does look a little beyond fruit and loot. He falls in love with a native beauty. But the earth, for her means more than its gold deposits and banana productivity potential. Instead of joining up with the hero and a sound commercial future, she reverts to a macabre though picturesque tribal rite and marries one of the local rivers. And though she haunts the rest of the book it doesn't, I fear, sustain its initial hold on the English reader.

This is the fault oeither of the distinguished Asturias nor of his clever translator. The trouble is that we catch the Ophelia complex too, feeling ourselves submerged by this glittering, manoered, exotic stream of words. We almost come to the point — what with all the puns, the bits of songs, the rural jokes — where the peasantries seem more opaque in translation than they might be if they had been left in the original Spanish.

Barry Oakley has been called the most remarkable father of six currently writing in Richmond, ou the Melbourne inner circle. I would go farther, and suggest that on this showing his work would stand promoting ont of the Australian Suburban League, however impressive the performance

Let's Hear It For Prendergast is that rarity of our day, a successful comic novel — serious too, which goes without saying. Prendergast — beanpole hippy, failed poet, and scourge of the bourgeoisie—may well sound like a man you could bear not to meet. The promoters of sexual freedom have become almost as boring and ridiculous as their backlashers. But Prendergast is different, a true novelist'a creation. His awful verse, his hagridden sense of ultimate fame and of immediate social dnty, his dedication to the coarse multitude to mock him the moment he opens his mouth to declaim to them—these add up to genuine stature, a harmy majesty.

Mind you, it is all projected by tha sort of skilled funny writing, with such jackpot-hitting ideas as the blue film hilariously smuggled into the league of decency protest display at which the more earnest members of the rebel world will quite fail to be amused.

Melvyn Bragg: new ground

A hell of a place

THE NERVE, by Melvyn Bragg (Secker and Warburg, £1.90).

THE NERVE may disappoint some who look to Melvyn Bragg for elaborate landscapes with well-worked figures, but it seems to me by far the most interesting and compelling oovel he has written to date. If it looka technically insecure in places this is not surprising in view of the complexity of what in "emarkably small space, he has tried to do.

In leaving his familiar territo— and moving to the neurotic end of London, Mr Bragg brings us more (thank goodness) than just another word-picture of mental breakdown viewed from inside the disordered skull. It is a rational (though first-person) view of a man looking in at himself from outside. The contradiction here is obviously deliherate, suggesting displacement, an embattled dualism—Cumberland and Hampstead, countryman and communicator, observer and observed, the "I" and the "he" all fighting it out on a knife-edge of nervous crisis.

It's a mental battlefield: with twitching eye the author-narrator wakes up and peers into the atreel like a shell-shocked soldier glancing over the top of the sandhags. Town, particularly this sector of ll. is a fascinating aort of hell. "The style of life I had constructed could no longer deal with the content . . ." It is in such explanatory remarks (a sort of commentator's habit) that the weakness chiefly lies, since the aim of tha book is intensity and they detract from it. So does the tendency to flag the reader with signs and portents. But the rhetoric, Mr Bragg would no doubt retort, is part of the condition. And a quite uncommon vividness bas been achieved.

Norman Shrapnel

EXILES

by W. L. Webb

IN A FREE STATE, by V. S. Naipaul (Deutsch, £1.75).

V. S. NAIPAUL has already explained, more candidly than his blurb-writer, the odd form of this book. On the face of it, we're offered a mixed collection of recent fiction and reportage: a novella about crisis in an African State, two stories of exile (an Indian in Washington, blasted by culture-shock, a Trinidadian broken in London), and, as introduction and coda, episodes from a journal of journeyings between Europe and North Africa. Actually, as Mr Naipaul told us the other day, these are all reshaped pieces of the ruins of a grander design—the remains of a big novel he had planned about "American involvement with weaker communities."

It's fascinating but bemusing information to receive just after one has finished reading the book. (One can imagine American university libraries already bidding for the interim drafts: there should be material for whole semesters of creative writing courses). Tha poor Bombay servant following his master into the air-conditioned nightmare fits well enough, but it's oot easy at first to connect the bitter London story or the pages from Mr Naipaul'a journeys with such a scheme. On the other hand, his explanation begins at once to work on small doubts one had about the novella that gives the book its title.

Those two Americans, for example, who Bobby, the queer, Africa-infatuated civil servant, comes across on his tense drive from the capital to "home" in the tronbled southern region: their fictional credentials seemed curiously inadequate. Are they perhaps stranded survivors of a greater involvement? And there were other odd gaps and stumps briefly registered on the way that might have been traces nf pruning or retraining.

They don't cancel the considerable merits of the piece Bobby's flayed self-consciousness and the neurotic hated sexuality of his driving companion, an Africa-weary compound wife, invade and oppress the reader like claustrophobia as the long journey continues; the views of the African landscape are the finest we have had since Dan Jacobson's early short novels; there are mordant insights into European self-deception and self-fisttery, and the realities of post-colonial relations. All these things are done with great skill and sensitivity. But the story's scope and outline are ambiguous, its integrity is not secure: one is left with the feeling that more might have been said, or less.

And yet the collection itself does have a real integrity, even if the resonance between its parts is less exactly tuned than the publisher suggests What most evidently connects all the pieces is the sense of exile, of a world with half its inhabitants in transit on jonrneys with no destination but their end. Naipaul has travelled more widely in this modern purgatory than most of his readers, and if one registers a sense of growing strain in these latest reports, one must also acknowledge their valne as reality-instruction for people who presently feel more secure.

DO TOUCH

by Alex Comfort

INTIMATE BEHAVIOUR, by Desmond Morris (Cape, £1.95).

TOUCHING: The Human Significance of the Skin, by Ashley Montagu (Columbia U.P., £3.80).

SKIN, it appears, is in—with the demolition of our culture's longstanding taboo on contact, tenderness, and sensual awareness, biologists cao expect a field day.

Morris's book is an ethologist's view of human skin contacts—comprehensive, good ethology, and generally enlightening raading, with a fair amount of research behind it. Compared with "The Naked Ape," there is less rash extrapolation from primates and more valid comparison: nobody who has watched a group of chimps greeting each other can miss the comparison with a goal-scoring league side.

Morris also has some excellent phrases—his category of "safaly masculine" embraces, for example, meaning those which express unisexual hooding hut not submission or sexual invitation. His range is wide eoough to run from ethnology and primatology to the new environmental art forms, the biological basis of pink-tinted "orgy butter" now on sale, and even the texture of fools. The addition of biology to psychosymoblism is long overdue. All topics are made less anxious by explanation (this is the basis of psychoanalysis), and biological explanation is exceptionally soothing: sbare your turn-oo with baboons or penguins and it ceases to be socially disturbing. At least anyone who reads this book will start looking at human behaviour, includiog his own, with an ethological eye, and this in itself is a broadenin- experience.

Ashley Montagu covers almost exactly the same ground, with more scholarly and medical detail—and without quite the Morris charisma: his book is on the whole the hetter documented. The cboice between the two lies with the reader: for the really interested reader I recommeod both.

Meanwhile our awareness of the way our body image grows under the influence of nurture and culture, and how far our manipulation of it in mental attitude, like the Yogi's, can actually affect its function and pathology is a fascinating research held. If we can think ourselves by way of it into skin diseases, postural disorders, or ulcers, presumably we could think, or feel, our way out of these culture-determined pathologies.

Meanwhile I would settle for E. M. Forster's less biological statement, quoted by Morris:

"The fish (in the sea of Englisb cbaracter) are the Englisb emotions, which are always trying to get up to the surface, bnt doo't quite know how. For the most part we see them moving far below, distorted and obscure. Now and then they succeed, and we exclaim 'Why, the Englishman has emotions! He can actually feel!'"

Biologists and the young may be in the process of achieving a self-awareness in which those emergences are more frequent if more discursive than before.

Dock briefs

by Matthew Coady

IN fantasy's secret service the agent faces risks greater by far lhan mere public expulsion. He lives forever on the edge of violence.

The Warsaw Document, hy Adam Hall (Heinemann, £2), sees the indestructible Quiller back in the Cold War's trenches ostensilhly to stop a Polish oprising on the eve of hopeful East-West talks. The KGB has parallel plans. Soviet tanks mass outside Warsaw. Inside, an alcoholic British defector remembers the "old country" as he plots to discredit it. Yet nothiog is quite as it seems. The book's tension, sustained to the end, its tantalising ohliquities of style, and its ingenuity add up to an espionage entertainment of the first rank.

The Freedom Trap, by Desmond Bagle (Collins, £1.50).—Orgaolsation for springing long-term convicts, notably Russian rples, is toppled hy graduate in Asiatic languages and intrepid widow. Excitements abound but excelleoce of opening chapters wanes as pursuit predominates

Vulture In The Sun, by Jobo Bingham (Gollancz, £1.50).—Secret Greco-Turkish talks on future of Cyprus imperilled by saboteur; our world-weary man in Nicosia preserves unity nf Western Alliance. Enjoyable and credible if a bil nn the slow side.

A Grave Affair, by Shelley Smith (Hamish Hamilton, £1.75).—Promising young Cabinet Minister implicated in death of sexy TV girl. Cast is large and treody with foreign agents lurking. Behaviour patterns so odd that suspension of disbelief comes uncommonly hard.

Season of Snows and Sins, by Patricia Moyes (Crime Club, £1.40).—A four-star mystery. Chief Superintendent Henry Tibbett (and wife) find murder and nastiness galore among ski resort jet set. The writing is unfailingly lively and the tale well-ordered.

No More Dying Then, by Ruth Rendell (Hutchinson, £1.60).—Disappearance of two tots plus amotional and sexual hang-up of sleoth in mourning provide pegs for accomplished, double-barrelled whodunit.

Our man from the abyss

by MARTIN JARRETT-KERR

THE OCCULT, by Colin Wilson (Hodder & Stoughton, £4.50).

OR should it be "Our Man From the Ether"? Perhaps both. Anyway, I am grateful to Mr Wilson. I've long wanted to "do" the Occult. Now he's saved me the trouble. For it's all here: lycanthropy, ethereal states, astral bodies and UFOs; witches, warlocks and vampires; ghosts (kindly, feckless and vengeful); thaumaturgy, levitation and bilocation; healing, mesmerism, hypnotism—only acupuncture is missing; interplanetary communication and wart-removing; lunar powers, theosophy, car-guessing and animal magnetism; LSD, aeronin and the pineal gland. . . . The list is long and learned.

There are useful short biographies, too, of the well-known figures: Simon Magus, Albertus Magnus, Cornelius Agrippa, Paracelsus, Helvetius, Swedenborg, Mesmer, Casanova, Cagliostro, the Count of St-Germain, St-Martin, Mme Blavatsky, Arthur Crowley, Rasputin, Gurdjieff and Ouspensky, David Dunglas Home, and many lesser but fascinating figures you may not have heard of.

It is excellent reportage, and oo the whole Mr Wilson approaches the evidence with a healthy scepticism—though in four years of exposure to radio-active fallout from the astral world some credulity has inevitably rubbed off. (I find the prophecies of "Nostradamus" applied to the French Revolution—and even to Hitler—as zany as the use of the pyramids by the British Israelites. And Mr Wilson hears an echo of Charlotte Brontë in William James which is insuddible to me.) But he has mostly kept his head and produced a comprehensive and readable survey.

I think he is right in saying that the evidence be summarises from so many areas and eras is cumulatively strong, snd that its rejection by acieotists is sheer unscientific s-priorism. Man may indeed possess a "Faculty X," as Mr Wilson calls it, which would explain, and develop further, many features of E.S.P., T.K., precognition, etc.

Colin Wilson: something wrong

Unfortunately he tries to advance from this admirably modest conclusion to something more ambitious: a universal history of man, a new theory of evolution (without mention, however, of entropy), and a cosmic philosophy. In the course of this he does not flinch from putting experts right in their specialist fields. (Man's upright posture enlarges his visual horizons—"as far as I know, no anthropologist has regarded this as significant"; Lévi-Strauss and his followers have a view of the incest taboo which is "demonstrahly false"; prehistorisns have discussed the Deucalian flood legend—"I am inclined to date it 2,500 years earlier.")

Sometimes he steps back from his reporting to offer his theories—of the nature of memory, of intentionality, of time, etc—but they prova utterly hanal. Ha speaks of a "profound conception" of Aleister Crowley'a, and then we find that "profound" means anticipating "Back to Methusalah." But all through tha hook be is preparing us for his final aolution. We wait, breathless: and at last it comes (page 563): "My most basic insight is this: that *there is something wrong with human beings.*" (italics, his). And the cure? The cultivation, of course, of "Faculty X," which seems to be related to a variant of Shaw'a "Life Force."

Alas, Mr Wilson doesn't give us mocb confidence in its cosmic potential. He thinks that poets have something to do with it. But he judges poetry, like Housman, by its effect on the whiskers; be has a disastrous reference to Keats; and he defines a poet as "simply a man in whom the links with our animal past are still atrong." (Dante? Pope?) Worse, his examplea (as be disarmingly admits) of the operation of "Faculty X" are very uncosmic—his wife's toothache, his own success as a writer. He admits, too, that the contemporary rave for the Occult is due to disillusion and boredom. (No doubt partly true; but he does not consider tbe Marxist view—black magic and drugs as the naw Opium of the People distracting them from social change.)

Still, Mr Wilson is sure that "Faculty X" can save us. He preaches on it, throwing in italics to show when he is ahouting: "It has *got* to be done" (sc., the changing of our attitudes); "Man must develop *positive consciousness*"—and so on. How? "Faculty X" will reveal it. "If positive purpose could be established as the hnman driving force, it would be a turning point in evolution." But it needs driving force to recover "Faculty X." So . . .?

One remembers the wartime gibe: "If we had any eggs, we could have bacon and eggs—if we had any bacon."

paperback pickings

THE plum of the Penguin crop is Michael Holroyd's huge work oo Lytloo Strachey and Bloomsbury reworked into Lytton Strachey: A Biography (the fattest ever, pp 1,114, £1) and a handier volume putting together the critical stuff (Lytton Strachey and the Bloomsbury Group: 50p). Strachey's own Queen Victoria and Eminent Victorians also reappear (40p each).

Also recommended: Bruno Bettelheim's study of kibbutz life, The Children of the Dream (Paladin, 60p); David Butler and Doosld Stokes, Political Change in Britain: Forces shaping electoral choice (Pelican, 80p); Frank Fraser Darling, Wilderness and Plenty (Ballantine, 30p); Edmund Wilson, The Dead Sea Scrolls 1947-1969 (Fontaoa, 50p).

What counts?

by John Ezard

ANARCHY AND APATHY: Student unrest, 1968-70, by Margaret Anne Rooke (Hamish Hamilton, £2.50).

MRS ROOKE complains that vice-chancellors "no looger insisted oo a reasonsble case or a logical presentation" from students io the lale. disruptive 1960s.

Neither, unfortunately, did ber publishers in the early 1970s. If they had, she might have been guided into producing a very good hook instead of this fsrrago. The justification for reviewing it is that she can at least count rather well.

Mrs Rooke, a recent Sussex and LSE student now teaching at a direct grant school, uses this talent to establisb one memorable point. Totting up figures all over the country, she demonstrales that many campus disputes in this curious period were detonated by unrepresentatively small student union meatings—aod that consequent disruptions died quickly because the number deeply interested in them was equally small.

An apathetic majority was manipulated hy a Left-wing minority, rather as the few survivors in Beau Gesta's fort ran round firing the guns of corpses to terrorise the attacking Arahs. Well, that is true of some disputes hut noi all. It bardly applies to Manchester College of Commerce, where Mrs Rooke records that a dispute secured the appointment of three extra lihrarians, or to Hornsey College of Art, where a palpable mass movement spraog from more metsphysical soil.

In failing to cater for tbe actual complexity of causes, motives and tactics, Mrs Rooke goes bopelessly adrift. She concludes that vice-chancellors ahould assume that "grievances" normally mask the perennial (Mrs Rooke read European history) pre-adult initiation rites of adolescent gangs. Disrupters should be peremptorily expelled and student representativea oo college councils should be disenfranchised because there will probably never be enough of them to achieve a majority vote.

This serene logic must also disenfranchise the Psrliamentary Liberal Party and deport any of its supporters who raise a more than verbal protest. Mrs Rooke cao escape this analogy by arguing that modern universities need in oo senae be comparable witb democratic institutions or communities, an argumeot which goes somewhat beyond her oresent oosition.

Her logic also requires us *normally to discount policy* statements from the Labour and Conservative parties because these are sometimes large bodies dominated by small rumps, as occasionally are trade unions, factory labour forces and comparable groups in almost every walk of life.

No, Mrs Rooke, it woo't do The question is not whether *you* have produced s solution relevant or welcome to universities. It is whether you have made out a final csse which is sufficiently factual and well argued to deserve their interest at all: and you haven't. Curiously, your book reminds me persistently and vividly of arguments with younger members of the LSE Socialist Society.

Jonathan Raban

and

society of the poem

by Stuart H

his leading young author d critic looks at the intertionship between modern oetry and contemporary society; giving new erspectives on poets as erent as Philip Larkin, the Liverpool pop poets, Hughes, and many others. s effect is that of spirited onversation, kite-flying, ays intelligent, sometimes rilliant" —New Statesman

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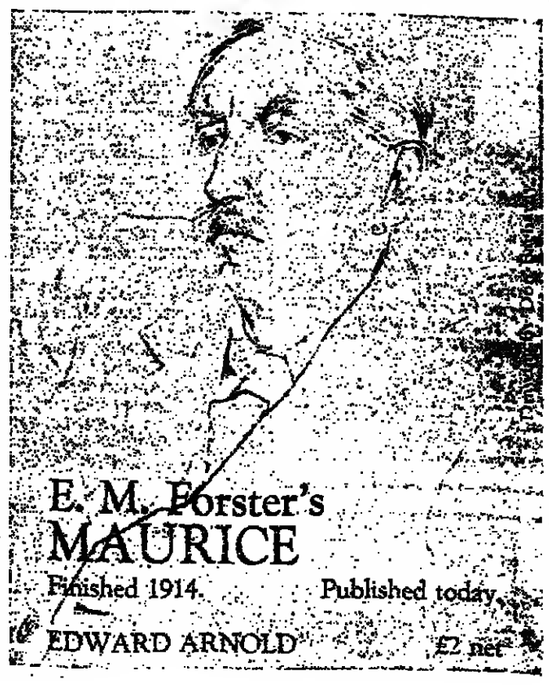

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Melchett gives up as chief executive

By PETER RODGERS

Top level management changes were announced yesterday at the British Steel Corporation. Lord Melchett is to give up his title of chief executive to Dr Monty Finniston, who is now deputy chairman, operations.

Lord Melchett will remain chairman but will officially give up day to day responsibility for running the corporation so that he can concentrate on high level planning, finance and negotiations with the Government over the intensely debated future of the BSC.

Dr Finniston's appointment began last week, and was foreshadowed in April when Lord Melchett handed over to him the day to day responsibility. He now has the title which goes with his job.

Complementing the new division of functions the BSC management as a whole is to be reorganised to make a clearer distinction between the

Dr Monty Finniston

policy making function of the board and the day to day responsibilities of top executives.

Lord Melchett as chairman will have a corporate office including a range of strategy, planning and finance units to advise him on high level policies. Dr Finniston will have a head office "operating organisation" which will help him control the six BSC product divisions. Dr Finniston is not getting a higher salary for his promotion.

Two board members, Mr Ron Smith and Lord Layton, are to give up their managing directorships but will stay on the main policy board. Mr Smith is concerned with labour relations, and Lord Layton with commercial policy. They had these board responsibilities before.

Mr Smith will be succeeded by Mr Kenneth Robinson, the former Minister of Health, who has been promoted to managing director of the personnel and social policy division. One of the most interesting appointments is Lord Layton's successor, as commercial managing director, Mr G. Waterstone. He has been a director only since last February, and arrived at the BSC after a year at the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation and 11 years in the Diplomatic Service.

The BSC has still not succeeded in finding a member for finance after several months trying to fill the key job vacated by Mr Wilfred Molyneux. There are also two finance chief vacancies on both the operating and policy side of the BSC.

Mr R. Scholey has also been promoted to managing director of BSC operations. Some of the changes are immediate, while others start next April.

The British Steel Corporation does not expect to raise its prices before next April at the earliest, mainly because of depressed prices everywhere in the world steel industry. This happily also coincides with the CBI price freeze.

Jobs outlook still bleak—CBI survey

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The latest industrial trends survey of the Confederation of British Industry published this morning points to a revival of activity in the economy within six months but a continued deterioration in employment prospects.

There has been a sharp upturn in business confidence since the last survey in June which was one of the most depressing ever taken by the CBI. Manufacturing industry is expecting an improvement in orders in the coming months with prices increasing less fast. Export prospects have improved and industry is planning to invest more—though investment next year is still expected to be below the level of this year.

Leaders of the CBI expect the new expansion to be reflected in official figures within the next six months. However, they are still worried about the bleak prospects for unemployment and are planning to meet Mr John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and Mr Robert Carr, Secretary for Employment, within the next few weeks to discuss remedial action. The CBI is particularly concerned to help the regions and may suggest increased public works and the possibility of tax holidays for companies.

Firms participating in the survey account for about three million people and 45 per cent of the country's manufactured exports.

The latest survey makes particularly interesting reading in the light of the price-freeze signed by the CBI's top 200 companies. Although interpretation is clouded by the fact that the response rate to the initiative was much higher than for the survey it is clear that larger companies (over 5,000 employees) are planning less steep price increases than small ones.

In part this may simply indicate the difficulty of the depressed capital goods industries in raising their prices, but it probably also reflects a serious commitment to observe the spirit of the CBI pledge. The industries with the biggest balance of companies expecting price increases over the next four months include agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, paper and mining contractors.

Food and drink manufacturers, often thought of as an obstacle to the success of the CBI 5 per cent freeze, appear to have below average plans for price increases. According to the survey the only industry where there is not a net balance of firms planning price increases is shipbuilding.

However, judging by the survey (which only gives a general impression) companies are not freezing their prices so much as slightly scaling down their increases. The CBI is not expecting its initiative to have a significant effect before the end of the year.

Firms are expecting a continued shakeout of labour especially those employing over 5,000 people. This may partly reflect a search for further economies among companies which have signed the CBI pledge. Industries with a high proportion of companies planning manpower reductions are agricultural machinery, organic chemicals, paper, ferrous metals, cotton and wool textiles and food.

Consumer durable manufacturers, encouraged by the buoyant demand for refrigerators and washing machines are planning to increase employment as are clothing and hosiery firms and—surprisingly—shipbuilders.

The CBI survey also shows that in the past four months there has been an increase in the number of firms working below capacity which suggests even bigger scope for growth than was thought before. The questionnaires for the survey were posted on September 6 three weeks after President Nixon's economic statement and seven weeks after the announcement of the Chancellor's reflationary measures. The consumer sector is still more buoyant but worries about the competitiveness of our exports have lessened since the last survey.

'Help employment in selected areas'

Leaders of the Confederation of British Industry are to seek an early meeting with the Government following publication of the latest industrial trends survey which indicates a continued worsening of employment prospects in spite of a revival of economic activity.

Mr W. O. Campbell Adamson, director-general of the CBI, said yesterday that he would seek an early meeting with Mr Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry and Mr Carr, Secretary for Employment. The CBI, he said, would be pressing the Government for action in selected areas where unemployment was high and added that if they did not make their proposals known within two or three weeks it would be too late.

The fact that the CBI is pressing for special action at a time when business confidence is returning underlines the seriousness of the unemployment situation, which is showing no signs of improving. Thirty per cent of firms which filled in the CBI questionnaire, expect to reduce their workforces in the next four months compared with only eight per cent (mainly consumer durable firms) expecting employment to rise.

The CBI declined to state how much unemployment there would be this winter on the basis of the survey but it is fair to assume over a million.

Yesterday Mr John Davies strongly denied allegations that the Government was indifferent to unemployment. He said that massive steps had been taken to stimulate demand and special help had been given to the regions.

Foreign buying of gilts banned

By TOM TICKELL

IN NEW MEASURES designed to prevent foreign money from pouring into Britain, the Treasury announced last night that no one from outside the sterling area would be allowed to buy more Government guaranteed stocks as from today.

Since August 31 most foreigners have been barred from purchasing gilt-edged stock with less than five years to run, but now the ban on buying gilts is complete. And the restrictions do not just cover the gilt-edged market: they also apply to certificates of deposit, and acceptances, as well as commercial bills and promissory notes if they are denominated or payable in sterling.

The only exemptions are for sums under £20,000. Foreigners who are already in the market will be free to move out of one stock and into another. But if the money gained from a sale is not transferred to a new security immediately it has to go into a separate "suspense" account on which no interest is payable.

The announcement led to a big fall in sterling, which had been moving very strongly against the dollar. It initially rose way above the $2.49 level in early trading and in spite of considerable Bank of England intervention to restrain it the pound reached $2.4930—just before the news of the restriction came out.

But it fell 50 points—or half a cent—as the market reacted and closed round the $2.4885 level.

The gilts market also fell on the news in after-hours trading, though it was only down by an eighth in most stocks.

Most dealers were very cautious about the effect that the new measures might have in the long term. Most agreed that the immediate impact would be to check the steady upward pressure on sterling—which at its highest rate yesterday was about 3.8 per cent above its old parity.

But some suggest that any measures to weaken sterling's appeal tend to make it more attractive in the long run, by demonstrating its strength.

Rimmel sold to ITT in £9M snap deal

By LINDSAY VINCENT

Rimmel, probably the most successful of Britain's cosmetic companies, is being sold to the giant International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation of the US for £9.2 millions.

The whole deal has taken only 10 days to be agreed. Both ITT and Carlton Industries, the industrial arm of Sir Max Rayne's multi-million interests and owner of 71 per cent of Rimmel's capital, have connections with Lazards, the London merchant bank, and the deal was conceived without knowledge of Rimmel's executive directors.

Carlton, 79 per cent-owned by Sir Max Rayne's master company, London and Merchant Securities, is receiving 147.6p cash for each Rimmel share and the same terms have been extended to Rimmel's other shareholders.

The Rimmel board, advised by J. Henry Schroder Wagg, is accepting in respect of its 4 per cent holding as the door is effectively locked to any prospective counter-bidder.

ITT presently has no interest in the cosmetic business but it is not short of activities unrelated to its traditional business. It ranks as the biggest conglomerate in the world, with its 1970 sales income of $6,364.5 millions derived from such diverse areas as insurance, hotels, food—and telecommunications. Standard Telephone and Cable represents its biggest investment in Britain where its lesser interests include Avis, the car hire firm.

Lazards suggests that Rimmel's business (about 30 per cent of sales are exported while royalty income is also received from foreign licencees) will be greatly expanded through ITT's international network. While this doubtless will be the case some day, no plans have yet been made.

Rimmel's managing director, Mrs E. R. Glazer, said yesterday: "ITT have assured us that they were buying us for our management. We don't know what plans they have as the whole thing happened all so suddenly. It's nothing we sought or planned," she added.

A statement from Rimmel says the offer is "welcomed" and on the question of price, it would be difficult to disagree. The price of 147.6p, easily topping the highest price reached by Rimmel since listing in 1968, represents a generous exit price-earnings multiple of 25.6: it also compares with net assets of only 30p a share.

Price seems to be Carlton's main reason for selling and while it is difficult to reach a firm figure, the deal will yield a substantial capital profit. Rimmel came into the group in 1968 following a complicated share deal and under Carlton's ownership, profits have more than doubled.

The deal has important implications for Carlton and it will only be a matter of time before the group reinvests the cash in either its existing interests or diversifies further.

The sale will yield around £6.6 millions, which, together with the £5 millions-plus received from last year's sale of the Sanitas toiletry companies to LRC International, puts the company in an extremely strong liquid position.

Carlton will have to pay capital gains tax on the deal, however, as ITT stock is being placed in order to raise the cash. Carlton could have taken the ITT paper direct, but this would have meant a dollar premium liability.

The transaction represents the second major deal in the cosmetics industry in the past 12 months—the first being Smith and Nephew's acquisition of control of the struggling Gala group.

Easily the biggest company in the field is British American Tobacco, which acquired Yardleys and Lentheric some years ago as part of its diversification away from tobacco, but so far its success has been limited.

British Nuclear float next year?

By our Technology Correspondent

Reports on what may be [illegible] of next year's biggest st[illegible] market flotations have alm[illegible] been completed. Cooper B[illegible]thers is expected to compl[illegible] its study of British Nuc[illegible] Fuels in the next few we[illegible] ready to send to merch[illegible] banker Schroder Wagg, wh[illegible] will have the job of evaluat[illegible] the market prospects for tha[illegible] millions turnover company. [illegible] decision is likely early n[illegible] year.

British Nuclear Fuels [illegible] hived off from the Ato[illegible] Energy Authority last April. [illegible] AEA now owns all the sha[illegible] but up to 49 per cent may [illegible] offered to the public in a fl[illegible]tion which could be as big [illegible] the Rolls-Royce Motors op[illegible]tion.

BNF's trading surplus of [illegible] millions suggests a fairly h[illegible] price.

The Radiochemical Ce[illegible] Ltd., may also make an in[illegible]esting although smaller ma[illegible] event. Separated from the A[illegible] in the same way as BNF, [illegible] centre had a smaller turno[illegible] of £4.8 millions last year [illegible] showed a trading surplus [illegible] £800,000.

The report by Coo[illegible] Brothers on the centre [illegible] sent to Rothschild seve[illegible] weeks ago and a decision [illegible] whether to float it—and if [illegible] when—is expected within [illegible] next two months. Rothsch[illegible] like Schroder Wagg, is advis[illegible] the AEA on the City prospe[illegible]

At yesterday's press con[illegible]ence following release of [illegible] AEA annual report, Dr M[illegible] Franklin, a board member, [illegible] e joint British, French, [illegible] West German company [illegible] likely to be set up in the n[illegible] couple of months to market [illegible] nuclear fuel re-processing [illegible]vices of the three countries.

New BSA rescue plan

Details of a scheme design[illegible] to rescue Birmingham S[illegible] Arms, the crisis ridden en[illegible]eering and motor cycle ma[illegible]facturing group, are expe[illegible] later this week, perhaps e[illegible] today, sources close to the c[illegible]pany confirmed yesterday.

The scheme is being wor[illegible] out by the company's bank[illegible] who include Barclays [illegible] Lazards in Britain and Ch[illegible] Manhattan, Maryland Natio[illegible] and United California Ban[illegible] America. Under the sche[illegible] the banks would agree [illegible] guarantee the companies de[illegible] up to a specified figure—[illegible] millions has been mentione[illegible] provided these overdrafts [illegible] secured as a fixed charge [illegible] the firm's assets.

Attempts to organise [illegible] capital reconstruction at B[illegible] have been going on since m[illegible] August after it became clear t[illegible] Mr Daniel MacDonald's Cis[illegible] Enterprises would not after [illegible] be making a bid for [illegible] company.

The fact that an announ[illegible]ment is imminent suggests t[illegible] the broad details at least h[illegible] been agreed, but it appears t[illegible] the banks themselves have [illegible] to put their names to [illegible] documents.

A further complication is t[illegible] attitude of the company's sha[illegible]holders, in particular t[illegible]holders of the £680,000 nomi[illegible] of preference shares. Control[illegible] these is in the hands of inve[illegible]ing institutions, who are the[illegible]fore able to influence strong[illegible] the ultimate agreement.

Following a report [illegible] accountants Cooper Brothe[illegible] BSA estimated two months a[illegible] that it would lose £3 millio[illegible] in the year to July 1971, a[illegible] that there would be furth[illegible] exceptional write-offs of arou[illegible] £1 million as a result of t[illegible] reorganisation of the mot[illegible] cycle division. Unofficial repo[illegible] have suggested that the [illegible] badly needs between £5 millio[illegible] and £10 millions additio[illegible] liquidity.

CITY COMMENT

GROWTH FUND

News of old friends

FOUR OLD members of the Growth Fund portfolio weighed in with mixed news yesterday—three bullish, one bearish. Dreamland was the disappointment with a first half loss of £23,000 before tax against a profit for the comparable period last year of £62,000.

However this is not as bad as at first it looks. It has been largely a matter of retailers de-stocking rather than any fall in consumer sales: the situation was aggravated by previous over-stocking on purchase tax cut hopes. Moreover some £40,000 of the turnaround was in the repair side where the postal strike hit hard.

The board says that these factors have now been resolved in a manner beneficial to the group and "the traditional upsurge in sales is occurring." In a gesture of confidence the board is holding the interim at 10 per cent. Disappointing, after the upturn which the previous year's results had shown, but at their current 31p the shares remain a firm hold situation, if only for the 9.7 per cent yield.

Office and Electronic Machines's interim shows profits moving in the right direction with a 23 per cent lift to £138,000 at the net level, the interim payment is raised by a fifth to 7½ per cent, and the board promises a total of 20 per cent for the year.

Steinberg and Sons, too, paints a cheerful picture, with the chairman telling shareholders at yesterday's annual meeting that "we are looking forward to even better results in the current year. Our profits will be bigger."

Finally W. Wood and Son, has at last arranged the deal we predicted with Associated Development Holdings. Wood is to take over ADH's luggage interests, which are marketed under the brand names "Airport Luggage" and "Lomond Luggage," for £460,000 to be satisfied by the issue of 1,095,238 ordinary shares.

These interests have assets certified to be not less than £460,000 and profits certified at £65,000 pre-tax. So the deal has been done on a price earnings ratio of under 6½, which must be good for Wood.

But is it not really being left to trading to show through, for Barrow Hepburn and Gale have popped in with a cheeky little bid of 55p a share, which leaves the directors over a barrel.

BHG reasons that having placed a value of 42p a share on its own shares in the deal with ADH the directors of Wood can hardly turn down 55p a share as unreasonable. This bid is conditional on the deal with ADH not going ahead. Either way shareholders of Wood are sitting pretty.

HOME LOANS

Home loan rate cut?

A HALF point cut in the building societies lending rate—from 8½ to 8 per cent—seems inevitable after tomorrow's meeting of the council of the Building Societies' Association, according to senior people in the movement.

They also see the 5 per cent tax paid rate that the societies pay to investors falling by a ½ per cent. There are a few who suggest that with decimals the societies might move the rate in terms of tenths—with perhaps a reduction of the lending rate by 3/10 of a per cent, but they are very much in a minority.

What is agreed is that both rates will definitely move downwards. The present 8½ per cent charge on borrowers was introduced two and a half years ago when Bank rate was at 8 per cent. Now that it is down to 5 per cent, leading people in the movement suggest a full ½ point cut in the lending rate, if only because public pressure for a reduction is so strong, will be necessary. Certainly there are worries about what bank competition may mean in terms of deposits, but that is some way in the future. For the moment the money continues to roll in—and one big group indicated yesterday that its September figures were the best ever recorded.

What will the effects of a cut in rates be? Senior officials see the move as making life very much more difficult for the smaller societies—which cannot get the economies of scale. A ½ per cent cut in the lending rate and the ¼ per cent fall in the borrowing rate, would give building societies less leeway. They operate on the difference between their lending rate—and the rate they pay to investors after it has been "grossed up" to allow for tax at the composite rate, which allows them earned income relief.

The probable movement between the two rates will ensure that the margin—out of which the societies pay their administrative expenses and tax, before any profit emerges—will fall. And several middle range societies will feel the pinch.

H. P. BULMER

Other side of the apple

WHILE THE tussle between the bulls and bears of H. P. Bulmer rages in the City, the company itself is anxious to dispel any doubts on its liquidity position. Our publicity on Tustain and l'Estrange's sell circular has, it seems, worried suppliers and creditors, and we are happy to put the situation right.

Bulmer is confident it is facing no liquidity strain whatsoever.

Its relatively high rate of capital expenditure is being met to a substantial extent by selling off properties, and no increase in short-term borrowings is foreseen, nor is there any intention of considering a funding operation.

As to the question of whether the price of Bulmer's is too high, the company has called in its broker, Cazenove and Co., and it is preparing a report under Cazenove's name countering the adverse comments.

A bullish circular can be expected soon but nevertheless Bulmer admits that a couple of bad months this summer mean that profit may be running slightly below its own earlier hopes.

Still, Bulmer is able to even things up a little by picking plenty of holes in Tustain's circular too, apart from the liquidity question. It is incorrect to say that 90 per cent of Bulmer's profit comes from cider. This percentage includes profit derived from pectin. Pectin? Well that's a by-product of cider, but of course it enjoys a completely different market.

Nor does Bulmer account for 80 per cent of advertising expenditure on cider. It claims a complete 100 per cent, no less!

Moreover, cider sales are likened to ice cream, which must expect seasonal variations based on weather. And even if the industry sales are going down Bulmer claims its sales are going up.

MYSON

Searching in vain

SHAREHOLDERS in the Myson Group will search the annual report in vain for any details of the contribution made by the newly acquired Hull Steel Radiators (Hullrad) to group profits.

The report makes it clear that the boom in demand for Hullrad's products was the reason why the prospectus forecast of pre-tax profits of £670,000 was comfortably exceeded. But the exact proportion of the actual profits figure of £897,000 turned in by the new subsidiary is a matter for the board's concern alone.

Guesses can however be made. Mr Wilfred Airey, Hullrad's managing director, joined the company with a ten-year service agreement which gave him a basic salary of £10,000 a year plus 1 per cent of Hullrad's pre-tax profits. From the annual report, he appears to be now in the £17,500-£20,000 a year range.

This both suggests that Hullrad produced profits of more than £750,000 and that there was a serious decline in profitability of Myson's original interests.

The one flaw in the calculation pointed out by the company is that the figures for directors' earnings include pension and life assurance benefits.

The Myson board has good reason for secrecy. Hullrad is a successful operator in an intensely competitive industry and wants to give its rivals as little information as possible.

But investors need some assurance that the success of Hullrad is not obscuring weaknesses in the group's remaining interests.

The report also reveals one more disturbing piece of information. Mr Airey, who joined the Myson board following the takeover, resigned after only eight months in September. This will, says the report, enable him to devote most of his time to Myton heating products.

It seems, however, a curious situation when the man responsible for generating the bulk of group profits is not present at board meetings. Surely, he has something to contribute? Shareholders should press for a fuller explanation at the annual meeting.

Davidson & Co. reports sharp loss

Davidson and Co, manufacturer of engineering equipment, reports sharply increased losses for the six months to the end of June. Losses have risen from £11,000 to £226,000 since the first half of last year. Once again no interim dividend is being paid.

The company says that its results were affected by the unrest in Northern Ireland and a substantial rise in volume on partly completed contracts on which no profits were taken. The company is now thinking of changing its accounting method and show profits on the basis of output and not on the basis of completed contracts. It also says that if the economic situation in the UK and in Northern Ireland does not worsen, profits should improve.

Brown Brothers

Merger talks between Brown Brothers Albany and Standard Tyre have ended.

A terse announcement from Standard, the smaller partner in the proposed tie-up said directors had been "unable to agree terms."

BBA, which earlier this year failed to defeat Great Universal Stores in a struggle for J. F. Stone and Lighting, later confirmed that talks had been discontinued.

The company also made a buoyant profit forecast for 1971—"not less than" £2.35 millions before tax and loan stock interest.

Savoy decline

Profits of the Savoy fell 25 per cent to £315,000 for the six months ended June.

The board reports that the results were affected adversely by higher interest charges because of the rebuilding of the Berkeley Hotel and the postal strike which affected profits of the Savoy itself.

Results from the Connaught, Claridge's, and Simpson's-in-the-Strand were all excellent.

Lothian Trust

In our City comment on discount houses yesterday we wrongly stated that Sterling Guarantee had acquired control of the Lothian Investment Trust. It is Standard Guarantee which has gained control and we apologise for the mistake.

Further Lonrho charges?

WARRANTS are being prepared for arrest of several directors of Lonrho in addition to three directors and one former director who have appeared in court in the past 10 days, police sources said yesterday.

The four arrested so far have been charged with unspecified fraud and offences under the Companies Act.

Police sources said action will not be taken against members of Lonrho's London board until those against whom charges have been prepared come to South Africa.

Lonrho and its Johannesburg attorneys maintain that the charges are malicious, largely concern technicalities and have been laid on information supplied by a dealer for a small Johannesburg stockbroking firm.

The pound

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
N. York	2.49½-2.49	2.49½-2.49
M'ntrl.	2.50¼-2.41	2.50½-2.51
Amsterdm	8.36¾-8.37¾	8.38¼-8.39¼
Brussels	116¾-117¼	117.10-117.30
Copnhgn.	19.04¼-18.06	19.07¾-18.09¾
Frankft.	8.23¾-8.24¼	8.26¼-8.27¼
Lisbon	67.75-68.25	67.75-68.25
Milan	1,522¼-1,523	1,522-1,524
Oslo	17.03¾-17.04¼	17.03¾-17.04¼
Paris	13.73¾-13.74¼	13.74-13.76
Stckhlm.	12.40¼-12.41¼	12.46¼-12.49½
Vienna	30.90-40.20	09.00-40.30
Zurich	9.24¼-9.25¼	9.24¼-9.25¼

Bank of England official limit on US dollar 2.38-2.42. Investment dollar premium 30¼ per cent (previous 31¼ per cent).

FORWARD RATES

New York 0.35c to 0.40c discount.
Montreal 0.17c to 0.32c discount.
Amsterdam ¼c to 2c discount.
Brussels 3c premium-3c discount.
Copenhagen 2¼ to 3¼ ore discount.
Frankfurt 120 to 150 pfennigs discount.
Milan 2 pred. to 2 discount lire.
Oslo 2½ to 3 ore.
Paris 5c to 2c premium.
Stockholm 130 to 230 ore discount.
Vienna 50 pred. to 20 discount gros.
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STEINBERG & SONS (London & South Wales) Ltd

RECORD PROFIT ACHIEVED

- Group profit was a record at £433,758 (£366,222).
- The value of goods exported amounted to £959,531.
- A final dividend of 12% is recommended making a total of 20% for the year.
- Current profits to date are in excess of comparable period last year.
- Further satisfactory improvement anticipated.

Extracted from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Jack Steinberg, at the Annual General Meeting on Wednesday, 6th October, 1971.

ITV trebles profit, doubles dividend

...v, the television contrac... r Wales and the West of ...nd formerly known as ...ch Television, has doubled ...al dividend after a spec... £820,000 rise in profit.

...board yesterday an... ...ed a final dividend of 12 ...ent, making a total of 20 ...ent for the year to the ...of July, 1971, compared ...10 per cent the previous

...tax profit was £1,174,988, ...t £353,256 last time. But ...stantial part of the profit ...was due to the reduction ...s rate of tha Exchequer ...on advertising income. ...levy charge was only ...73 in the year just ...previous year.

...d Harlech, the chairman ...V, said that in the first ...of the year advertising ...e remained relatively ...nt, costs were rising, and ...vy was at its former high

...vever, in the second half ...e year the Government ...d to make a substantial ...tion in the rate of levy and ...same month advertising ...diture on TV "moved out ...doldrums and began to ...a healthy and sustained ...sion."

...the current year, Lord ...b points out that expendi... ...n advertising is to a major ...affected by the outlook ...e national economy.

...vever, he adds that there ...to be no good reason ...being pessimistic about ...e in the months ahead ...els some confidence about ...prospects, although profit ...e considerably lower than ...exceptional year just

...nshawe drops ...lskeys bid

...nshawe-Windsor said yes... ...that in view of the ...hed findings of the Take... Panel, it has withdrawn ...fer for Blaskeys (Wall...).

...nshawe-Windsor is still ...lering the implications of ...situation, including the ...position.

...c profit rise ...Wilmot Breeden

...r three years of stagnant ...h, better trading condi... in the motor-car industry ...helped Wilmot Breeden increase profit by 25 per cent to £1.4 millions for the six months ended June.

Furthermore the board reports that provided trading does not worsen in the last quarter it is expected that results for the full year will show a similar profit increase.

The interim dividend is maintained at 4 per cent but after tax at the lower rate attributable earnings are up 35 per cent to £793,000. Sales increased 18 per cent to £21.6 millions.

Modest gain by United Newspapers

United Newspapers, whose publications include "Punch," "The Yorkshire Post," and the "Sheffield Morning Telegraph," increased profits a modest 4/7 per cent to £1.53 millions for the six months ended June. The interim dividend is maintained at 17½ per cent.

The board reports that although there is still a shortfall in revenue from certain typea of classified advertising, particularly in property and employment, profits for the year are expected to show an increase on 1970.

Profits last year fell from £3.14 millions to £2.87 millions.

W. & J. Glossop raises earnings

W. and J. Glossop, the Halifax-based public works contractors, has pushed up its first half profit from £120,000 to £131,000, before tax.

The board has raised the interim dividend 2¼ points to 5 per cent, hut points out that this was to reduce the disparity between the interim and final dividend, and does not imply that the total dividend for the year will be more than for the previous year.

The directors report that the order book continoes to reflect "a vey satisfactory forward work position."

Bunzl Pulp meets profit forecast

The higher profits forecast by the board of Bunzl Pulp and Paper has materialised with a 6.5 per cent increase to £2.7 millions for the six months ended June.

The board is to raise the interim dividend from 2.08p to 2.24p per 25p ordinary share and as a result the stock market marked the shares up 2½p yesterday to close at 83 p.

However the results show a substantial reduction in profit margins since turnover was up as much as 27 per cent at £30 millions and nearly all the profits growth has come from associated companies.

William Hill agreement

William Hill Organisation bas reached agreement with the trustees of the William Hill family trusts for the substitution of the £1 million of redeemable preference shares held by the trustees and due for redemption on July 31 last by a 7½ per cent unsecured loan stock repayable by five annual instalmenta of £200,000 in November 1972-6 inclusive, or convertible into ordinary stock.

Jamaica Sugar takeover offer

The board of Jamaica Sugar Estates ia negotiating with Serge Island Factory, a Jamaican company, witb a view to acquiring the capital of Serge or alternatively certain of Serge'a assets.

The outcome is depeodent oo certain financial arrangements being made in Jamaica and on certain consents being obtaioed both in Jamaica and the UK.

It may be some time before outcome of negotiations can be announced.

Spark Holdings raises total

A recovery in second half profit bas prompted the board of Spark Holdings to raise its dividend total from an equivalent of 35.4 per cent to 37.5 per cent with a final paymeot of 22½ per cent.

The dividend increase is in spite of a 9 per cent drop in pre-tax profits to £397,000 for the year ended April. However interim profits were down as much as 27 per cent.

Sales increased from £13.8 millions to £16 millions.

The directors also report that revaluation of group profits has thrown up a surplus of £600,000 which has been put to capital reserves.

Spark has interests in engineering, metallurgy, timber, textiles, and printing.

The graceful lines of P & O's new 15,000-ton cruise liner Spirit of London, taking shape at the Genna yard of Cantieri Navali del Tirreno e Renniti. Dne to be delivered next summer, Spirit of London will be based on the West Coast of North America

UBM gains 41 pc, payout up two points

United Builders Merchants, which made a £3.7 millions agreed bid for Rycroft (Bradford) Holdiogs on Tuesday, today announced a 41 per cent increase in first half profits, and a two point increase in its interim dividend.

Pre-tax profits for the aix months to the end of August were £1,806,000 against £1,283,000 the previous year. Group sales for the period, however, fell by £440,000 to £37,477,000. The comparative figures have been adjusted to take into account results from Mercian Group, which was acquired in October, 1970.

The interim dividend has been raised from 5 per cent to 7 per cent. The directors report that trading conditions for the second half of the year so far have remained "buoyant."

UBM'a sbare price fell 1p to 127p yesterday in advance of the results and following its offer for Rycroft, whose ahare price rose 15½p to 103½p.

The directors of Rycroft, who together witb their families, control 40 per cent of the company'a equity, have agreed to accept UBM's offer in respect of their own holdings.

Jones & Shipman interim held

A lower profit for the six months to the end of June is reported by A. A. Jone and Shipman, the machine tool manufacturers. Pre-tax profits have fallen from £400,000 to £312,000 but the interim dividend is heing maintained at 6 per cent.

The company blames the setback oo lower turnover resulting from a reduced level of industrial investment. But the hoard is trying to keep margins firm by applying stricter cost control methods.

It is also making efforts to obtain overseas orders through visits of aales engineers and participation in machine tool exhibiteions. It also hopes that the reflationary policy started by tbe Government will bring a better trend to the home market.

Freemans beats strike

Mail order was one industry very severely affected by the postal strike earlier this year but Freemans (London SW9) reports a profits increase of just under 50 per cent to £1.4 million for the 28 weeks ended August. The strike disrupted business in the first five weeks of the period.

At the same time the substantial profits increase is in spite of only a 9 per cent increase in sales to £23 millions.

The interim dividend is maintained at 7 per cent but the results sent the shares up 12½p yesterday to close at 178p.

Furthermore the hoard now says that demand for its autumn/winter catalogue is currently well above last year'a level.

Sun Life steps up final dividend

Sun Life Assurance Society is stepping up its final dividend from 30 per cent to 35 per cent, lifting the total for the year to December 31, 1971, from the equivalent of 55 per cent to 65 per cent, adjusting for last year's one-for-two scrip issue.

At the half-way stage, the directors anticipated that the final would at least be the same rate aa the 30 per cent interim.

BP sales oust Shell

For the first time, British Petroleum has ousted Shell Transport and Trading as Britain's largest company with total sales in 1970 of £2,614 millions. BP profit soared by £82 milllons (£21.4 per cent), compared with a growtb of 3.5 per cent in Shell's profit.

These facts appear in this year's "Times 1000" edited by Margaret Allen and published yesterday.

According to the latest compaoy accounts received, turnover of the 1,000 leading industrial companies in tbe UK amounted to £63,217 millions. The top 50 accounted for nearly half of this figure with average sales of more than £590 millions each.

Compared with last year, the biggest jump in rating is by Grand Metropolitan Hotels, which has moved from 244th place oo the list to 51st.

Eskimo Power oil threat

BLACK POWER, Women's Lib, and Indian rights have followed one another in quick succession. Eskimo Power is the newest movement seeking redress against American society.

Arctic Oil may not, after all, go to the giant firms that won tbeir rights in a Government-organised action two years ago. That is, if Alaskan eskimos bave their way.

Tbeir Arctic Slope Native Association bas filed a suit in a US District Court against the Secretary of the Interior. Tbey are alleging that the auction violated the Alaskan Statehood Act and tbe requirement of dne process of law.

They claim that the leases, sales, and other rigbts granted by the Government are invalid because the lands in question were neither vacant or unappropriated.

Company news in brief

Points from reports

Incheape and Co.: Chairman says that latest information indicates that group's pre-tax profit and earnings per ordinary share for year 1971-72 should show an even more satisfactory increase on tbe 1970-71 results. They will benefit materially from the inclusion of a full year's profits of both Wheelock Marden and Co. (Malaysia) snd Bewac Motor Corporation.

Telefnsion: Chairman, referring to future, says tbst much capital and effort has been expended in order to prepare for the growth of colour (elevision. They are now reaping the benefit of these decsisions which ensure a continuing increase in proets for current year.

The chairman of MFI Warehonse, Mr A. C. Southon, says in his annual statement that the current year bas started well, both in mail order and retail.

Myson Gronp: Chairman in his annual statement says that results already achieved this year and the current excellent order books confirm his confidence in the continued growth of the company.

In bis annual review tbe maoaging director of Howard and Wyndham says that the company is eliminating tbose activities which have not been able to earn satisfactory proets. He also says tbat a number of preliminary discussions regarding appropriate acquisitions bad already taken place.

Peerless Built-in Furniture: In his annual statement the chairman says the first balf bas been badly affected by the postal strike. He hopes that the measures taken to atimulate the economy will enable them to recoup wbat bas been lost.

Bids and deals

Heenan Beddow haa extended its bid for Reeves and Sons to October 15. The cash offer has closed. Heenan Beddow'a bid for Conway Stewart is now unconditional. Heenan Beddow now control over 90 pc of Conway Stewart's capital.

Final results

Exalands: 7½ pc (nil). Profit £116,119 (£146,043) before tax of £64,495 (£90,069).

D. F. Bevan (Holdings): Pre-tax profit £64,464 (£196,831) after tax cbarge of £24,890 (£90,425). No final dividend, so total for year 20 pc (against 50 pc). The chairman says trading conditions continue to be difficult.

Interim results

Midland Electric: Interim 4 pc for half year to end of June (3½ pc). Pre-tax profit rose from £319,000 to £410,000. The chairmany says that profitability is being maintained snd should justify an increased final dividend.

H. and J. Hill Group: 7½ pc (same). Trading profit £29,615 (£34,718).

Advance Laundries (a subsidiary of BET): 4 pc (same). Pre-tax proet £705,077 (£660,426), tax £268,721 (£278,867).

S. Jerome and Sons (Holdings): 2½ pc (same). Pre-tax proet £143,855 (£176,875).

Warne, Wright and Rowland: 10 pc (equivalent 6½ pc). Pre-tax profit £240,173 (£216,750), tax £96,070 (£97,750).

Royal Sovereign Pencil: 5 pc (same). Profit £151,309 (£137,813) before tax of £37,760 (£29,335).

Davidson and Co, manufacturer of engineering equipment, report losses of £226,000 (£11,000) for the six months to end June. No interim dividend is being paid (nil).

ENGINEERING COMPANIES REQUIRED

Expanding Public Company based in the Midlands wishes to acquire companies making annual profit in excess of £50,000 per annum, subject only to tax. For those who wish to amalgamate and yet still control their own business, this is an opportunity to discuss the matter in the strictest confidence with the Chairman.

TX 198 THE GUARDIAN, 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR.

rescue plan CLOSING PRICES

Account: October 15
Settlement: October 26

British Funds

...port 1-73	87½
...88	62
1-77	96½ +¼
...ia	
...	28½
...	47½ +½
...ersion	
...	41½
74	38½
...	100
...ger	
1-78	91½ +½
72	101
76	100
73	101½ +½
...08	
1-90	97¼
76-80	92½ +¼
87-91	78½
...	70 +½
85-87	87½ +¼
89-94	81½ +¼
92-94	88½ +½
85	
5-75	91½
...ry	
76	100 +½
85-88	83
90-92	100½ +½
94-98	88½ +¼
97	101½
97 A	102½
...	100½ +½
2-86	102½
78	72½
	74½
77-80	82½ +½
79-81	81½ +½
6-89	72½
08-12	75½
5	79½ +½
74	100½ +½
77	
...	97½
...oan	
...	42½ +½
...ming	
5-78	97½
4-77	89½ +½
78-79	84½ +½
74-78	87½ +½
0-85	83½
3-72	89½
...mpin	
38-88	94½

Commonwealth Bonds

...ralia 70-78	86½ -¼
75-79	85½
81-82	87½ -½
74-78	94½
...Africa 77-83	74½ +½
...mland 81-84	84½
76-78	81½
78-80	87½
82-88	84½
...odesia 65-70	63
...eica 77-79	93½

...orporations and Boards

...c 69-73	96½
80-83	78½ +½
75-78	93½
72	100½
...Corp	
...c 79-80	146½ +½
...c	
...c 76	97½ +½
...c 80-82	107½
...ningham	
...c 74-78	93½
...c 72-73	96½
...ford	
...c 74-78	92½ +½
74-75	98½
...erpool	
...c 70-74	95
...c 71-75	94½
...c 76-78	88½ -½
76-77	97½
...nchester	
...	92½ +½
...c 74-75	93½
...c 73-74	98½
...ldings	
...c 75-77	94½ -½
...A.	
...c. Water	
...c 78-81	89½
...land	
...ne 81-83	89½

...anks and Discount Houses

...ax Dis.	81½ +5
...n Hvy.	55 +8
...Lthn.	229
...Dis.	260½
...ik Int.	419 -3
...k NSW	33½
...k Sctld.	229 +5
...chys.	512 +6
...Ck Cem	96
...n Ship.	507½
...nston	91½
...der R.	32½
...dar	39
...ive	209 +3
...m Aus.	100

Commercial and Industrial

AAH	161½ -½
AG Cars	12
All Int	39
AGB Res	29½ +2½
APV Hldgs.	218½
AVP Ind	149 +1
AW Secs	60 +2½
Aaronson	113½ -½
Aberdare	15 +½
Abertbaw	128
Acrow Ord.	212
do 'A'	206 +1
Adn (H)	75 +½
Adams Ent	21½
Adnpton	100 +½
Adv Elec	123½
Adv Lnnd	27½ +½
Advnst Gp.	179½ +2
Aerolite	65½ +1
Airfix Ind	55½
AlbrghtkW	37½ -½
Allen	290½ -1
All Aldert	28½
All Coll	122½ -½
All Eq Pot.	32½
All Inslts	25 -1
All Poly	79½
All Snplrs	283 +1
Alwyn	42
Am Metal	159
Am Pwr	56½
Amey Gr	101 +3½
Anchor Ch	70
Anda Mvr	85
Adrt Forcn	91½
Ang TV-A	198 +1½
Ang. Food	45
Ang. Swiss	28 -3
Angln Rest	73
Appleyard	93
Arenson	92 +3
Armitge Sh	111½
Amstg. Eq	88 +2½
A A Nvy S	917½
Ash & L	90
Ashs Chm	42½ +2
Ass Elec	215 +3
Ass B.Eng	9
Ass B.Fds	67½
Ass S.Malt	106 +1½
Ass Dairies	225 -2
Ass Eng	34 +1
Ass Fish	69½
Ass Fd	88
Ass Hotels	215½ +5
do 'A'	210½
Ass Leis	19
Ass Newspr	145 +5
Ass Paper	23
AP-Cem	275½ +16½
Ass Spray	19
ATV 'A'	185 +5
Aston Chem	27 +1½
Atlas St	163 -6
Audk & W	42½ +1
Aust-Hnl	152½ -3
Auto-Prod	112½
Avnik	34
Avon-Rbr	221 +12
BBA	122 +4
BHD Eng	156½ +2½
Dalton	288
Gerrards	978
Gillett Dis.	236
Goin M H	168 +1
Hambros	284 +3
Hll Samuel	128 +1
Hong Sh	214½ +½
Keyser U	500
King & Sh	325
Kleinwort	128
LRI	238½
Lloyds	585 +4
Ldn C Sec	154½ +4½
Merc Sec	187 +2
Midland	612 +4
Minster As	86
Mortgmo T	204½
Nat Com	144½ +4
N & Ontly	288
Nthn West	585 +8
Rea Bros	265
Schroders	612½
Slatr-W	380 +2
S. Bd. Aub	188
Std Chtrd	367½ -3
Union Dis.	458 -5

Breweries

Allied	127½ -1
Bass Ch	128½ +½
Bdgtons	115½
Brn Matt	231 +1½
Bulmer	99
Burtwd	81
Carling	100
Cty Ldn Tr	112½ +1½
Courage	128 -3
Dwnptn	165
Dowgate	232
Distillers	152½ +½
Greenll W	168 -1
Greene Ks	145
Guinness	173 +1
Hpbld Dis.	166
Higsons	121 +1
Hull Brew	152 +1
Int Dis Vds	64 +2
Invgordn Dis	39
Marston Th	112½
Sc & Nwke	61½ +1½
Tidbury	36½
Tollemche	123
Vaux	152½
Watney M	146½ -½
Whitbread	139 +½
Wilsn 'A'	82½
Wthrd Inv	35½
Wlvptn Dly	141 +1

Financial Trusts

Armour T	57 +1
Amd Agr	68 -1
Brit Dept S	185 +5
BET dfd	122 +½
Charth'se	81
Comm Ints	68½ +½
D Mill A	490 +6
Dnigety	151 -3
FC Finance	194½ +5
FNFC	242½ +1
Hewtin	44
Inchcape	442
Ind Fin Inv	136 -8
Jewel Secs	267 +5
Knlton Inv.	80 +1
Law Deb C	128
Lloydn & S.	190 +2
Mnchstr Ord.	210 -10
Raill Intl	131½ +4½
River & M.	176½ +1
T&A Anst.	238
UDT	212 +6
Vnvassoor.	155½ -8
Wngn Fin.	142½ +2
West Cntd.	68 +4
White Tmr	44½

Insurance

Bowring	498½ +28
Brltannic	247½
Comm Un.	443 -2
Eagle Star	272 -2
Guilty A L	212
Excess	262
Fenchurch.	81½
do-A	68
Cntl Accdt	181
GRE	283 +1½
Hammond	99½ -1½
Heath C R.	214½
Howdnn A.	168½
Legl & Gn.	358 +2
Lea & God.	375
L & Mchnt.	143½
M Wrtson.	257
Mercury	195
Minnl Hld.	342½
Orion	660
Pearl	259 +1
Phoenix	284
Price Fhn.	381½
Prov Lf-A	178
do-B	178
Prudential	178
Rnfugo B.	178
Royal	414
Sedgh Coll.	287 -10
Stagfoprt.	388 -7
Sun Al & L	586 +6
Sun Lfc	15 +3
Trade Ind.	490
Victory	440
Whm-Rch.	267½ +7

Investment Trusts

Alnce Inv.	190
Alnce Tr.	211 +3
Amor. Tr.	368 +1
AA Sec C.	64 +½
Ashdon In.	64 +1
Ashdn IT.	158
Allan Ex.	61 +½
Alliance Inv.	142
Bankers Inv	114 +1
Bay Hall T.	179½
Brit Am.	56½ +½
Brit & For.	69
Brit Ass T.	77½ +1
Brit Inv Tr.	165½ +1
CLRP	110
Cable Tr.	147
Caled Tr.	78½ +1
Do 'B'	67
Cannon St.	53
Carlio IT.	168
Con & Shr.	181½ +½
Chart IT.	106 +1
City & Cntl.	42 +2
Clydsdl I.	284½ +1
Cons T Dfd	161
Deb Corp.	107 +1
Der T Is.	168
do Caps	205 +5
Elec T Ord.	96
do 'B'.	87½
Eng & Int.	90 +1
Es Dnfies.	483 +5
Ev Rdy.	141½
Gwood Ald.	30½
Fer & Col.	147 +1
Fundivest.	281
do Con Sh.	290
Gen Cons.	300
Giltspur.	178½ +4
Glendevon.	105 +1½
Glebe IT.	147 +1
Grt Nth dfd	144 -3
Grange T.	148
Gr Ner IT.	101 -1
Gryn T Cp.	92 +1
Hambros-A	132
do 'B'	128 +1
Harcrn IT.	78
Hill (P) IT	177
Hmng-A.	74 +1
do 'B'	72 +1
Ind & Geo.	126
Inv T Cp.	166 -1
Ldn M Sec.	190
M & Gen.	145
do Caps.	136 +1
Merc IT.	54½ +1
Marchs T.	85 +½
Mnchstr Is	21
do C Ln St.	178 +22
Omnm Df.	140 +1
Prem In.	171½ +½
Robeco.	224
Rolinco.	241½ -½
Rchild IT.	450 +2
Scot Am I.	110 +2
Sec Al Tr.	177½
Soc Br AT.	223
Sec Cons T	157 +1
Sec Gr Hl.	90
do 'B'	90
Standard.	132 +1
Starlg GT.	303½ +4
Stckhld IT.	299 -1
Throgm Tr.	84
Trynet In.	63 -½
do Caps.	297 +5
Trimsch.	203
Trust Corp.	225 +1
Union Com	118½ +1½
Utd Br Sec.	178 +1
W Sick IT.	47 +½

Mining

A-A Corp.	330 +2
A-A Inv T.	413½ +½
Ayr Hlm T.	78½
Brit Tin W.	190 -2½
Bryncr Cn	124 -8
Bracken M.	41½
B Hill Sky.	53½ -1½
B Hill Sth.	88 -3
Bufflo GoM.	162½
Crter Cons	181 -2½
Chhll Fin.	18½ -½
CAST.	158 -2½
Cons Cpr.	157 +2½
Cntg & D.	325 +10
Cornnr H61	67½ +10
Dnlop Rbr	224
do DFD	181½ -4
Doornfntin	152
S Dodnl M.	11
E Rand Pr.	78
Fr Sst Gd.	457 -10
Gedold Inv	150
Gnn Minln.	230 +5
Grootvlei O	171
Hmp GMA.	194
Hnrmony.	61 -1
Hbeast GM	152½ +5
Jhnsy C In.	211½
Kloof GM.	256 -½
Laslie CM.	98
Lond Tin.	110½ +2
Lonrho.	65 -2½
Loraine	10
Malay Tin.	144½
Mssnl ITrl	318½ -2
Mid Wll W.	187½
MTD (Hld)	114½
New B Hill	207 -5
Nth B Hill.	61 -½
OFSIT.	538½ -7½
Pehmg C.	55
Potgt Pltn.	94 -½
Pres Brnd.	420
Pres Steyn.	210
Rnd Ls V.	19
Rod Select.	47½ -10
Randfntn	70
Rio Tinto Z	187½ +1
St Hlnn.	470 -8
Selos Trnst	927½ -5
SA Land.	74½ +8
S Klnie C.	85½
Stllrst GM.	24
Sub-Hldgl.	53½
Tanganyka C.	154½
Tronoh M.	54½
Union Crp.	148 +8
Vaal Reefs.	324
Vpost CM.	61½
Vlkfnlstn.	48½ +1
Vognls.	40½ -1
Wolkom.	75½
W Drlnin.	828
W Rand C.	32
W Rand In.	66½ -15
W Wits A.	29 -1
W Dcop L.	232½ -5
West Holds	750 +7½
W Min Crp	162 -3
Wnkelhkn.	144
Zbsla Cons	61½
Zblan AA.	186½ -1

Oil

A-Ecudor	72 +1
Abjatr Oil	78 +1
Brit-Borneo	761
BP	685½ -8
Burmah	427½ -8
Peem Cons	Suspended
R Dutch P.	554 -18
Shell Trns.	323
Trind Can	171 +8
Ultramar	238½
Walkers	71
IC Gas A	477½ -1

Property

Alliance P	108
Allied Lon.	82 +2
Amnl IAP.	268 -4
Artagen P.	134½ -½
Bmnnl Prp	102 +2
Berk P Al.	133
Bradfd Prp	150
Brit Land.	130½ +½
Brstn Es.	118 +1
Cap & Cnt	96 +½
Cen & Dist.	180 +8
Ctrvct Est.	77½
Cwood Ald.	80 +½
Chfield Pr.	144
Cty & Cnty	45½ -2
Dnlgn H.	75½
Edgar Inv.	172½ +6
Est Prp Inv	157 +1
Evans Lnds	109
Fnc S Inv.	14½
Gr Lnncln.	181½ -1
Grt Prt S.E.	255 +3
Grvwood S	30
Hmmrsn-A	544½ +5
Hslmrp Est	124
Land Sec I.	178 +2
Law Land.	413½
Lynton	99½
MEPC	185
Mtwr Est	204½
Mucklow.	120
H Brit Pr.	173
Oddnslns'e	361½ +29
Peachey Pr	104½
Prp Rev-A.	152
Prop Hldg.	194
Raglan Pr.	16½ -½
Sh Wtfms.	818½ +6
Samnal Prp	208
Scot Mal P	167
Sleagh Est.	95
Stnhm Est	196½ +1½
Sterling Est	28
Stock Conv	817½ +2
Smley (B)	017
Tn & Cnty.	154 +1½
Tn & Com.	141 +1
Trafgr Hse.	123½ +3
Trafld Pk.	86
Utd Real.	220
Webb (J)	181 +1
Wmaster T	71

Shipping

Br & Com.	235
Comm Br.	104
Court Line.	185
F Wtsn.	338 -4
Hnldnr S	575
Houldnr L.	250
Jncabs (J)	377n
LOFS	854
Idchr Lnm	63
Ocean SS.	181
P & O Dfd.	145½ +½
Rardon S.	57
Runciman.	248

Tea & Coffee

A & A Inv.	33½ +2
Assam Pt.	69½ -½
Ceylon AT.	34
Ceylon TP.	182 +3
Dnsam H.	8
Bmolyn H.	4½
Jobn TH.	52
Jorehaut H	85 +4½
Lonvs T.	10
Sidd TH.	54½
Warn TH.	53

Rubber

Cldn Hope.	46½ +1½
Crsd Cent.	23 -½
H & Lowfld	40½ +½
Kuala L-K	24½ +½
Ldo Asiat.	48 +2
Malay Plt.	14½ +½
Patna Rb R.	44½ +1
Seafld Am.	57 -5½

Birmingham & Northern

Bamlords.	36
Belgrave.	67½ +2½
Bonlton.	23½
Br Hthrnp.	27½
Brnnn-Eng	64½
Castings.	21
Clongh A.	17½
Cranes.	18
Donks.	41
Dwg & Hls.	44
Elard Reg.	40
Emms.	24
Fordham.	19½ +½
Cardoar L	177½ -4
Carst.	149
Hnkn Sigh	14 +1½
Hstns Pr	22½
Hangrs Mr	10
I o M.	125
James H.	37½
Lys Tdrs.	32½
McLean.	67
Nwy Tstr.	153
Newman.	45
Peel Mls.	22
Pochlo.	19
Prsdy.	66
Priest.	62
Rch Loc.	38½
Scd C Prp.	26
Showalt.	12½
Smith W.	52½
Stag Lns.	51½ +½
Thgr Ptrs.	11
Vnis Thms.	67½ +½
Vinent.	50
Walker A.	22
Wlks Gdwn	15
Wrnnsone.	38
Wykes M.	98
Zlos All.	123½

Gilts

Lyons (J). do 'A'	565 564 +2
MFI Whse.	298½ +4
MK Elec.	35 -1
MK Rdr 'is.	510
MTE Cont.	55
MY Dort.	27
Macarthys.	130 +1
McO'Gate.	123½ +1½
McKeckpin	85½ +1
Macowards	52
Macph'son	27
Mme Tussd	22
Maiden	34
Magnol Jy.	375
Mieco (W)	70
Mgmt Ag.	152½ -1
Manbre.	112 -1
Mchstr Ct	52
Mchstr Shio	450
Mandora.	63
Mann Egin	95 +5
Maple.	112½ -1½
Marchwiel.	22 +6
Metps (A)	113
M & Spcr.	366 -2
Marley.	125½ +2½
Marshall T.	140
Mltc News	307½
Martin (T)	71
Martin W.	61 +2
Martonair.	181½ -1
Masons BB.	29½
Mther & P	58 -1
Maynards.	236½ -2
Mallory C.	36½ +5½
Moorlnd (J)	159 -2
Metal Box.	288½
Metal Cios.	109½ +1½
Metalrax.	45 +½
Mntal Trds.	35½
M'pole Ind.	40½
Mattny.	24
Meyer.	56
Midlnd Al	90
Mland Elec	86
M-Y Tur D.	153
Milns Dres.	185 +1
Mng Bupts.	74½ -1½
Mins Rham	25 -3
Mchln Coo	274
Mitchell Ct	45½ +½
Moderna.	25
Monk A.	59 -1
Monsnto.	127½
Moorad St.	241 +1
Morgan Cr.	165½
Morris DJ.	89½ +2
Morris (H)	38 -4
Moss Bros.	88
Movlaran.	144½ +12½
Muirhead.	51½ +5½
Murray.	227
Myson Grp	91½ +7
HSS Haws.	41
Nnlrn & W.	171
Nat Carbg.	172 -1
Nmpsnd.	125½
Nnll (J).	132
Nnville Grs	68 +2
New Dny.	34½
Newmnn T.	123 +1
Newmrch.	170
Nmrk Ind.	229 -3
do n/v ord	321 -5
Newton Ch.	75
Norcros.	146 +2
Norgrnn St	125
N Dairies.	124
N Devlpms	122 -17½
Norton Wld	104
N/west Hls	78½ +1
Nigbnn Mn	238 -3½
do 'A'.	238 -3½
Nova Int.	197½ -4
Nnrdo & P	215½ -4
No Swift	67
Nuttall (W	47
Ofrex Grp.	150
Ogilvy Mat	218½ -½
Oldham Bt	24
Olympia.	122 +2
Osborn (S)	63½
Owen D.	61
Ozalid.	241
Pagn Jhns.	122 +4
Park Cake.	14 +½
Park'son L	315 +6½
Pbnd Tnst	29
Paterson Z.	320
do 'A'	313 +3
Pearson Lg	142½
Pearson(S)	342½ -1
Peck (Jos)	39
Pegler Hdy	27 -2
Pmbrtn Grp	37 +1½
Perkins(I)	159½ +2
Peters (J).	162 -3
Philblack.	116 +2
Philips.	895 -28
Phoenix Tb	63 +1
Photo-Mec.	65
Pkrg (Edg)	158
Pickles(W)	18
Pifco Hldg.	250 +10
Pilgrim Br	314
Plaxton'n.	110
Plastrx.	122 -3
Pontins.

Now Egypt's pipe calls the tune

PHILLIP BOWRIN reports on a $300 millions spin-off of the Suez Canal closure

THE SUEZ Canal is dead. Long live the Suez pipeline. It may be pessimistic to write off the Canal as a permanent anti-tank ditch. But as work on the 340-kilometre Suez Mediterranean oil pipeline at laat gets under way, it looks as though the fabled waterway's importance will never be quite the aame again.

Within three years and after the expenditure of some $300 millions it abould be possible for 120 million tons a year of Middle East oil to bypass the Cape en route for Europe — assuming the demand is still there.

That will be about 70 per cent of the amount whicb passed through tbe Suez Canal in 1966, the last full year before the closure, and more than a third of Western Europe's present consumption of Middle East crude oil.

The gross revenue to Egypt sbould be in the region of $150 millions a year compared with canal receipts running at about $100 millions a year before the June war.

Compared with higb dams and broad canals, pipelines are singularly unromantic. Cbristen them with such tecbnocratic jargon as SUMED (Suez-Mediterranean) and they become unspeakable.

But, as the figures show, this is a massive project. In terms of investment it is not so very far short of the Higb Dam—it could be aa important for Egypt, and far more so for the rest of the world. Its political Implicationa are intriguing.

Although the project is effectively a child of the Canal closure, the idea was first put to the Egyptian Government before the June war by a British firm of consultants, International Management and Engineering Group (IMEG).

It estimated that a pipeline from the Gulf of Suez to the Mediterranean witb terminals taking tankers up to 250,000 tons would be competitive botb with the Canal itself and witb giant tankers going round the Cape, especially for feeding markets in the Mediterranean.

Correct though those figures may have been, it is doubtful whether anything would bave resulted if the Canal had remained In aervice. The Canal authority naturally disliked tbe idea wbicb would have jeopardised its grandiose plans for widening and deepening the Canal to take tankers up to 250,000 tons.

And as the advantages for Europe would bave been amall, It is unlikely that European finance would have been available. Even aince the Canal closure and the very steep rise in tanker rates finance has proved SUMED'a main problem.

Put to tender

After tbe 1967 war tbe Egyptiaos took up the idea very quickly. IMEG did detailed design studies, tbe work was put up to international tender and by July, 1969, a construction agreement had been signed witb a consortium led by the French SOCEA group (Société Eau et Assainissements) for a 42 inch, 60 million-ton line.

The first stage was acheduled to he in operation by mid-1971. But negotiations with European banks and governments wbich were to provide finance and credit backing dragged on and on, partly because they made the supply of finance conditional on Egypt first obtaining aome Arab backing.

Though the Frencb promised 25 per cent of the foreign exchange coat (itself four 6ths of tbe total) and the Italians a further large amount, the political uncertainties did not appeal to the oil companies and Egypt found that a history of nationalisation and confiseation was a weighty liability wben dealing with lenders.

It was not until the end of last year that thinga began to go Egypt's way. The major oil companies, seeing tanker costs rising alarmingly (construction costs as much as charter rates) agreed to take throughput; the continuing cease6re gave more confidence; political rapprochement witb Saudi Arabia brought their financial support.

Then early this year the Britisb Government, by leaning heavily on ECGD, effectively backed Britisb participation to the tune of aome £12 millions. Though this was not a large sum compared to other Western countries, it came at a critical moment and persuaded others to make tentative offers into firm ones.

As the potential of the pipeline became more evident so the Egyptiana realised that they could sell far more throughput than one 42 inch line would give. So tbey asked for eitber a 48 inch or a second 42 inch. This meant that a completely new contract bad to be reached with the *consortium*.

Thia was a very pcotracted and complicated procedure which none of the parties involved are likely to want to go through again.

Basically the consortium consisted of about a dozen of the major contractors from several countries led by M Cancelloni of the French firm of Batignolles. His job was to negotiate a price not only with the Egyptian Government but alao to get the member firms' agreement to prices for their individual contributions to the project.

And as full use had to be made of all available credits from tbe different countries, it was necessary to bring in this or that subcontractor from Spain or Greece or wherever to spend bowever much bis government was offering.

Back-door talks

In addition to all tbia the Egyptians, led by the Minister of State for Petroleum, Ali Wali, appeared to carry on back-door negotiations with aome of the participating companies whicb resulted in several million pounds heing lopped off the total price finally agreed.

One near casualty of all this wrangling was Britain's main participant, John Brown, whicb left the negotiations sbortly before the final agreement threatening to sue other members. They are now back in tbe consortium to lay a third of the pipe.

On July 31 the members of the consortium put their names to an agreement with the Egyptian Government to build two 42 inch lines at a cost of $280 millions. It does not, however, come into force till the end of October.

Oil sbould be flowing at a rate of 80 million tons a year witbin 32 montbs; thia will be raised to 120 million tons once a second pump atation is in operation.

If all goea well tbe project looks a fairly sure financial success. Throughput contracts agreed so far are understood to have put tranait charges at not leas tban $1.40. Most of tbe capacity of the second line ia not yet sold but the Egyptians are probably holding back in hope of better prices.

With operating costs probably not more than $15 millions a year it could pay for itself in tbree years working at full capacity.

The key to the pipeline is political ratber than financial. It obviously makes economic sense. But bow then, it is asked, can one justify a pipeline in the heart of the Middle East conflict area, as simple an Israeli reprisal target as can be imagined?

In fact, tbe line will keep well clear of the Canal. Starting at Ain Sokhna some 40 kilometres to the south of Suez it will go almost due east and cross the Nile well south of Cairo before turning north to its terminal near Alexandria.

From the point of view of Western Europe the pipeline la both opportunity and risk. There is the cbance of reducing some of the buge cost of tbe canal closure. According to recent estimates at current prices SUMED would ahow a 49 per cent advantage in freight costs for oil delivered in the Mediterranean and 33 per cent cent for Scandinavia.

With a SUMED transit cbarge of $1.40 per ton tanker rates would have to fall to World-scale 40 for the Cape route to be cheaper.

SUMED would also make Europe again more dependent on Middle East stability. Tbe Cape route may be long, but at least there are few obstacles. European aupplies are now more diversified tban in 1956 or '67 but the losa of say 15 per cent of aupplies would be an emharrassment.

In many ways though the line could add to Middle East political stabllity. It will give Egypt a significant voice and share in the oil politics of the region. This could increase Egypt's influence as a steadying force and by virtue of its profitability make Egypt think more than twice hefore putting It at riak.

But other Arab states are not likely to welcome wbat will amount to an increase in Egyptian influence and aome will doubtless feel nervous tbat a part of their product might at some time he subject to the threat of Egyptian sanction.

Saudi Arabia, for example, is now pcoviding financial backing for the pipe but It was noticeably slow in coming forward witb an offer.

The biggest political dividend for Egypt is likely to be in its relations witb Western Europe. The pipeline has provided the Ideal chance to get Western participation in a major project and ease the country away from oppressively close economic ties with the East, the result more of unfortunate circumstances than of design. Particularly for Britain and West Germany, pipeline participation was both a symbol and a cause of happier political relations.

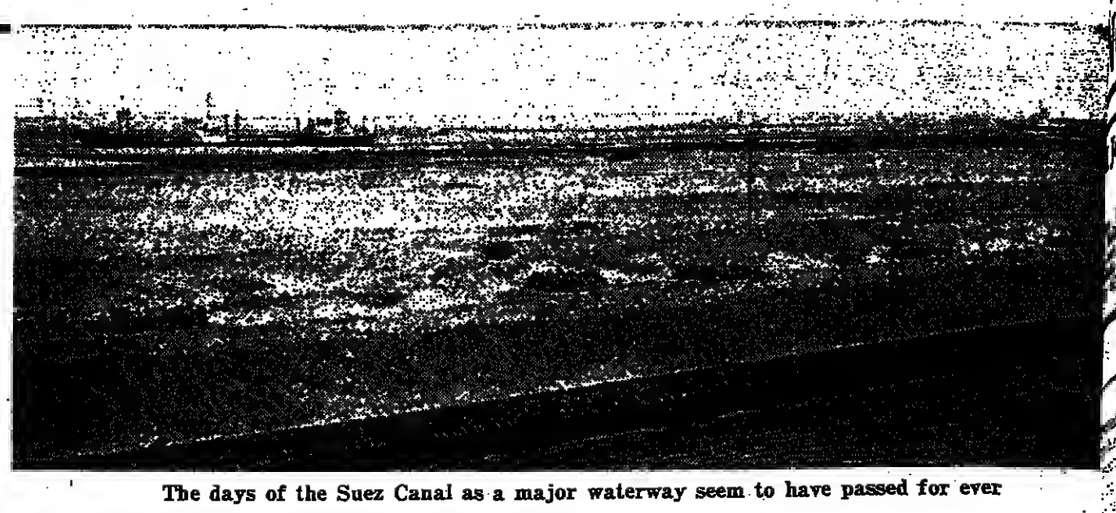
Political and military consiaderations apart, tbe pipeline abould bave a long and profitable life. Though the cost sbould be written off in eight years, rival means of oil transport are unlikely to overta for some time to come.

Million-ton tankers, if ever happen, may reduce ping costs via the Cape, there are precious few bart in Europe which will be to take them and they will to offload to smaller vessel wbich caae it would proi be more economic to use tankers from tbe Suez ter and then load smaller v at Alexandria.

Though the SUMED term will initially only take 25 tonners, there is virtuall limit to the size of tanker could be made to handle for the Suez Canal, even ia reopened, the invest required to make it take 2 ton tankers, let alone 5 tonners, is colossal.

If the pipelines work as as hoped, SUMED's ca could well be doubled a short time, a possibility contractors on this stage not forgotten.

All of which suggests SUMED could turn out an even bigger project the $300 millions already gained for. At $600 m it would be a worthy suc to the Canal, though I that it will inspire an Aida.



The days of the Suez Canal as a major waterway seem to have passed for ever

Eurobond data bank set up

A new computer-operated information system on Eurobonds was launched yesterday by Inter-bond Services, a subsidiary of International Telegraphs and Telephones The system consists of a data bank which stores information tbat can be retrieved by clients using outside terminals.

The service completes an existing facility on fixed interest issues and equities. The data library will include essential information on each issue such as names of underwriters, redemption yields and company activities.

The bonds will be grouped by sections for comparative purposes

As tbere is the first setup of this kind there will probably be initial teething troubles. One of the most important ones, for example, will be to determine tbe importance of the necessary information that is to be stored: what is crucial for some clients could be irrelevant to others.

Another problem will be to get regular prices in order to calculate yields. The prices are fixed by individual dealers and can sometimes vary.

Oil company tax payments jump

Payments to governments on eastern bemispbere oil production by the seven largest oil companies rose 16 per cent last year to $4,900 millions, wbile their profit rose 5.4 per cent to $1,900 millions on the operations, First National City Bank reports.

Average earnings on the output fell to 33 cents a barrel, or less than one cent a gallon, which is less than 60 per cent of tbe level of 10 years earlier, the bank said. On production of 1,900 million barrels in 1960, the companies bad a profit of $1,100 millions and paid $1,400 millions to tbe governments. Output reacbed 5,700 million barrels last year, up 14 per cent from 1969.

The results are likely to become even more adverse, the bank indicated. It estimated that new five-year tax agreements negotiated early this year will raise annual payments to theae governments by tbe aeven companies at least 2½ times by 1975, to more than $12,000 millions.

More demands are likely to be made wben the countries disclose their goals for direct ownersbip participation in foreign oil concessions.

Reflecting the rise in taxes, the companies' average return in earnings on their $16,800 millions investment in eastern hemisphere oil was 11.2 per cent last year, down from a 14.1 per cent return in 1960 on an investment of $7,800 millions, the bank said.

The seven companies are British Petroleum, Gulf Oil, Mobil Oil, the Royal Dutch/Shell group, Standard Oil (New Jersey), Standard Oil of California Oil and Texaco Inc.

$A2M writ for broker

Pine Vale Mines and Stocks and Holdings are jointly suing Sydney's largest mining broker, Patrick and Partners, for $A2 millions.

Tbe writ was issued in the New South Wales Supreme Court and is believed to be the largest yet issued against an Australian stockbroker.

The cause of tbe action has not been speci6ed. It is believed to result from advice received in connection witb the purcbase of an interest in McDonald Industries, now in the hands of a receiver.

BoT 'not active enough'

THE BOARD of Trade was "not as active as it mlght have been" in following np information from the Britisb Insurance Association, the tribunal Into tbe Veblcle aod General Insurance crash was told yesterday.

The claim was made by a former cbairman of tbe BIA, Mr Francis Sandilands.

"We thought they conld have used a little more energy in trying to 6nd out wbat lay behind the accoonts of a number of companies we regarded as potential failures," he said.

Mr Sandilands, chairman of tbe BIA from 1965-7, said be believed the Board of Trade did not pay sufficient attention to information received.

He said be recollected that it was suggested to the board that action shonld be taken over companies' annual accounts, but this apparently was not being done.

Mr Sandilands claimed there were a number of things the board could have done, bnt said there was a disagreement at the time over the extent of the board's powers.

MARKET REPORT

Secondary issues make running with good gains

Stock markets gave another satisfactory performance yesterday. This time, bowever, buyers were paying particular attention to the secondary issues which had ratber lagged behind the "top names" in Tuesday's smart recovery.

Leading sbares were right out of the picture, as was illustrated by the "Financial Times" Industrial Ordinary Share Index whicb fluctuated within a range of balf a point throughout the day, and eventually closed 0.5 down at 412.1.

Mr John Davies' warning about the future of UCS and the latest round of power price increases were the major restraining influences here.

Gilts had another very good day with a large turnover again reported in the "shorts" and "mediums" where stocks maturing towards the end of tbe seventies closed with rises to ½. Corporation issues also scored aome uscful gains, and after the recent success of the Birmingbam loan, everything poihts to a good aend off for the Bristol 7¾ per cent stock when dealings commence tbis morning. A premium of about 5/16 has been suggeated.

Industrial leaders were neglected and movements rarely exceeded a penny in either direction. However, Rank Organisation ran into a late bout of American selling which sliced 79p from the "A" shares at 740p. tSores often lost a little of Tuesday's good gains, but huildings displayed all round firmness, many of the rises stretching to 10p or so.

The prediction of a record-shattering year for the British car industry helped a number of motors as the international show aeason opened in Paris yesterday.

However, Standard Tyre, which had been troubled from the outset by rumours that merger talks with Brown Brothers and Albany had bcoken-down, were looking decidedly flat by the time confirmation came around lunch-time.

The shares closed 22p down at 156½p. Brown Bcos came back to 186½p for a net gain of 8p, having been up to 182½p at one stage.

HP issues stayed firm with Mecantile Credit 16p to the good at 210p on news of a tie-up with Chrysler.

Kaffirs mostly eased, unsettled at first by reports that South African forces bad pushed Into Zambia. "Aussies" weakened further following poor advice from home markets.

The number of bargains marked totalled 11,628 compared with 11,206 on Tuesday and 11,877 the preevious Wednesday.

Raglan row settled

Mr Jim Rowland-Jones, chairman of Raglan Property Trust, appears to have cleared up any differences between bimself and the directors of Eldridge Stableford and Edward Bates.

Allhough Mr Rowland-Jones la to retire from the chair of Raglan at today'a annual meeting, he will remain a director. Mr Denis Barkway will be propoaed as the new chairman.

Eldridge Stableford and Edward Bates recently bought a 37 per cent stake In Raglan from Alliance Property.

Wall Street up 9 points

Share prices were strong at the close of stepped-up trading on Wall Street yesterday.

The gain followed a White House announcement that President Nixon would reveal pbase two of his economic policy this evening. Market sentiment also was buoyed up by anticipation that Nixon would ask for an injunction to order striking dock workers back to work.

The Dow Jones industrial index was up 8.27 points at 900.41 at the final bell.

Japan t agree o textiles

Japan yesterday made it lt would agree to the U States demand for a g mental textile pact by an ber 15 deadline in spite of textile industry opposition.

Prime Minister Eisaku said at a news conference export controls under a g mental agreement would preferable to mandatory by the United States.

The Minister of Interna Trade and Industry, Mr Tanaka, told leaders o ruling Liberal Democratic that a government pact wi United States would be able, party sources said.

The Vice-Minister of national Trade and Indust Yoshihiko Morozumi, was ted to meet with textile in leaders later in an effort their support to the decis the government.

Industry sources said, ever, the government decis accept tbe "bumiliating demand might lead to a clash with the textile in that might even develop political crisis.

£1.5M contra

John Mowlem, the co tion firm that bas just re much better interim resul won a £1.5 millions co from the Kenya Governme is for the construction of mile road which will tak years to complete.

Inchcape & Co. Limited

A year of continued growth and better prospects ahead.

In the course of his Statement, the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Inchcape, reports that:

"The Group's operations for 1970/71 resulted in a satisfactory increase of profit before tax from £5.241 million to £6.267 million, leading to an increase in the profit available to ordinary shareholders from £2.897 million to £3.407 million or an increase of 17.6 per cent in the earnings per ordinary share.

This result is particularly pleasing because virtually the whole of the profit increase is attributable to the profitable expansion of our existing businesses since acquisitions did not contribute materially to profit in 1970/71.

Latest information indicates that the Group's pre-tax profit and earnings per ordinary share for the year 1971/72 should, barring unforeseen circumstances, show an even more satisfactory increase on the 1970/71 results. They will, of course, benefit materially from the inclusion of a full year's profits from recent acquisitions but it is also evident from the returns available to us that the rest of the Group is, in the aggregate, earning considerably higher profits. It is too early yet to be able to say what effect the realignment of world currencies at present taking place will have on an international trading group such as ours, but the benefits and costs may well be self-cancelling."

	1971	1970
Profit before taxatinn	£6,267,424	£5,241,066
Profit after taxation	£4,106,067	£3,412,190
Profit available to Inchcape & Cn. Limited	£3,476,301	£2,966,351
Dividends—Preference	£68,919	£68,919
—Ordinary	£1,703,775	£1,419,813
Earnings per Ordinary Share	24.0p	20.4p
Dividend per Ordinary Share	12.0p	10.0p

Geographical Distribution

The following table gives a broad indication of the geographical distribution of the income attributable In Shareholders and Loan Stockholders nf Inchcape & Co. Limited, after charging taxatinn.

	1971	1970
Africa	18	7
Australia—see below*	1	8
Canada	1	1
Caribbean	1	1
Hong Kong	19	20
India and Pakistan	4	1
Malaysia, Singapore and Brunei	20	21
Middle East	18	20
Thailand	2	7
United Kingdom	16	14
	100%	100%

**The lower contribution from Australia is largely due to a number of non-recurring factors, including an abnormally high level of taxation for the period.*

The percentage contribution to the profit before taxation and loan stock interest of the various activities of the Group was as follows:

	1971	1970
General Merchants, Agents, Managers and Secretaries	40	39
Motnr Vehicle Distribution and Assembly	31	29
Shipping and Lighterage	9	11
Timber and Constructinn Industries	4	9
Engineering Wnrks	2	3
Investment Trusts	2	2
Trade and Other Investment Income	12	7
	100%	100%

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Queen's Room, Baltic Exchange Chambers, 14/20 St. Mary Axe, Londnn, E.C.3, on Friday, 29th October, 1971, at 12.15 p.m.

Copies of the Annual Report & Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Inchcape & Co. Limited, 40 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8EU. Telephone 01-283 4680.

US productivity gains tail off

AN EXAMINATION of productivity gains in the United Statea in thc recent past shows a fairly good rate of increase. But over the past 20 yeara there has been a dramatic decline in the annual rate of productivity inercases, and compared witb those in most other major industrial countries, the US gains are poor, according to the "Wall Street Journal."

Productivity is a key determinant of the economic health of a nation. An 0.1 per cent increase in this year's rate of productivity growth would add about $1,000 millions to tbe US 1971 gross national product (GNP). In the 1960-5 period of nearly inflation-free ecoooomic expansion in the US, unit lahour costs rose an average of only 0.4 per cent a year. Without productivity advances, the average annual rise in labour costs would have exceeded 4 per cent.

The table below records output per man-bour in the US private non-farm economy since thc atart of 1970. The index is based on 1967 average productivity equalling 100.

Output per man-hnur:

tat quarter, 1970	101.8
2nd quarter, 1970	102.9
3rd quarter, 1970	104.3
4th quarter, 1970	103.9
1st quarter, 1971	105.8
2nd quarter, 1971	106.5

At the start of 1970, hourly output of US workers was only 1.8 per cent higher than in 1967. But by the second quarter of this year, it was 6.5 per cent above the average 1967 level. The recent increase, most economists agree, in part reflects a return to work after the General Motors strike late last year.

But more importantly it reflects the fact that business generally bas been recovering from a year-long recession that ended in the fourth quarter last year.

During a recession, employers reduce their work forces to levels more in linc with a lower rate of operations. This tends to increase the output per man-hour of thoae working. When business begins to recover, productivity gains normally get exceptionally large, so the recent improvement in productivity is to hc expected at this atage in the business cycle.

Unit labour costs in the US rose at an annual rate of a little more than 3 per cent in the firat half of 1971, or about half the rate recorded for all of 1971, largely as a result of the increaae in productivity. Without the rise in output per man hour, unit labour costs would have risen much more sharply, since compensation per man-hour in the first half of the year rose at a 8 per cent annual rate, while the compensation rate increaaed only 6.8 per cent in 1970.

The increase In productivity in thc US is slowing considerably. The slowing, most analysts maintain, reflects more than merely the end of the 1961-9 business expansion, and the advent of the 1969-70 recessinn.

Mr Leon Greenberg, staff director of thc national commission on productivity problems, ealimales that "nutpnt per man-hour in the past four yeara was at least 0.5 per centage points lower" than it should have been, due simply to changes in the level of economic activity.

Many analysts say the sustained business expansion after 1960, with its declining unemployment rates, played a part in the productivity lag after 1965. They claim that the unusually long prosperity period led to a careless, lazy attitude among employees in a wide range of businesses.

This attitude, it ia argued, is continuing, in spite of the recession and the relatively high jobless rates of recent months. Many analysts believe that work, as Mr Greenberg puts it, "bas become more and more of an anathema to workers."

The growing rôle of service businesses in the US economy also has severely affected productivity gains. It is difficult to increase productivity in such businesses, which employ 60 per cent of the US work force, up from only 45 per cent after the Second World War. Service industries ranging from retail stores to government bureaux are expected to acconnt for 70 per cent of thc work force by 1980.

In addition, the years of sharp increases in US farm productivity are apparently ended. Productivity nn the farm rose at an annual rate of 5.7 per cent In the 1950-70 period. But the sharpest gaina occurred in the earlier part of the period, and further gaina in agricultural productivity will be increasingly difficult to achieve.

Between 1950 and 1970, farm employment declined to 3.5 million from 7.2 million workers, while farm income increased more than 30 per cent. Such statistics indicate only limited room for further big productivity strides in agriculture, *many economists say.*

The following table shows productivity In industries other than agriculture. The percentages for each of the de represent average annual of increase:

Ontpnt per man-hour incr

	1960-70	1950
Railroads	6.0	4.
Coal	4.7	6.
Tyres	4.0	2.
Glass	2.9	0.
Steel	2.4	0.
Aluminium	2.4	5.
Footwear	0.0	2.

These diverse patterns gest the difficulty that US ernment economists face in ing to establish an equi arrangement for phase 2 of controls pcogramme. widely believed that wag creases in phase 2 will be li by formula to productivity g But it will be difficult to formulas fairly when the little or no productivity ad in such businesses as foot and so much in those suc railroads.

Many economists say US ductivity increases are when compared with thos other Industrial lands. following table compares ductivity gains in these na over the past five years:

Output per man-hour yearly

	1965-70
Japan	14.2 per
Netherlands	8.5 per
Sweden	7.9 per
France	6.6 per
Germany	5.3 per
Italy	5.1 per
United Kingdom	3.6 per
United States	2.1 per

One factor blamed for the US productivity record is relatively small percentage the US GNP that is spent capital equipment. Such eq ment and new facilities ge ally replace older, less eff equipment, resulting in pro tivity increases.—AP-Dow Jo

ENGINEER'S GUARDIAN

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Research and development

by Peter Rodgers, Technology Correspondent

has become a commonplace that tha problem of technology is not much inventing things, but manag and selling them properly. This is thinking hehind the International itute for tha Management of Techigy, which after a long gestation od was scheduled to be set up nally yesterday at a signing mony in Paris (although tha dquarters are in Milan). The CD, whose brainchild it is, hopes the institute will "improve opean management performance in development and use of technology in the private and public sector."

Though the will initially innoers, there limit to the could be made for the Suez is reopened, required to make ton tankers, tonners, is overnight revolution in Europe's niques of applying its own tech-

If the pipe as hoped, it only he nibbling at the problems. could well be s main function will be as a post-a short time duate school in modern business contractors niques, with emphasis on training not forgotten ineers, acientists, and managers

All of whom Governments and industry, study-SUMED could on both long and short courses: an even bigger earch into the management of tech-the $300 mil gy and related problems will, of gained for se, ba an important part of its it would be ik.

to the Canal ne decision to set up the institute that it will ows a report last year by a special Aida. king party of the OECD Council, red by Sir John Chadwick, British assador to the OECD. The work-party included official representa from Austria, France, Germany, Holland, and Britain.

he idea for an institute or some g like it has been around for a time. At the end of the Marshall it was suggested that there should European Technological Univer hacked by NATO, which might helped remove some of the nology gaps with America. In the Prime Minister, Mr Harold on, suggested wide technological eration in Europe at a formal l, including some form of institute. suggestions, although not very fully defined, appeared to be more itious than anything which has yet rged.

its present form the institute n to get serious consideration at t the same time when worry t technology gaps between pe and America looked like ming a mania, a la Servan elber. An OECD study committee set up to discuss the broad out, and the working party began in

e institute is supported by OECD ber Governments and by industry h, however, was not noticeably ard in the early stages of the ect. The Governments hope to act more industrial support by r example.

he institute is housed in a large enth-century convent building in n, which is being restored and re-equipped free by the Milan city council. This, together with pressure from tha Italian Government, was an important influence on tha OECD decision to site the institute in Italy.

The Concorde spin-offs

THE CONCORDE project, far from apinning off a multituda of naw products into every corner of British industry, has even had some adversa effects according to a study* published this week. Some of the supplier companiea found their achedules disrupted as the aircraft got later and later. Their impetus diminished as deadlines extended, and relaxation of pressure led to work hehaving "like an expanding jelly"—filling the time available. Delays and sethacks were often caused by specification changes and new testing procedures; hut they could also provide an excuse for the changes.

Concorda contracts thus bad an element of uncertainty and became difficult to phase in with other orders. In some technologies the timescale was longer than tha "generation span" so that early work became obsolete. Electronics has gone through several revolutions since the first detailed Concorde designs were drawn up nine years ago.

Although many companies advertised proudly that they were Concorde suppliers, there were others who thought that this could boomerang. The study said: "In selling to a non-Concorde customer the claim that a new product or technique has been evolved for Concorde can produce sales resistance. Customer reaction is that, if developed for something else, the product must he second best from their point of view. Related specifically to Concorde it may also be thought technically oversophisticated for their needs and overpriced. The companies were ceasing to make prestiga references to Concorde in developing these external sales."

The study found that "spin off" from Concorde, and from the 250 mph British Rail Advanced Passenger Train, lead to comparatively few new prodncts and techniques. Among contractors on Concorde, for instance, only 80 suppliers—14 per cent of the total—derived new products for sale elsewhere from their contracts with the British Aircraft Corporation.

These included PTFE hearings, lightweight cables, servo-components, and lightweight gearing systems, all of which were expected to hava applications outside aerospace. Some contracts also produced useful spin-off for the aerospace iodustry—for instance weathor radar for tho Boaing 747.

But more aignificant rasults emerged if the definition waa widenad to include less tangible effects. For instance, how far had companies had to introduce new methods of quality control, and how much had they been ohliged to improve thoir management and commercial skills?

Using the wider definitioo, 31 per cent of companies either made new products or hecame able to manufactura to moro stringent specificationa as a result of their contracts. But in one particular area at loast thore was a question mark ovor the effect of Concorde on modernising the technlques of Britisb aupphers. The study noted French claims that Concorde was a great stimulus to the usa of highly prodnctive numerically controlled machine tools in France.

According to a French study last year the N.C. machine tool was introduced Into France "thanks to the Concorde programme." It said that "In 1962 there were no French manufacturers ... Since the first orders were placed for Concorde, several French manufacturers have heen producing first class machioe tools of this kind and have already made and sold nearly 600."

Looking at Britaln, the study found that less than 2 per cent of the contractors used N.C. equipment either for the first time or more often than hefore because of Concorde. Possibly Britain started from a higher base, hut this could be doubted, considering the struggling state of the numerical cootrol business bere.

Lookiog at product spio-off alone, it seems that the main characteristics for Concorde are "the advancement of existing products or tecbniques to reater levels of performance, or of their applications in new contexts, rather than the *ab initio* development of distinctive new products."

These effects have always proved extremely difficult to put into money terms, hut the results suggest tbat their value could he surprisingly low. It is another confirmation of doubts aboot spin-off which have emerged over the last few years, especially from studies of the United States spaca programme. Blanket assumptions about the value of spin-off—a catch phrase often used in the past to justify projects which would not stand up to ordinary economic examination—may be dangerous.

* *"Aspects of spin-off," Centre for the Study of Iqdustrial Innovotion, 162 Regent Street, London W 1.*

Where has central heating one wrong?

by PETER HOOPER

Y in this age of convenience is tral heating not a boom industry? y a quarter of tha houses in this ntry have full central heating—a time when more leisure time is nt at home watching television ead of going out to cinemas and atres.

ne answer is that installation is expensive. Bnt with fuel suppliers ring schemes designed to fit differ-hudgets, the cost factor alone uld not account for such a low ket penetration. Over the last few rs, the comforts of centrally ted homes have been promoted intensive advertising by the major l suppliers. But still tha average seholder in Britain is not prepared invest about £300, less than a rd of the price of a small family

In a haating system which is ng to last a long time, provide nfort during bad weather and rease the value of his house. Why the central heating industry not proving its penetration?

The main problem is that the ustry consists of four aections: the l suppliers; the equipment nufacturers; the merchants; and tallers. They seldom get together l there is no central body to ordinate their marketing ivities. This fragmentation reflects e fact that the central heating ustry is relatvaly new. Yet its stems and installations are becom-g increasingly complex and phisticated. So the first task must be educate the primary outlet to the nsumer—the installer.

The industry grew up in the days ten central heating was put in by umbers as a side line and consisted cast iron radiators and galvanised pe work. Even today, more than lf of the heating systems in this country are fitted by small, three to five men, plumbing firms. What is more, the bankruptcy rate among small heating installers must indicate that profit margins are so low that they often find it impossible to employ a qualified heating engineer to design their heating systems and give the public the servica and advice they are entitled to expect.

Moreover, the "hoss" usually acts as an employee and works on site himself. How, therefore, can the merchants or manufacturers contact him to discuss new equipment and educate him in the use of the latest systems?

This situation is made worse by the sheer numbers involved. It has heen estimated that there are between 20,000 and 30,000 of these small plumbing-cum-heating firms in Britain today. This presents even the largest equipment manufacturer with an almost insurmountable task when it comes to advising the installer on new equipment. The installers' lack of new product knowledge means they can hardly be expacted to sell a sophisticated antomatic heating system to a potential client.

The high bankruptcy rate among installera means that an increasing number of customers are left in the lurch with unfinished or malfunctioning systems and this can do the industry's reputation no good at all.

In the last few years the merchants bava improved their service to the installers, not only by locreasing efficiency by mergers and take-overs, but by establishing specialist firms dealing exclusively with heating equipment. The merchant does oot now sell evarything from timher to bathroom taps. His staff bave more time to acquaint themselves with the technicalities of the reduced range and are much better equipped to pass on information and advice to installers.

This is a step towards solving the education-of-installers problem. But is it going to he enough to ensure that the trade as a co-ordinated and efficient body achieves its potential expansion? It is only when this efficiency is achieved that the industry will be able to maintain price levels low enough to attract the poorer householder.

The formation of a central co-ordinating body to represent all four sections of the industry and co-ordinate promotional activity could well be the answer. A heating industry council should be set np, perhaps with government help, with eqnal representation from fuel industries, manufacturers, and merchants. The aim of the council would be to safeguard customers from investing in faulty installations.

The first step should be to register all qualified installera that are on a sound financlal footing. A programme of educating registered installers on new methoda and systems could then be launched before encouraging the public to accept only council registered installers. The public could be sure that the installations they bought were modern and efficient, and that they had a guarantee that if an installer went ont of husiness before a contract was fulfilled, the unfinished work would he completed at no extra cost.

Householdars are becoming increasingly aware of modern davelopments and, naturally enough, are demanding better standards. Manufacturers will go on developing more sophisticated equipment. But unless this equipment can be installed properly by experts in well-designed lavoits, the problems aod troubles of the ceotral heating industry must inevitablv get worse.

● *Peter Hooper is managing director of Grundfos Pumps.*

BUILDING SERVICES ENGINEERS

Dale and Ewhank are expanding their Building Services *Consulting Engineering activities* and have vacancies for:

AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERS
HEATING & VENTILATING ENGINEERS
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at Senior and Intermediate level.

Applicants must hava had at least five years design experience and they should preferably bave some contracting or project management knowledge. Although the vacancies would mainly he for Design Engineers, Field and Commissioning Engineers are also required.

Attractive salaries will he offered to applicants together with free Accident and Lifa Assurance. The firm has a Pension Scheme. Conditions of working are pleasant and the work involved is extremely interesting.

Please write giving details of age, education, qualifications, experience and salary required to: Miss Paulet at 8 Grape Street, London WC2H 8BY.

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The initial salary will depond on the quality of the successful candidate. An excellent pension ano life assurance scheme is offeiod and re-location expenses will be negotiated.

Arief but comprehensive detoils of your career and salary to data, which will be treated in tha strictest confidence, should be sent—marked "Confidential"—to the Managing Director.

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GRADUATE APPOINTMENTS REGISTER

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

Principalship of South East London Technical College

Applications are invited for the post of PRINCIPAL of South East Loodon Technical College which will become vacant when Mr. H. A. Warren, O.B.E., M.Sc. (Eng.), C.Eng., F.I.C.E., F.I.Struct.E., retires on 31st August, 1972.

The college is organised in six departments: mechanical and Iodustrial engineering; electrical engineering and applied physics; catering and needlecrafts; building and structural engineering; professional aod tuisiness studies; and academic, secretarial and local government studies. At present three departments are housed in the main building in Lewisham Way, S.E.4, one at the Catford branch, one at the Downham branch, and one at Lower Sydeoham. A major extension to the main college is scheduled for complotion by the mid-seventies and when this has been compleled, it is planned to locale all the six departments in Lewisham Way. Candidates should have good educational qualifications and administrative or managorial experience.

Under the terms of the Burnham (Further Education) Report (wblch is at present under reviow) tha colloge is in Group 10 for the purpose of determining the Principal's salary, giving a curreni scale of £5.075 x £106(4)—£5,499 plus London allowance of £118. Further information and application forms (to be returned by 5th November, 1971) may be ohtained from the Education Officer (EO/HE.4), Inner London Education Authority, The County Hall, London S.E.1.

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

County Borough of Stockport
STOCKPORT COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Applicatioas are invited for thn lollowing posts, duties to commence on January 1, 1973:

LECTURER GRADE I OR GRADE II IN COMPUTING (Ref. 344G). Applicats should be able to offer some or all of the lollowing topics: Programing, Data Processing, Commercial Aoolications. A willingness to teach some Mathematics would be ao advantage.

Department of General Studies

LECTURER I for PLAY AND CREATIVE ACTIVITIES (Ref. 344G). Applicants should be suitably qualified and experienced persons to be responsible for teaching play and creative activities on o variety of social work and child care courses which Include the National Nursery Matrons' Course (for Day and Residential Nurseries), Pre-School Playgroup and Residential Child Care Courses for 16-18-year-olds and adult students. Theoretical aod practical expertise in play and creative activities is required. A purpose-built creative arts room is cureotly under construction.

LECTURER I as Tutor to National Nursery Matrons' Coorse for Deputies ond Matrons, which Stockport Collene of Technology has successfully pioneered (Ref. 345G). The successful oopllcant should be professionally qualified end experienced in some aspects of child care and be willing to join oo expanding section of Social Work oad Child Care Courses.

LECTURER I to teach in a variety of expanding SOCIAL WORK AND RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE COURSES and in particular to tutor a new Social Work Coorse (Ref 346G). Experieoce and qualiratioos required in some aspects of Child Care, Human Development and Behaviour, Social Services, Sociology, Care of the Handicapped and Elderly. Experiance of residential, group or field work advantageous.

LECTURER I or ASSISTANT LECTURER to teach BIOLOGY AND HUMAN BIOLOGY to G.C.E. O' level students and to a group of Nursioo Cadets, aad to act as tutor to the latter. Some 'A' level work may also be available. Graduate qualifications preferred. (Ref. 347G).

LECTURER II to FRENCH and another Modern European Language, to teach B.N.D., Secretary-Linguist, Businessmen and 'A' and 'O' level classes (Ref. 348G). Commercial industrial experience in the use of the languages offered and an interest in background studies will be an advantage. Graduate qualiacations essentiol.

Salary Scale (under review): Lecturer II—£1,947-£2,537 p.a.; Lecturer I—£1,230-£2,075 p.a. (plus additions for recognised qualifications). Assistant Lecturer—£980-£1,720 p.a. (plus additions for recognised qualifications).

Forms of application and further particulars from the Principal, Stockport College of Technology, Wellington Road South, Stockport, quoting appropriate reference. Applications to be received by October 19, 1971.

Lancashire Education Committee
DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE No. 24
DROYLSDEN FAIRFIELD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Wanted for January, Head of Music Department (Old grade B allowance available for suitable applicant).

Flourishing music tradition of this school which is in easy travelling distance of Manchester. Applications, by letter, to Headmistress, Fairfield High School for Girls, The Square, Droylsden, Manchester.

OLDHAM
Kaskenmoor School
SENIOR MISTRESS—GROUP 10 SCHOOL (£3,076-£3,420)

Required for January, 1972, Kaskenmoor School is six-form entry mixed comprehensive school housed in new, purpose-built premises. There are well-established G.C.E. 'H' and 'A' level courses. Apply by letter, giving full details of qualifications and experience, to Director of Education, Education Offices, Union Street West, Oldham, by October 22, 1971.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Qualified men or women required for the post of

FULL-TIME YOUTH WORKER

for the Conisbrough aod Deoaby district.

The person appointed will have responsibility for a purpose-built youth club and two satellite clubs and in addition will have the opportunity to liaise with other local agencies concerned with youth.

Salary will be payable to qualified leaders in accordance with the National Scale of £1,070 to £1,620. A Responsibility Allowance of £248 is attached to this post and a "casual user" car allowance is also provided.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, "Thorpelands," Station Street, Swinton, Mexborough, to whom applications should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Public appointments are continued on page 20

CHESHIRE
THE KING'S SCHOOL, CHESTER
(Direct Grant, H.M.C.)

Required in January or as soon after as possible a MASTER to be in charge of the Technical Department to teach Woodwork, Technical Drawing and allied crafts up to 'A' level. Some General Studies work in the Sixth Form. This is a comparatively small D.G. Grammar School, two streams, 440 in the Upper School (11-18) and 120 in the Junior School (8-11). The Master appointed would be required to teach in both parts of the School. Ability to help with rowing, soccer, cricket and/or chess would be welcomed. Salary Scale—New Scale 3 with an additional King's School allowance. National Superannuation scheme. Assistance with removal expenses available.

This is essentially a post for a man who wishes to teach small groups of highly intelligent boys in a small school with a personal, friendly atmosphere, occupying a new building (1960) with good facilities on a site of 32 acres just outside the historic and attractive city of Chester. Details in Public Schools Year Book.

Apply (no forms) immediately to the Headmaster at the School, giving details of qualifications and experience and the names and addresses of two referees.

City of Wakefield
TECHNICAL & ART COLLEGE
LECTURER GRADE I

Required to commence on or before 1st January 1972: in the School of Arts and Crafts.

The person appointed to be responsible for the organisation and teaching of PRINTMAKING to all students in the School. Ability to teach Typography and preparte with the Graphic Design Course will be an additional recommendation. Candidates should be practising artists and have the appropriate special qualifications and teaching experience.

Application forms and further particulars are obtainable from the Director of Education, 27 King Street, Wakefield, to whom they should be returned within fourteen days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Lancashire Education Committee
DIVISIONAL EXECUTIVE No. 34
Ashton-under-Lyne College of Further Education
APPOINTMENT OF LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of a Librarian to be assistant to the Tutor/Librarian at the above College. Candidates should be Chartered Librarians and have had experience in the organisation of a library service. Salary will be in accordance with the N.J.C. A.P. III (£1,653-£1,932) and the post is superannuable and subject to medical report.

Further details and form of application may be obtainable from the Principal, College of Further Education, Beaufort Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs., to whom applications should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advert.

Ashton-Under-Lyne Hartshead County Secondary School

Required from November, temporary part-time or full-time Assistant Teacher for General Science and Biology. Further details from Head Teacher. Tel. 061-330 4965.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Assistance with removal expenses, etc. Up to £125 given in approved cases.

Assistance available with mortgage arrangements.

MEDWAY TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (GROUP 10)

Applications are invited for the post of

HEADMISTRESS

of this selective secondary school which will become vacant in January 1972 on the retirement of Miss F. M. Elliott, B.A. This school is situated at Fort Pitt, Chatham, and has outstanding views over tho Medway Estuary.

The school has a very good academic record, and from September 1971, will have a VIth form of 150 pupils.

Applicatioo forms and further details are obtainable from the Divisional Education Officer, Fort Pitt House, New Road, Rochester. The closing date ia 11th October, 1971.

FULL-TIME TEACHING APPOINTMENT IN ADULT EDUCATION

to work on the staff of the Adult Education Principal, Hove and Portslade

Tho appointment is to teach Modern Languages in a woll oslablished department offoring day and evening classes in French, German, Italian, Spanish. Applicants should preforably be graduates, with teaching experionco, offering any two of theso languages.

Excollent facilities ara availablo for language teaching, Including tho uso of a fully oquipped languago laboratory and thoro is scopo for imaginativo approachos to tho teaching of adults. The salary scale will be that for Assistant Lecturers In Establishments for Further Education, at prosent £980-£1,720, with appropriate allowances for graduata or oquivalont qualifications.

Further details and forms can bo obtained from: The Further Education Officer, 11 Portland Road, Hove, BN3 5DR, Sussex, to whom completed forms should be roturned by 29th October, 1971.

ARRIS COLLEGE, PRESTON (proposed Polytechnic)
.Sc. Electrical Engineering

★ External degree of London University.
★ A three-year full-time course.
★ Subjects include electronics, computation and control, power systems and telecommunications.
★ Grants available (your L.E.A. will advise).
★ Entry qualifications: Good O.N.C. or O.N.D. or suitable 'O' and 'A' level passes.

ails from: The Registrar, Horris College, Preston, Lanca.

GENERAL MANAGER

Required for small old established Company based near Crewe and now part of a largo Group.

The successful applicant will work in close co-operation with the Resident Director with a view to promotion to this position within two years' time.

Applicants should be aged 35 to 40 and have a sound general Civil Engineering Contracting knowledge and experience especially in the laying of sewers in running sand, construction of rural sewerage works, the laying of gas & water mains, foundations, reinforced concrete structures, etc.

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Commencing salary in the region of £8,000 per annum, plus company car. Contributory pension fund, assistance with removal expenses.

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SITUATIONS

Overseas Development

The provision of skilled manpower is a vitel element in Britain's aid to tha developing coontries. Your professional skills are needed overseas and you will have the satisfaction of doing a challenging, responsible and worthwhile job. Salaries are assessed in accordance with quelifications and experiance. The emoluments shown are based on basic saleries and allowances. Terms of service usually include free family passages, paid leave, educational grants and free or sobsidised accommodation. For certain of these appointments an appointmant grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract for 2-3 years in the first instance. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and paemanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

EXPORT PRODUCT AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT ADVISER
Guatemala

Required for the Central American Programme for Export Developments (PROMECA) to do market research and formulate export olans for specific industries and collaborate on general studies of economic infrastructure for the development of non-traditional Central American exports. He must have a degree in economics or other suitable professional qualification with tropical and sub-tropical marketing experience. A working knowledge of Spanish is essential, in addition to salary which is to be arranged a variable tax free overseas allowance of £845—1,920 p.a. is payable.

ASST. CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
£1,734-3,384/Zambia

To set up a Forest Pathology Section and carry out relevant research. He must have a degree in forestry. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

FARM MANAGEMENT ECONOMIST
£1,402-2,826/Malawi

To be responsible for agro-economic farm management surveys; processing and analysis of existing farm management data; also, to give advica on the olanning of agricultural development projects with special reference to the Agricultural Extension Services. Candidates should have a good degree in agricultural economics with a bias towards micro-economic aspects of agriculture. Experience and/or interest in the farm management problems of developing countries is required. A Gratuity of 25% of loital emoluments is also oayable on completion of tour of not less than 30 months.

ARCHITECT
£1,833-2,826/Malawi

For the administration of building services and responsible for the design and supervision of construction by contract or direct labour of a wide variety of public buildings and houses. Candidates, up to 55 years, must be ARIBA or have passed parts I, II and III of the final examination of the RIBA and preferably have five years' post-qualification experience. A terminal Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable on completion of tour of not less than 30 months.

COMMERCIAL OFFICERS
£2,910-3,390/Botswana

To be responsible for the activities of the Commercial and Industrial sections of the Commerca and Industry Division, involving the processing of all aspects of Trade licensing and agreements; price control, trade aspects of the customs tariff, liaison with parastatal bodies and supervision and training of Commercial Assistants. Candidates, age 25-50, must have a degree in economics or commerce and some relevant experience. A Gratuity of 25% of total basic salary is also payable.

PRINCIPAL FISHERIES OFFICER
£4,145-5,875/Saudi Arabia

To head a team of scientists and local counterpart officers to help organise and implement a fisheries research and development programme. The Government of Saudi Arebia, in conjunction with the University College of North Wales, is embarking on an appraisal of fisheries resources and is establishing a fisheries institute at the port of Jeddah. A new research vessel is being procured for the programme and new laboretories are being constructed. Candidates should be graduates in marine science or a related discipline with considerable experience in fisheries research and development work. Emoluments quoted above include a variable tax free overseas allowance of £645—1,375 p.a.

FISHERIES OFFICER
£2,178-3,852/Turks and Caicos Islands

To carry out an assessment of fisheries resources; teach local fishermen; explore overseas markets and help promote a fisheries industry in the Islands. He must have considerable relevant experience and experience in collection and analysis of fisheries statistics would be an advantage. A Gratuity of 25% of total emoluments is also payable.

FORESTRY EXPERTS
Ecuador

To undertake realforestation on high lands.
Post A. Forestry Engineer/Silviculturalist
£3,605—4,625 p.a.
Candidates must have a degree in forestry with suitable research experience.
Post B. Forester
£2,355—2,875 p.a.
Candidates must have forestry certificate with experience in plantation work.
Emoluments quoted above include a variable tax free overseas allowance of £355—815 p.a.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Further information may be obtained about any of these vacancies by writing briefly stating your age, qualifications and experience to:—

The Appointments Officer, Room 301j, Eland House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5DH

National Galleries of Scotland

Research Assistant

for the
Department of Prints and Drawings

The work involves general research and correspondence, dealing with students and enquiries from the public, arranging exhibitions, care of reference material and revision of the Scottish Drawings Catalogue.

QUALIFICATIONS: Normally a degree in the history of art or another appropriate subject. General knowledge of art history, preferably of the graphic arts, is essential. Working knowledge of at least two modern European languages desirable.

Candidates (aged at least 20) will be appointed as Research Assistant, Grade I or Grade II according to age, qualifications and experience.

STARTING SALARY: Grade I, £1,725 to £2,177; Grade II, £878 (at age 20) to £1,311 (at 26 or over on entry) rising to £1,578. Salaries under review. Promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 1 November, 1971), write to the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 29222, ext. 500, or LONDON 01-839 1696 (24 hour "Ansafone" service). Please quote G/7813.

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If you are concerned about people learn how you can be trained for probation work.

If you have a recognised university qualification in social studies, you could apply for a place on a year's course in applied studies at a university, or be considerad for a year's course of specialised training arranged by the Home Office.

If you are under 27 with a degree, but not in social studies, you could apply for a place on a postgraduate course (17-24 months) at a university, combining social studies with specialised training for probatio work. Alteroatively, you could take a one-year postgraduata course in societ studies at a university, followed by professional traioing.

If you are 23 or over with GCE "O" levels or equivalent, you could be considered for a two-year course of theoretical and practical work.

If you are over 27 with GCE "O" levels or equivalent and have experience of social work or in work affording a sound background to it, you could be offered a 12 months course of theoratical and practical work specially designed for matura students. Applicants over the age of 40 should hoae substantial relevant experience.

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Starting salary as a probation officer ranges betweeo £1,491 and £1,599 dapending opon qualilications and axperiance. Annual incraases follow up to £2,078 ooless promotion comes hefora. London officers receive an additional £90. The salary acales of Senior Probation Officers rise to £2,618. New salary scales for higher gradas have yet to be determined but at *present* raoge up to £4,200 according to the probation area (£4,050 *in Inaer London*).

WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET

If you have the makinga of a probation officer, you are likaly to know something of the work done in the Probetioo and After-Care Service. Bot you will find more information to interast you in our booklet *"The Probation and After-Care Service as a Career"*, which describes the service aod the work it does and gives details of training, *methods of entry, salaries* etc. *Send a postcard* to Probation and After-Care Oapartment (N5), Home Office, Room 446, Romney House, Marsham Street, London SW1, or get in touch with the Principal Probation Officer io your area (address in telephone directory).

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English Calico Ltd. third largest textile group in the U.K. have many diversified operations.

An Assistant Surveyor is now sought who will help the Group Property Manager with the disposal end ecquisition of industrial, commercial end residential properties. He *will have a range of duties which includes the* renewal and disposal of leases, landlord/tenant nagotiations, rating, records and Deed Registry.

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Please write briefly giving details of experience etc. to:

Group Appointments Manager,
ENGLISH CALICO LTD.,
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Manchester M60 1HJ.

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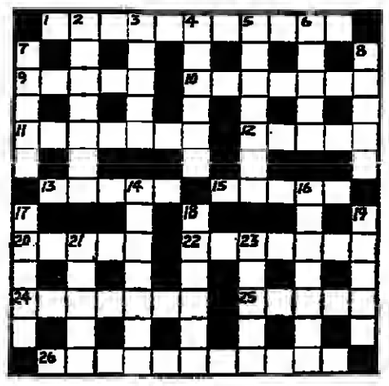
ACROSS
1. Uproar (11).
9. Arsène, detective (5).
10. Calumniate (7).
11. Cheshire county town (7).
12. Precise (5).
13. Indian peasants (15).
15. Standing - place (5).
20. French sculptor (5).
22. Part of a church (7).
24. Clique (7).
25. Circle near the bull (5).
26. Trite (11).

DOWN
2. Westmorland market - town (7).
3. Robert, English actor (5).
4. Ripe (6).
5. Closest (7).
6. It is suspended from the palate (5).
7. Time - measurer (5).
8. It stands on the Tay (5).
14. Fit of ill-temper (7).
16. Sententiously brief (7).
17. The badger (5).
18. Kind of shield (6).
19. Bright light (5).
21. The same (5).
23. The Spirit of Shakespeare (5).



Solution No. 521

Across: 1 Wolverhampton; 8 Latimer; 9 Uhlan; 10 Elul; 11 Distance; 13 Remus; 14 Ripon; 18 Scribble; 21 Fair; 23 Eight; 24 Avarice; 25 Sit on the fence.

Down: 1 Walter; 2 Lettuce; 3 Emma; 4 Horrid; 5 Mountain; 6 Talon; 7 Nantes; 12 Surbiton; 15 Oration; 16 Assets; 17 Bleach; 18 Breeze; 20 Right; 22 Gaff.

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Initial salary, according to age, qualifications and experience on the scale £1,902 to £3,417 per annum together with F.S.S.U. benefits.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, by whom applications should be received by Saturday, October 30th, 1971.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan

Applications are invited for Commonwealth Scholarships tenable in AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND from March, 1973 (or by arrangement late 1972) and in CANADA, CEYLON, GHANA, HONG KONG, INDIA, JAMAICA, MALAYSIA, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, and TRINIDAD from 1972.

These awards are intended for postgraduate of POSTGRADUATE study or research normally extending initially over two academic years and leading to a higher degree or similar qualification. Emoluments cover return fares, fees, maintenance, and other allowances. Prospective candidates, who should be under 35 years of age and permanently resident in Britain, may obtain further particulars and application forms from the Joint Secretaries, Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom, The Association of Commonwealth Universities, 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, with whom applications for the awards of up to three years must be lodged by October 29, 1971. Inquiries should specify the countries in which they are interested.

University of Bradford
Management Centre

LECTURER IN MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

Candidates should hold a good honours degree in natural sciences, engineering of a quantitative social science followed by good practical experience of the use of management science in industry or government. In addition a management qualification is very desirable.

There will be opportunities to teach at undergraduate, postgraduate and postexperience level. The lecturer must have strong research interests, preferably in the areas of corporate planning or management information systems, in which teams are already established.

Salary scale - £1491 to £2454 (ber) to £3417.

Further details and application forms from the Registrar, University of Bradford, Bradford, Yorkshire BD7 1DP, quoting reference MA/L19/D. Informal enquiries to Professor J. C. Higgins, 0274 42299

University of Cape Town/ Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope

Joint Medical Staff

CHAIR OF HAEMATOLOGY

Applications are invited for the new Chair of Haematology in the University of Cape Town. The appointment will be made under the terms of the Joint Staff Agreement between the University of Cape Town and the Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a full-time appointment. The salary is R12,000 per annum.

The professor will be head of a new University Department of Haematology. Applications should state age, experience, qualifications, publications and research interests, and should give the names and addresses of two referees (preferably persons with knowledge of the applicant's academic qualifications and experience) whom the University may consult. Applicants should state the date on which, if appointed, they would be able to assume duty.

Two copies of the application should reach the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (from whom memoranda giving conditions of service, including transport repatriation on appointment, and information on the work of the Department may be obtained) not later than November 17, 1971. A third copy of the application with a medical certificate, should be sent direct by airmail to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, Cape Town, South Africa, by the same date.

The University reserves the right to recommend the appointment of a person other than one of the applicants or to recommend no appointment.

University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology
Department of Management Sciences

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates in Statistics and/or Operational Research, for a RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP involving study leading to the degree of M.Sc.

The value of the award is £750 and is tenable for 1 year in the first instance.

The successful candidate will become a member of a small research team engaged upon an investigation/marketing project within a major Engineering Group of Companies in the North-west. The work will be concerned with the development of dynamic stock-control policies for a period of change from old to new products. Market parameters will play an important part in the detailed research.

Applications should be addressed to Professor R. Smith, Department of Management Sciences, U.M.I.S.T., P.O. Box 88, Sackville Street, M60 1QD, as soon as possible.

University College of North Wales, Bangor
Department of Marine Biology
N.E.R.C. Marine Invertebrate Biology Unit

APPOINTMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER.

A vacancy exists for an EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER with experience in Histological Methods to prepare material for investigating the structure and development of marine invertebrates.

The Experimental Officer would be required to assist Professor Crisp in Histological Techniques applied to Studies of Marine Invertebrate development. Some assistance in experimental procedures may also be required from time to time.

Salary will be at a suitable point on the Scale £1,725 to £2,177 (under Review). There is a Pension Scheme.

Further details can be obtained from the *Secretary and Registrar*, University College of North Wales, Bangor, to whom applications (two copies), giving details of age and education, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to reach him not later than October 10, 1971.

University of Durham
RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN THE ECONOMICS OF THE MIDDLE EAST

Applications are invited from candidates with qualifications in Economics or Economic History for a Research Assistantship in the Economics of the Middle East. The appointment is for one year from as soon as possible.

Salary on the Scale £1,149-£1,630, plus F.S.S.U. Benefits.

Further particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham, to whom applications (three copies), naming three referees, should be sent by October 23, 1971.

University of London
TWO CHAIRS OF ECONOMICS AT BIRKBECK COLLEGE

The Senate invites applications for the above posts. The Chairs are the first appointments to the newly established Department of Economics designed to cater especially for part-time mature students attending the College in the evening. Undergraduate at both postgraduate and undergraduate levels are envisaged. Accommodation exists and finance has been provided for a further two academic appointments. Salary not less than £4,653 a year plus £190 London Allowance. Applications (10 copies) should be received not later than 14th October, 1971, by the Academic Registrar (G/5), University of London, Senate House, WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX
PROFESSOR OF LITERATURE

Applications are invited for a Chair in *Literature for appointment in* October, 1972. Candidates should have a special interest in modern literature. Applications (10 copies, quoting ref. G158/G) should be sent to the Registrar, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, from whom further particulars are obtainable, not later than October 25, 1971.

University of Strathclyde
SCHOOL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
Department of Pharmacology

LECTURESHIPS

Applications are invited from Graduates in Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Pharmacy, Veterinary Medicine, or Medicine for the post of LECTURER within the Department of Pharmacology.

The appointees will be required to assist in teaching undergraduate courses in Physiology and Pharmacology and, depending on experience, to train graduates for higher degrees of the University. Adequate facilities are available for research and the successful applicants will be expected to participate in the research of the department or to conduct their own research.

Salary scale £1,491 to £3,417 per annum, plus F.S.S.U., placing according to qualifications and experience.

Application forms and further particulars (quoting 60/71) can be obtained from the Registrar, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow C1, with whom applications should be lodged by Wednesday, October 20, 1971.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE

BROOKDALE PARK HIGH SCHOOL
Avarill Street, Newton Heath, Manchester M10 6PF

Required from January, 1972:
Man or woman teacher for ENGLISH and MATHEMATICS, with special regard to slow learning children. Scale 1 allowance (1969 Burnham Report) for suitable candidate.
An interest in drama would be an advantage.
Application forms from the Headmaster at the school. Closing date: October 15, 1971.

BURNAGE HIGH SCHOOL
Burnage Lane, Manchester M19 1BU
1,470 Boys. Group 12.

Required from January, 1972:
Teacher to join team involved in experimental group teaching slow learners in first year. Training and/or experience in primary/secondary primary field welcome.
Application forms from the Headmaster.

Re-advertisement
Required from January, 1972, following the appointment of the present holder to the Headship of a Grammar School, HEAD OF UPPER SCHOOL. The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Forms of this 10-form entry Boys' school are in Upper School and together number 640, 190 of whom are in the Sixth. At present this post is remunerated at Grade E, but will be subject to reconsideration in the light of the 1971 Burnham Report.
Application forms and further particulars available from the Headmaster at the school.

HIGH SCHOOL OF ART
Sonthall Street, Cheetham, Manchester M3 1HQ

Required as soon as possible:
Part-time Teacher of Mathematics for three half days weekly.
Application forms obtainable from the Headmaster at the school, to which they should be returned as soon as possible.

LEVENSHULME HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Crossley Road, Manchester 19

A 7-form entry comprehensive school with 180 in the Sixth Form, organised as an Upper and Lower School.
Required from January, 1972:
EITHER—
A Physicist (Grade C) to be second in a large science department of highly qualified staff and who would be responsible not only for Upper School Physics teaching but also for the proposed introduction of Nuffield Combined Science in the Lower School in September, 1972.
OR—
A Physicist for "O" and "A" level work largely in the Upper Sixth.
A Scale II post is available for a suitably experienced candidate.
Please reply immediately by letter to the Headmistress giving full details of qualifications and experience and the names and addresses of two referees.

LONGSIGHT SCHOOL
Earl Street, Manchester 12 (Tel. 273 4894)

Required from January, 1972:
Deputy Headmaster at this day special school for slow learning children. Vacancy due to promotion of the present holder of the post.
Applicants should be suitably experienced and well qualified teachers, persons appointed will probably be expected, eventually, to assume responsibility for leavers programme but interest and experience in the wider age range is desirable.
Salary in accordance with the new Burnham scale for Deputy Headteacher, Group 3(a).
Interested applicants are invited to visit the school by arrangement with the Headmaster.
Application forms obtainable from the Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB, to whom they should be returned by October 18, 1971.

NICHOLLS ARDWICK HIGH SCHOOL
Hyde Road, Ardwick, Manchester 12

Required from January, 1972:
Assistant Master for Handicrafts to be responsible for the teaching of Woodwork throughout the school, up to and including external examination levels.
A. Scale 1 post (1969 Burnham Report) is available for a suitably qualified and experienced candidate.
Application forms obtainable from the Headmaster at the school to whom they should be returned by October 18, 1971.

NORTH MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Brookside Road, Moston, Manchester M10 9GJ

Required from January, 1972:
A Teacher for NEEDLEWORK in this 7-form entry comprehensive school for girls.
A woman teacher to take charge of one of the three buildings comprising this school. This is a responsible post which will develop into one of considerable importance in the school, within eighteen months of successful applicant taking up the appointment. Candidates should have had relevant experience in a position of responsibility and some teaching subject or subjects can be offered. The allowance is Initial Grade C (1969 Burnham Report).
Application forms from the Headmistress.

RIVERSIDE SCHOOL
Barlow Hall Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester M21 2JJ

Required from January, 1972:
An experienced qualified teacher of HOME ECONOMICS. The successful applicant, as well as specialising with other groups, would be responsible for the general development of a group of Senior Girls with learning difficulties. She would be required to approach basic subjects through her own specialist field. A graded post may be payable to an appropriate person assisting with the Leavers' Programme associated Youth Club and after-care work.
Burnham Scale plus Special Schools Allowance.
Application forms and further details from the Headmaster. Closing date October 16, 1971.

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL AND CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

SENIOR ADVISORY and REMEDIAL TEACHER
Experienced remedial teacher required to take charge of the remedial advisory work of the service in one of the areas of the city. The team comprises five full-time remedial teachers and the work is directed toward dealing with the problems of children of primary school age. In addition to leading the work of the team the successful candidate will be expected to continue and develop the work of the Reading Centre in the area. This involves lecturing and demonstrating to practising teachers on the matters connected with the screening, diagnosis, and remediation of reading problems in the classroom.
Knowledge and experience of up-to-date diagnostic and remedial methods are required, as well as lecturing ability. A higher qualification in the field of special education would be an advantage.
Salary:
The post normally carries a Grade B (1969 Burnham Report) Initial Allowance but, during the currency of the Burnham Agreement (which is expected to be at least to August, 1973) a Grade C (1969 Burnham Report) allowance will be payable.
Application forms obtainable from the Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB, and should be returned to Principal Educational Psychologist, Child Guidance Centre, Hathersage Road, Manchester M13 0EF, by October 18, 1971.

SPURLEY HEY HIGH SCHOOL
Mount Road, Gorton, Manchester M18 7GR

Head of MATHEMATICS Department in this developing comprehensive school with courses leading to "O" and "A" levels and C.S.E. examinations.
Experience in the teaching of Modern Mathematics desirable.
Grade D. Head of Department post (1969 Burnham Report) available.

ST CLARE'S R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL
Alworth Road, Blackley, Manchester M9 3RP (Tel. 061-740 5091)

Required as soon as possible:
Assistant Teacher for Girls' Physical Education.
Application forms obtainable from the Headmaster at the school, to which they should be returned as soon as possible.

ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL
Higher Openshaw, Manchester 11

Required from January 1972:
Teacher for GEOGRAPHY.
Ability to assist with some English would be an advantage.

ST LUKE'S R.C. SECONDARY SCHOOL
Palmerston Street, Beswick, Manchester M12 6PT

Required from January 1972
1. SECOND MASTER. (Group 7)
Vacancy due to retirement of previous holder.
2. HEAD OF SCIENCE. (Grade B Allowance Burnham 1969).
Excellent facilities available.
3. TEACHER FOR ART & CRAFT. Grade I allowance available. Enthusiastic and experienced teacher. The school has two well-equipped Art Rooms and a Potters Bay.
Application forms from the Headmaster.

ST PETER'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Bury Old Road, Prestwich, near Manchester
Telephone 061-773 6239.

A vacancy will exist in January, 1972, for a teacher of MATHEMATICS and FRENCH (P.E. Specialist able to offer both subjects would be helpful). The governors invite applications from Catholic teachers, who should immediately to the Headmaster giving the names and addresses of two referees.

THE BIRCHES SCHOOL
77 Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester M14 5AZ

Required from January 1972:
DOMESTIC SCIENCE teacher to develop the subject throughout the school.
An interest or experience in Special Education would be an advantage.
Scale 1 graded post (1969 Burnham Report).

WHITWORTH SCHOOL
Monton Street, Manchester M14 4GP
LIAISON/ASSESSMENT TEACHER

Required from January 1972 at this Group 6(3) school for educationally handicapped children, a teacher to take responsibility for the teaching of reading in individual reading problems, and for liaison work with feeder schools, paying particular consideration for admittance to Main School from Nursery Assessment Unit. Burnham Scale II (1969 Burnham Report) plus Special School Allowance available for suitable application.

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE HEADTEACHER AT THE SCHOOL CONCERNED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED AND SHOULD BE RETURNED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

West Riding County Council
YOUTH TUTOR
DINNINGTON HIGH SCHOOL
(New Revised Salary £1850 to £2710)

Applicants should be suitably qualified. The Youth Tutor will be responsible for developing the social education of pupils and former pupils, and for overall of youth groups in the catchment area of the school. He/she will be required to contribute to the School's Programme of Courses, especially those devised for non-examination pupils. In addition to qualified teachers, persons with relevant qualifications in Social Studies or Youth Leadership or other appropriate attainments will also be considered.

Salary payable in accordance with the Burnham Scale 4 for Assistant Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools £1850 to £2710. A "essential user" car allowance will be paid to the successful candidate.

Further particulars and application forms obtainable from the Divisional Education Officer, Thurcroft, 38 Moorgate Road, Rotherham, to whom applications should be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

West Sussex Education Committee
WORTHING COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

Required in the Commerce General Education Department January 1, 1972, or as soon as possible thereafter, LECTURER, Grade II, LEGAL STUDIES to teach the Principles of Law and Mercantile to Final Professional students. The person appointed will be responsible for all legal studies and will be required to assist with administrative work, and should have appropriate qualifications and training.

Salary scale (under review): £1,575 to £2,537 per annum.

Further details and application forms available on receipt of stamped-addressed foolscap envelope, from the Director of Education, County Hall, Chichester. Closing date October 15, 1971.

OTHER PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS APPEAR ON PAGE 19

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SITUATIONS

GENERAL

PLAYGROUNDS ASSOCIATION vacancies for Full-time PLAY LEADERS on their Adventure Playground at Hutchesontown/Gorbals, Glasgow. Salary £950 — according to age, qualifications and experience. Applications to: Mrs Stephen, 4 Kirklee Road, Glasgow, W. 2.

ENGINEERS

SALES ENGINEER/CONTRACTS MANAGER required by small Mechanical Services contracting company based in Manchester. Applicants must have borough knowledge of all aspects of the Plumbing and Heating industries. Good opportunity for further advancement. Apply in strict confidence, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

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Application forms and further details from Deputy Director, British Film Institute, 81 Dean Street, London, W1V ...

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SENIOR/EXPERIENCED LEDGER CLERK (Lady), aged 25 or over, able to take responsibility required for pleasant accounts department in station; salary according to age, with superannuation. Starting age, education and experience and giving a telephone number if possible, to the Secretary, Guardian Medical School, London SE1 0RT, quoting Ref. A.D.1.

ASSISTANT (Lady) required with experience in payment of wages and typewriting; salary according to experience; pleasant city station. Apply in writing, stating age, education and experience, and a telephone number if possible, quoting Ref. M.W.1. to the Secretary, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge, S.E.1.

... firm of Manchester accountants requires SECRETARY, preferably conveyancing work; career lady preferred; must have experience and be able to work hard; only the best apply; salary by arrangement; full details of age and previous posts. Address NA 325 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

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SOCIAL SERVICES

...ational Council of Social Service

...SEEK TO APPOINT ...of Youth Department ...ary, Standing Conference ...ational Voluntary Youth Organisations

...candidate should have sound knowledge of Youth Services and work with people generally, and experience ...in a small office and secretarial, in committee work, training and social affairs desirable. Salary £3,285-£3,654; starting point ...to qualifications and experience. ...details and application form ...Administrative Secretary, 26 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HU.

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

ASSISTANT COMPANY SECRETARY

A medium-sized (1,000 employees) and expanding Company in the West Riding of Yorkshire wish to appoint a man or woman for the above position.

Applicants should be energetic qualified Accountants or Secretaries, and preferably have had some years' industrial experience. Should be prepared to tackle all aspects of Company work under the direction of the Company Secretary.

Please give details of educational and professional qualifications, together with outline of career to date and present salary. All applications will be treated in confidence

Address TX 67 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR.

ASSISTANT CASHIER required by Manchester Solicitors; salary by arrangement, pension scheme. Address NA 319 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

MANCHESTER Chartered Accountants have vacancy for SEMI-SENIOR AUDIT CLERK, varied and interesting practice; good salary. TX 80 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

SOUTHPORT: expanding firm has two vacancies, five-day week: 1. Expd CONVEYANCER (solicitor or legal executive), for conveyancing department; salary in the region of £2,000 or more for the right applicant; 2. SOLICITOR for litigation department; advocacy required; salary about £2,000. Address WG 130, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

THOMSON McLINTOCK & CO., have vacancies in their Manchester and Leeds offices for young Chartered Accountants seeking varied experience and opportunities for advancement; first-class training courses in modern auditing techniques, electronic data processing, taxation and investigations. Applications, including full details of examination record and career to date, should be sent to Mr J. D. Miller, 12 Booth Street, Manchester M2 4AW.

SOUTHPORT. — CONVEYANCING LEGAL EXECUTIVE required by old-established firm; competitive salary and excellent working conditions. Address TX 73 The Guardian 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SOLICITOR, many years experience of varied practice particularly family trust and commercial work desires part-time work 3 days a week. Wilmslow/North Cheshire district. Reply to TX 190, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR.

REPRESENTATIVES & AGENTS

MARKETING MANAGER and SALES REPRESENTATIVES for Midlands and Northern Territories required by Important Group manufacturing VINYL WALLCOVERINGS and WALLPAPERS, etc.; own staff outlined. Write, in confidence, stating age, experience, and salary required to TX 91 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

WANTED
Agents for Production Boring Tool Manufacturer
for LANCASHIRE and CHESHIRE.
Good rates of commission.
Apply in writing
MUSKEGON NORTHFIELD LTD.,
NEVILLE ST., OLDHAM, LANCS.

WOMEN'S APPOINTMENTS

LOTUS CARS LTD., are Readvertising for a FEMALE PERSONNEL/TRAINING OFFICER: the applicant must have a university degree and be a member of either the IPM or the ITO; salary will be in the region of £1,500 to £3,000, will comprise responsibility for setting up and running this newly established department; applicants will not be considered unless they have the qualifications enrolloped above. Please send brief details to: Company Secretary, Lotus Cars Ltd., Norwich, Nor. 92W, or call Wymondham 2679 and ask for an application form.

REPRESENTATIVES & AGENTS

EXPERIENCED TEXTILE CLOTH SALESMAN required for well-established weaving mill. Address NA 310 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

FUEL OIL REPRESENTATIVE

We are looking for an energetic Representative, aged about 35 with a compelling and likeable personality to join our expanding company. The successful applicant will be required to sell oil to industry in Cheshire and South Lancashire. He must be well educated, well spoken, with a proven sales record to this field, and be able to negotiate at Director level. Minimum salary £3,000 p.a. plus generous bonus scheme and other fringe benefits. Company car provided. Please write to us giving details of yourself and career to date to:

JB 751, THE GUARDIAN, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR, giving telephone number where you can be reached.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
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Apply: INSTITUT DE FRANCAIS GJ-7, Rue de la Malmaison, 06-Villefranche-sur-Mer.

EDUCATION

FOREIGN LANGUAGES easily acquired at the GOUIN SCHOOL. Telephone 366 5396 10 Kennedy Street Manchester 2. Translations

LEGAL NOTICES

LLANDILOES FARMERS LIMITED
IN LIQUIDATION
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 223 of The Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of Creditors of the above Society will be held at The Law Institute, Albion Place, Leeds, on Friday, the 15th day of October, 1971, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose provided for in the said Section.
R. W. SELLYER, F.C.C.A., Joint Liquidator.
Tower House, Merrion Way, Leeds LS2 8BU.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that HENRIETTE GERARDA PAULINE DE RAADT, of 2 Lyttel Avenue, London S.W. 2, and of High field Hall, Tyttenhanger, St Albans, is applying to the Home Secretary for NATURALISATION, and that any person who knows of any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Princeton House, 271 High Holborn, London W.C. 1.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

NYLON LININGS, also showerproofed, at lowest prices, especially for bulk quantities; also Taffeta Linings. Address TX 175 The Guardian, 21 John Street, London, W.C.1.

SATEEN GREY CLOTH: 50in wide 71 x 56 32132 wanted by converters. Offers to TX 178, The Guardian, 21 John Street, W.C.1

SCOTTISH AGENT Calling Cash and Carry Depots, Hardware, Wholesalers, Motor Factors, Supermarkets, seeks additional lines. Write: 0401, Wm Morrison Holdings, Farnham Road, Forfar.

TEXTILE REPRESENTATIVE of Formosan, Korean, and Pakistan Mills, requests genuine inquiries. WG 143 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

BUSINESS

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

BOROUGH OF FARNWORTH
ROAD IMPROVEMENT — EGERTON STREET, GLYNNE STREET JUNCTION

TENDERS are INVITED on a Fixed Price Basis for Work in connection with the WIDENING of EGERTON STREET and GLYNNE STREET JUNCTION.

The work entails the widening and improvement of 150 lineal yards of carriageway and footpath with accommodation works and other incidental works.

Tender documents will be available towards the end of October and contractors who wish to be included in the list are invited to send the name of the firm to the undersigned not later than October 15, 1971.

THOMAS BITCHENO, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Market Street, Farnworth, Bolton BL4 7PD.

STRETFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL
ERECTION AND COMPLETION OF AGED PERSONS' FLATS

Comprising 18 single-person flats, 12 two-person flats, Warden's flat and Community Room, in one two-storey block at City Road, Cornbrook.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the above work Bills of Quantities and Form of Tender are available from the Borough Engineer. Drawings are available for inspection at the Town Hall during normal office hours.

Tenders are returnable to the undersigned in the envelope provided, not later than noon, Monday, November 8, 1971.

W. G. BATTON, Town Clerk and Chief Executive Officer.
Town Hall, Talbot Road, Stretford, M32 0XJ.

STRETFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL
REMEDIAL WORKS TO 1-12 EMPRESS COURT, STRETFORD

TENDERS are INVITED for the above work comprising the RENEWAL of WINDOWS and BALCONY SCREENS, REPAIRS to CONCRETE COLUMNS and DECORATION of the COMPLETE FLAT.

Specification and form of tender are available from the Borough Engineer.

Tenders are returnable to the undersigned in the envelope provided, by noon, Monday, November 8, 1971.

W. G. BATTON, Town Clerk and Chief Executive Officer.
Town Hall, Talbot Road, Stretford, M32 0XJ.
October, 1971.

PROPERTY GUARDIAN

The South Coast twins

by TOM ALLAN

THE South Coast can boast no stronger twins than Southampton and Portsmouth. Both are major centres in their own right but together—and they are close enough—they serve a commuter area almost as widespread as Greater London. Both suffered heavy damage during the Second World War and their local authorities have made the most of the opportunities for redevelopment brought by devastation.

Few major regional centres can be so well served by residential areas. The New Forest—and even the Isle of Wight—provide opportunity to divorce business from the home, and the country around offers the sort of residential opportunity that makes London-based firms look towards the area with an eye to decentralisation. And within the boundaries of the two cities there are some pleasant residential areas served by good transport facilities and roads.

In Southampton, the introduction of new freight systems such as containerisation has caused pressure on the property market. Firms want space and the local authority reports considerable and continually growing commercial interest in the town. But the city has been careful not to allow a free-for-all. The demand from property developers for permission to build is strong but too great or too fast an upsurge in demand for staff to man offices would cause problems of a different kind but which are no easier to solve. Planning control on the one hand and the limitations of the 10,000 square feet free figure for office development on the other have had the obvious market effect of inflating rents which are moving upwards all the time. Some local agents feel that notwithstanding the interest now being shown, there is some over-provision of office space. Rent levels are easing upwards by virtue of building costs and shortage may not be the prime cause of increase.

One of Southampton's problems seems to be the absence of any real definition of the commercial area. It spreads about the city and seems to lack cohesion. And further areas ripe for development in due course will probably disperse rather than concentrate. This applies to offices—the shopping area has the right air about it—but the relationships between business houses makes a tightening of the commercial area desirable.

In spite of the problems and the limitations on development, there is plenty going on. Capital and Counties have already completed a number of schemes in the Southampton area and their proposed East Street development will contain 80,000 square feet of office space, 24 shops, a supermarket and a car park for 350 cars. Rents of the offices are likely to be £1.50 a square foot per annum or thereabouts and the shop units will carry rentals of between £2,000 and £2,250 a year. The agents include Houghton Grear of Harley Street and locally Richard Austin and Wyatt.

Arundel Towers is one of the finest office blocks in the area and contains 100,000 square feet of office space developed by Estatesure. Over half of the block has been let and the tenants include Shell Chemicals. Rents are about £1.50 a square foot per annum. Air conditioning can be provided at extra cost. The agents are Fox and Sons. Not all of the developments are being undertaken by the big-name established developers. Queen's College, Oxford, have almost completed a three-storey block in Oxford Street containing 8,000 square feet which is offered at £8,500 per annum. Again, Fox and Sons are the agents.

The absence of air conditioning in the newly-built blocks is an oddity. Facilities like this are becoming the norm in many cities but so far nothing has been provided—except as an optional extra. Of course, the cost of air conditioning might raise rents immediately beyond what the agents regard as the limit and this may be the barrier to its provision.

Demand for shopping space in Southampton is extremely high. The local authority is the ground landlord for a large slice of the shopping area and let for long terms without revision clauses which, although the right thing to do at the time, is not conducive to movement. Therefore, although demand is strong, there is so little available that the market is slow. Schemes are afoot for pedestrianisation in some parts of the shopping area.

The shopping scene in Portsmouth is equally busy. The market is buoyant and some big names are establishing headquarters premises in the city—the Zurich Assurance Group and IBM are examples. Demand is strong from both local and imported business houses and displacement due to redevelopment keeps the market moving along. The Holloway Sackville development will provide a new focus for the town and give a new look to the central area.

Office rents are marginally lower than those in Southampton. A 10,000 square feet development at Lamport Terrace has been virtually pre-let at £1.25 a square foot per annum. The higher rents for well-finished buildings are easing upwards and tenants seem to be prepared to pay for quality. Much of the development, not surprisingly, is in 10,000 square feet lots and plenty of space will come on the market in the next six months in this category.

Some developments are less happy. Freshwater's Tricon scheme of shops and car parking has been slow to sell—and in this it follows the example of other shopping schemes in other areas which have been built without obvious connection with the principal shopping area. And this in spite of plenty of displacement and an otherwise buoyant situation. It underlines the developer's risk when an investment decision is taken.

But the two cities have few blots on their property maps. And even blots can be erased or fade a bit as the market shifts. The shift is upwards towards higher rents and strengthening commercial interests.

Practising preaching

Established developers look back on the boom years, nod wisely, and say that present market conditions, coupled with highly competent competition, make the game full of risk, full of uncertainty. It is not, they say, like the old days. But it—the making of fortunes out of development in a relatively short space of time—is still possible. A nice success story has reached me which shows that fortunes can still be made.

Dr Anthony Mellows, possessed of a string of legal and other qualifications, a lively practice as a solicitor and a remarkable range of interests, is director of Conveyancing Studies at King's College, University of London. In that capacity, he was, and still is, responsible for introducing undergraduates to the complexities of property law and its application to the development process. He had experience a-plenty of the legal requirements of property transactions but none of the development process itself. He regarded his formidable education as incomplete without positive personal experience of the property game.

He followed the text book and took on the giant public property companies which are always seeking development opportunity in the right place. He discovered dormant skills as a negotiator and bought an old freehold Victorian building in Central London once used as a warehouse. He borrowed all the money he needed. He revamped the property and extended it outwards and upwards—ripping out the front and providing an elegant modern facade. Within a week of the conversion and the completion of all the works, the property was let at £24,500 per annum.

Mellows paid all purchase and conversion costs out of his initial borrowings and retained a substantial equity. And the profit? After two years of his textbook exercise, Mellows coyly describes it only as useful. But on the estimated figures, his profit must be something in excess of £100,000. There is something to be said for textbook theory after all.

PROPERTY IN THE GUARDIAN
COMMERCIAL PROPERTY APPEARS EVERY THURSDAY
TO ADVERTISE CONTACT
MERVYN SIMMS, 01-837 7011 21 JOHN STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

PRIVATE PROPERTY

HOUSES

CHEADLE (Cheshire).—Unusual, 6PLM LEVEL HOUSE: 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; plus panelled lounge, dining-room and kitchen; garage; large garden and natural woodlands; £11,950 o.n.o. Tel. 061-428 9271.

CORNWALL. PERRANCOMBE, near Perranporth.—New development of 5 luxury 3-bedroomed HOUSES in delightful grounds bounded by a stream; £6,750. Lee & Co., Truro. Tel. 4634, 24hr. answering service.

MANCHESTER (WINTON). — Modernised Victorian SEMI: 3 bedrooms; full central heating; large gardens; close to schools and M-ways. £5,500. Tel. 061-789 6863 or write WK 182, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

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NEW
THREE & FOUR BEDROOMED DETACHED HOUSES
including central heating and garages from £4,650.
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MARPLE HALL, MARPLE, CHES.
Full details from
ARTHUR WARDLE HOMES LTD.
683 Chester Rd. Manchester M16 0QS.
Telephone 061-872 1803.

TERRACED HOUSE, £5,995 Chingford Mount; 2 beds, through lounge, large kit., and bathroom. Telephone 01-529 5993 before 2 o.m.

COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES FOR SALE

FIVE MILES FROM ORMSKIRK: MELLING ROCK: Via Melling Lane, Maghull, DET. DOUBLE-FRONTED BUNGALOW, with 2½ acres of land near Melling Church, Rock Lane; recently built, substantial specification; centrally heated; exceptional elevated position with commanding views over open countryside; porch, spacious hall, L-shaped living area, dining lounge, dining-room, large kit., 3 bedrms, bathrm, cloakrm, w.c.; 2-car garage; ideal for pure domestic occupation with garden and way, paddock, or for present use as smallholding with extensive greenhouses if required; offers over £15,500 (view any time). Apply direct: Beresford Nurseries, Agents, Edward Jackson, Maghull. Telephone 051-526 2867.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS FOR SALE

WILMSLOW (Lacey Court). luxury second-floor flat set in mature gardens; convenient for village; reception/lounge/dining recess, 2 good sized bedrooms, bathroom/wc, kitchen, bridge; garage; warm air central heating; £6,300. Viewing Saturdays and Sundays. Tel after 6 o.m. Wilmslow 31331.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET

LUXURY FLAT, North Cheshire: Fully furnished, overlooking, required country area: 3 bedrooms 2 garages. Telephone after 7 o.m. Wilmslow 31837 to view by appointment.

SALE (Brooklands Road, Woodhouse Park).—First-floor Self-contained FLAT: large lounge 2 bedrooms; 400 yards station; telephone; garage; rental £312 per year rates approx. £100; 21½-year lease. To view, telephone 061-236 4566 noon to 1 pm.

FARMS AND NURSERIES FOR SALE

NETHER ALDERLEY (Cheshire) excellent Dairy and Arable Farm, 50 acres in ring fence; commodious house and good buildings. Address WK 118, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR

FOR SALE

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FIRST CHIEF RENTS secured on modern post-war property in Audenshaw and Reddish. 32 @ £15 each and 10 @ £12 each. Price £6,435. J. E. RINGROSE & SON, 30a Cooke St., Hazel Grove. Tel. 061-483 8753.

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Central Position
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Very accessible with no parking restrictions. Modern single storey building, ideal Cash and Carry. Builders' Merchants, etc.
For sale freehold with prompt possession, or would consider let on lease.
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164 Deansgate,
Manchester M60 2RR

FOR SALE

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Freehold Investment
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City Office and Showroom Building
23,580 sq. ft. approx.
Let to a single tenant at £3,000 per annum for 21 years; rent review 7th and 14th years.
Site Area:
1,180 sq. yards
Apply —
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Tel.: 061-236 2281

LAND

SITE FOR PETROL SERVICE CENTRE
GREEN LANE,
HADFIELD, DERBYSHIRE
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, 1971
at the ESTATE EXCHANGE
46 FOUNTAIN STREET,
MANCHESTER, at 2.30 pm

Situated at the junction of Green Lane and Lower Barn Lane, and adjacent the new shopping centre. In a recently constructed residential area. Detailed Planning Permission for Lubrication Bay Wash Bay Workshop, Oil Stores, Offices, Stores and Toilets.

SITE AREA 1,660 sq. yds
VACANT POSSESSION
FREEHOLD and FREE FROM CHIEF RENT

Further details from
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60 Spring Gardens, Manchester M2 2BR
(Tel 061-832 3103); and at Wilmslow, Cheadle High Lane, and Marple Bridge
Solicitors
JOHN GORNA & CO., 56 King Street Manchester 2. Tel. 061-832 3652.

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FORMER BANK PREMISES
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Manchester 20
STONE FRONT, CORNER SITE, 727 sq. ft. ground floor, 474 sq. ft first floor.
Suitable for Bank, Building Society or similar. Additional rented accommodation 2nd and 3rd floor 1,100 sq. ft.
£16,000 O.N.O.
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Chartered Surveyors, 9, Albert Sq., Manchester M2 6LE.
Telephone 061-834 8372/5.

PENDLETON (Salford) bl.—Modern freehold LIGHT INDUSTRIAL WORKS PREMISES with office and canteen accommodation, over 7,600 sq. ft. in all. Work area over 7,000 sq. ft. of uninterrupted floor space with overhead crane. Adjacent to proposed new industrial estate and road complex. £25,000. Full details apply William Fairhead & Son, 138 Barton Road, Stretford. Telephone 061-865 2491, 24-hour answering service 865 2682.

TRAFFORD BAR.—Fine publicity position facing the A.56 close to Manchester and Trafford Park. Modern accommodation with flat; could have shop or insurance or similar office use throughout. Sales shop 800 sq. ft., three offices 400 sq. ft., workshop 360 sq. ft., double garage. Price £20,000 or near offer or £1,900 p.a. Lancashire & Cook, 10 The Lees, Manchester 3. Tel. 061-834 9101.

TO LET

ROCHDALE: Drake St., Town Centre. SINGLE-FRONTED SHOP, with extensive 1st-floor showrooms, and 2nd-floor workrooms; total area 1,700 sq. ft.; rent £1,450 per annum, plus rates. Apply F. GREENOUGH and SONS, Chartered Surveyors, 2 Cooper St., Manchester 2. Tel 061-236 1[illegible]

TO LET, OFFICE/WAREHOUSE: central Manchester: two minutes Piccadilly; third and fourth floors, approximately 2,800 square feet per floor; electric passenger and goods lift; central heating, sprinkler system reasonable rent. Apply for particulars: Peachside Ltd., 151 Whitechapel Road, London E.1. Telephone 01-247 6641.

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Prominent Modern
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4,100 sq. ft.
THREE MILES FROM THE MANCHESTER CITY CENTRE
Attractive ground-floor suite with parking for 20 cars
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53 King Street,
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Tel. 061-832 8271
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Tel. 061-236 2281.

FACTORY, WORKSHOP, OFFICES
KELVINHAUGH STREET, GLASGOW C.3.

Substantially built and well situated premises suitable for many different industrial or commercial users are offered for sale in whole or in part, with early entry.

FACTORY BUILDINGS	7,388 square feet
WORKSHOP BUILDINGS	3,805 " "
OFFICES	4,350 " "
YARD, etc.	3,930 " "
Total area	19,437 square feet

Site frontage of 112 ft with excellent access and parking
Full particulars on request from:—
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GLASGOW C.2.
Tel: 041-331 1508.

ANCOATS
MANCHESTER
Attractive
LIGHT INDUSTRIAL/ WAREHOUSE PREMISES
15,665 SQ. FT.
Suit Cash and Carry or Discount Warehouse.
Recently extensively renovated, with sprinkler system to main areas, heating, burglar alarm. Good loading facilities. Lease for assignment
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INDUSTRIAL PREMISES
131,740 SQ. FT
FOR SALE
Adjacent to Station and Town Centre with ample car parking, attractive offices, oil-fired heating, sprinklers to part
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Two M1 access points within 6 miles.
TO LET
Single-storey, Centrally Heated Factory
11,800 sq. ft.—£3,150 p.a. F.R.I
Terms to be agreed
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PETERSFIELD
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Portsmouth and Havant 14 miles
Frontine the A.3. Prominent corner site.
16,800 sq. ft. WAREHOUSE
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Tenants reasonable requirements incorporated by arrangement.
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Factory Unit of 9,000 sq. ft. for Sale in Wirral position for main through routes and close to docks.
For further details apply:
MASON, OWEN & PARTNERS.
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Telephone: 051-227 3651.

SPORTS GUARDIAN

York runners

● COURSE POINTERS: A left handed track where the draw favours high numbers in sprints. Lester Piggott, easily the most successful jockey here, had three winners at the corresponding meeting last season. Other jockeys to note are Johnny Seagrave, Frankie Durr, and Brian Taylor. Top trainers with runners are Ryan Jarvis, Tommy Sheddon, Harry Wragg and Herbert Jones.

SELECTIONS

2 0 DITES DONC (nap)
2 30 Rippling Water (nb)
3 0 Secret Harbour
3 30 Title Fight
4 0 Parsimony
4 30 Flapperette

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.0 & 4.0. TREBLE: 2.30, 3.30 & 4.30. GOING: Good.
ALL RAGEE FROM STALLS
ITV: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30 & 4.0 (various channels)

2 0—AINSTY SELLING STAKES: 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £829 (23 runners).

3 (23) 100000 Blastie (B. Faulkner) E. Carr 8-11 ..... S. Cunnington
5 (17) 340 Briarcote (T. Fairhurst) Crossley 8-8 ..... 7. Ives (5)
8 (19) 00 Coastal Retreat (G. Gladstone) Mulhall 8-8 J. Skilling
8 (6) 0 Gallant Boy (E. Coupey) Denys Smith 8-8 ..... F. Durr
10 (15) 000000 Gold Stud (G. Pratt) M. H. Easterby 8-8 ..... J. Seagrave
11 (22) 0 Hunters Inn (Sir T. Wilson) Melony 8-8 ..... C. Cadwaladr
15 (10) 000 Loughboro' Georgs (K. Wheldon) Ryan Price 8-8 A. Murray
18 (3) 433002 Native Banner (J. Ward) Blackshaw 8-8 ..... ——
18 (1) 40000 Random Choice (Mrs J. Corbett) Corbett 8-8 P. Eddery
20 (12) 00042 Speedy Money (J. Astelre) J. Sutcliffe Jun 8-8 B. Taylor
22 (14) 0 Striding Edge (A. Millipan) J. Cousins 8-8 ..... G. Didroyd
23 (11) 04200 Tiger Boy (R. Simpson) L. Sheddon 8-8 ..... E. Larkin
25 (21) 0400 Abbots Delight (Mrs C. Grainger) Mark 8-6 P. Madden
28 (16) 00 Ditos Donc (Mte W. Slew) M. H. Easterby 8-5 M. Birch (5)
29 (4) 000000 Harmony Rose (J. Cousins) J. Cousins 8-5 ..... A. Russell
30 (9) 00000 Jolly Jacqualina (Mrs A-M Banks) F. Carr 8-5 C. Eccleston
31 (8) Little Raver (F. Vaughan) Marks 8-5 .....
32 (7) 022003 March Cuckoo (V. Matthews) Armytage 8-5 ..... L. Piggott
33 (20) Merry Martini (Mrs A. Ewbank) Haigh 8-5 D. Letherby
35 (15) 000 Hone Brighter (G. Smith) F. Cundell 8-5 ..... G. Starkey
35 (2) 00033 Piaf (R. Green) Hall 8-5 ..... S. Johnson
37 (5) 040043 Some Girl (G. van der Ploeg) W. Marshall 8-5 C. Baxter
38 (18) 042402 Supersal (Mrs J. Mitchell) Etherington 8-5 ..... L. Brown

Betting forecast: 7-2 Speedy Money, 9-2 Supersal, 6 Native Banner, 8 Abbots Delight, March Cuckoo, Blastie, 10 Piaf, Ditos Donc, 12 Some Girl, Loughboro' Georgs, 14 Gallant Boy, Gold Stud, 16 Random Choice, Tiger Boy.

TDP FORM TIPS: Blastie 8, March Cuckoo 7, Ditos Dons 8.

2 30—LEYBURN STAKES: 2-Y-O; 7f; winner £822 (20 runners).

1 (12) 211044 King Penguin (Mrs C. Engelhard) Houghton 9-6 L. Piggott
5 (15) 41 Starsigo (Mrs D. Stewart) H. Cecil 9-11 ..... G. Starkey
8 (3) 0 Benventorin (G. Jones) Walker 8-8 ..... P. Madden
9 (9) 00000 Bills Bounty (Mrs H. Harker) Sheddan 8-8 ... E. Larkin
10 (3) 000 Cash Down (Mte R. Palitoyman) R. D. Peacock 8-8 F. Durr
11 (1) 0 Darling Downs (Maj. M. Argyle) Hollinshead 8-8 D. Letherby
12 (5) 0 Half Portion (G. Dady) Etherington 8-8 ..... L. Brown
13 (13) Jimmini (Miss J. Robson) Murray 8-8 ... P. Milligan (7)
15 (1) 0 Lightning Trial (D. Howard) Hills 8-8 ..... E. Johnson
16 (7) Man At Ease (T. Robson) Bastiman 8-8 ... A. Cousins (5)
17 (17) 00 Merry Grown (T. Sterriker) P. Carr 8-8 ... H. J. Greenaway
18 (18) 340030 Pinzano (Mrs A. Hubbard) Wainwright 8-8 ..... T. Ives (5)
20 (14) 0000 Right and Proper (J. Westall) Barling 8-8 ..... P. Eddery
15 (9) 0 Ribodandy (Mrs C. Engelhard) Houghton 8-8 ... S. Taylor
21 (4) 000 Stay-Bell (C. Bell) F. Carr 8-8 ..... G. Eccleston
22 (20) Tall Lad (J. Snowden) M. H. Easterby 8-8 ... J. Seagrave
23 (2) 000 Vicar of Bray (D. Marks) Marks 8-8 ..... C. Baxter
25 (16) 000 Glary (Maj. E. Cliff-McCulloch) W. A. Stephenson 8-5 E. Hide
26 (10) 000000 Direct Shot (W. Forryan) Mapony 8-3 ..... G. Cadwaladr
27 (6) 00 Rippling Water (Mrs D. Reynard) Doug Smith 8-3 A. Murray

Betting forecast: 2 Rippling Water, 7-2 Starsigo, 9-2 King Penguin, 6 Ribodandy, 8 Pinzano, 10 Lightning Trial, 12 Benventorin, 14 Tall Lad, 16 Right and Proper.

TOP FORM TIPS: Starsigo 8, Rippling Water 7, King Penguin 6.

● *It has been a great two days for followers of the Guardian selections at Lingfield. On Tuesday we had five winners from six races and yesterday five more from seven selections.*

3 0—LITTLE-GO STAKES HANDICAP; 1m 7f; winner £657 (12 runners).

1 (4) 010330 Coolmack (G/D) (Mrs M. Copley) Hbt Jones 5-9-0 F. Durr
2 (3) 313023 Sapsford (G/D) (A. Shepperd) L. Dale 4-8-11 .. B. Jago
3 (12) 033303 Bucklebury (A. Bray) Hollinshead 4-8-7 ..... D. Letherby
4 (5) 003020 Yorkshireman (C/D) (N. Stephenson) Thompson 4-8-6 B. Connorton
5 (1) 030120 Lend An Ear (C. Welker) Walker 7-8-3 ..... P. Madden
6 (3) 002221 Saison (3lb ex) (J. Waring) Sheddan 5-8-1 ... A. Murray
7 (6) 001132 Harvest Spider (Mrs I. Griggs) R. Jarvis 4-7-13 ... P. Tulk
8 (7) 000104 Eton Rambler (C/D) (K. Wheldon) E. Cousins 5-7-13 P. Eddery
10 (9) 410021 Game Runner (3lb ex) (B. W. Collins) Freeman 3-7-10 T. Ives (5)
12 (10) 341023 Mixen (BF) (Mrs A. Bradley) Bradley 5-7-7 G. Eccleston
13 (8) 121402 Secret Harbour (N. Berger) Doug Smith 3-7-7 ... J. Lowe (5)
15 (11) 010300 Wax Model (C. Thornton) Fairhurst 3-7-7 ... M. Birch (5)

Betting forecast: 7-2 Saison, 9-2 Sapsford, 5 Secret Harbour, 13-2 Harvest Spider, 8 Coolmack, Yorkshireman, 12 Mixen, Lend an Ear, 14 Game Runner, 16 Eton Rambler.

TOP FORM TIPS: Saison 8, Secret Harbour 7, Sapsford 6.

3 30—ASKE STAKES HANDICAP; 7f (m); winner £775 (72 runners).

7 (6) 200230 Sacramento Song (D, BF) (C. St George) Ryan Price 4-9-6 L. Piggott
4 (4) 00-0021 Vigue (D) (3lb ex) (T. Finch) O'Gorman 5-7-11 ... F. Durr
5 (5) 400401 Freeloud (D) (3lb ex) (W. Steele) M. H. Easterby 6-7-10 M. Birch (5)
5 (1) 302131 Front Bencher (D) (3lb ex) (Mrs O. Gordon) Chisman 5-7-10 ..... J. Lowe (3)
7 (10) 00-0320 Life Buoy (BF) (Lady Hollfield) Clayton 4-7-10 P. Eddery
8 (9) 020343 Hrimfaxi (M. Scott) Hills 5-7-9 ..... E. Johnson
9 (12) 231020 Title Fight (R. Meller) Wragg 3-7-9 ..... D. Gullen
10 (11) 121204 Llimi Love (F. Wardle) W. Hall 4-7-8 ..... G. Duffield
12 (7) 4-00110 Arab Chieftain (C/D) (E. Morris) Beasley 6-7-7 J. Carr (5)
73 (2) 000004 Blesilyn (W. Barnett) Freeman 3-7-7 ..... T. Ives (5)
16 (8) 132310 Grasshopper (D) (R. Bedding) Etherington 4-7-7 ... B. Lee
20 (3) 222300 Traffic Leader (J. Findlay) E. Carr 4-7-7 E. T. Marshall (7)

Betting forecast: 2 Sacramento Song, 7-2 Title Fight, 5 Vigue, 7 Grasshopper, 10 Freeloud, Life Buoy, Front Bencher, 14 Hrimfaxi, 16 Llimi Love.

TOP FORM TIPS: Vigue 8, Title Fight 7, Hrimfaxi 6.

4 0—RAWCLIFFE NURSERY HANDICAP; 2-Y-O; 6f; winner £787 (78 runners).

1 (12) 1033 Persimony (E. Holland-Martin) Houghton 8-9 ... A. Murray
3 (11) 31152 Grey Autumn (BF) (C. Coulandris) Armstrong 8-3 L. Piggott
4 (3) 3113 Pub Crawl (D) (J. Hindley) Hindley 8-7 ..... P. Tulk
7 (16) 114021 Sleeper King (4lb ex) (L. Willshire) Williams 8-1 E. Hide
8 (3) 102300 Master Sky (BF) (A. Bray) Hollinshead 8-0 ... F. Durr
8 (8) 210403 Moon Saint (C. Nicholson) J. Leigh 8-0 M. Kettle (5)
11 (15) 340302 Candydale (P. Vasey) Sheddon 7-13 ..... C. Eccleston
13 (7) 0123 Townhim (S. Watowright) Wainwright 7-13 P. V. Cook (7)
14 (8) 231041 Good Service (D) (4lb ex) (Maj C. H. Nathan) Barling 7-11 P. Eddery
15 (2) 31044 Olivia Stoppleton (D) (Exors of late H. Wise) Elsey 7-11 J. Higgins
18 (14) 1 Knockers (Mrs P. Malpas) B. Leigh 7-8 ... R. Edmondson (5)
21 (9) 040403 Bay Oliver (Mrs M. Ward) Weymes 7-5 ..... J. Carr (5)
22 (10) 032100 Lovely Filling (D) (E. Brown) M. W. Easterby 7-5 J. Lowe (3)
24 (4) 200 Sahara Queen (R. Bradley) Bradley 7-1 ..... R. Ferguson
25 (5) 000100 Cross Flags (D. Sherriff) Thompson 7-0 ... H. Lessee (7)
26 (1) 010004 Goose Bay (Mrs K. Richardson) P. Robinson 7-0 D. Maitland

Betting forecast: 7-4 Grey Autumn, 7-2 Pub Crawl, 9 Knockers, 10 Sleeper King, 12 Goose Bay, Candydale, 14 Olivia Stapleton, 16 Moon Saint.

TOP FORM TIPS: Grey Autumn 7, Persimony 7, Sleeper King 6.

4 30—ASHAM STAKES: 1m; winner £667 (6 runners).

2 (5) 413430 Calzado (Ld H. de Walden) Weymes 3-9-3 ..... J. Seagrave
5 (2) 220011 Flapperette (D) (D. Robinson) P. Davey 3-9-3 ..... F. Durr
8 (4) 3-32002 Miss London (BF) (J. Pearce) Doug Smith 3-9-2 A. Murray
7 (1) 041042 Requelaure (O) (Mrs J. de Rothschild) Clayton 3-9-2 L. Piggott
8 (3) 004000 Tiki D'Or (J. Coxon) W. A. Stephenson 3-9-2 ... T. Kelsey
11 (6) 0000- Nathorton Glen (Mrs E. Galloway) F. Carr 3-8-12 G. Eccleston

Betting forecast: 6-4 Flapperette, 2, Requelaure, 9-2 Miss London, 8 Calzado, 12 Tiki D'Or, 33 Nethertop Glen.

TOP FORM TIPS: Flapperette 8, Calzado 7, Miss London 6.

Yesterday's results

● Terry Cain, an eighteen-year-old apprentice brought off a remarkable 1911-1 treble with Rivar Charter and Historic Myth and Two on a Tower at Lingfield yesterday.

LINGFIELD

1.45 (1¼m): 1, TWO ON A TOWER, T. Cain (6-4 fav); 2, Cafe Au Lait (9-4). 3, Pasha (20-1). Also 8 The Canon, Enraptured 5th, 9 Pipple Park, 10 Old Man Dimples 4th, 16 Setra 6th, 33 High Tower. 19 ran). Hd, 5, 3, nk, 2. (L. Hall). Tote: 25p; 15p, 14p, 62p. Dual F: 35p. 2m 12.60sec.

2.15 (7f): 1, LAST ORDERS, B. Taylor (4-6 fav); 2, Lady Isis (5-2); 3, Fortune's Lady (33-1). Also: 10 Calhay's Park, 20 Lovely Fool 5th, Highview Jack, 25 Super Song, 33 Silly Silver 4th. Lot 6th, Gaelic County, Report, Vagabond Keo, Spray of Gold. (15 ran) 3l, 1, 5, 3, 2, 1l. Winter). Tote: 18p; 11p, 14p, 51p. (m 25.88s.

2.45 (1¼m): 1, COMPLACENT, A. Cousins (7-4 fav); 2, Extream (5-1); 3, Dplum (13-1). Also: 100-30 Bello Royale 4th, 14 Silver Ring 5th, 10 Marlbois, 25 Bar Fly 6th, Saint Accord. (8 ran). 21l, 1, 4, 3, 1. (J. Walsh). Tote: 29p; 12p, 13p, 12p. Dual F: 92p. 2m 42sec.

3.15 (5f): 1, CHARTER ISLAND, P. Waldron (5-1); 2, Poem (8-1); 3, Queendum (4-1). Also: 6-4 fav Berylle Soop 4th, 12 Signal Melody, 16 Go Clarie 5th, 25 Shirley Jane, 33 Coppal Bay 6th. Cap, March Malone, Kelly's Treasure, Kettle Hill, Martello Park, Hyclindal. (14 ran). Sh-hd; 3l, 2, 1, 2l. (I. Balding). Tote: 38p; 16p, 17p, 17p, 59.40sec.

3.45 (5f): 1, RIVER CHARTER, T. Cain (5-1); 2, Rythme (2-1 fav); 3, Barnis Sea (15-2). Also: 3 Simple, 13-2 Heliconia 4th, 12 Sammy's Girl, Tacidella, Abermoon, 16 Grilloo's Leap 6th, 20 Proson 5th, 33 Canna Light, Small Fry, Anagola, Silver Comb, Vaguely Attractive. (15 ran). 1l, 1, 2l, nk, sh-hd. (R. Smyth). Tote: 68p; 22p, 16p, 30p. 1m 11.0sec.

4.15 (1¼m): 1, PILAMENOH, A. Murray (2-8 fav); 2, Firedancer (7-1); 3, Royal Mar (3-1). Also: 14 Royal Hot 6th, 33 Brass Canard, Cider Apple, Pattile 5th, Rossula, Miss Candy, Prime Thought 4th. (10 ran) 2½l, 2½, 2½, 3, 3. (N. Murless). Tote: 13p; 10p, 15p, 14p. Dual F: 32p. 2m. 12.8s.

4.45 (7f): 1, HISTORIC MYTH, T. Cain (10-1); 2, Alaska Highway (9-4 fav); 3, Bella Sorella (25-1). Also: 11-4 Recall 4th, Principion, 25 Cashka 6th, 33 Night Vigil, Smpwy's Choice, Tartan Tiger, Dean Court, Trendy Clare 5th, Calculucan, Sanctum's Gift. (13 ran). 1l, 1, 3, 4, 1l (R. Smyth). Tote: £1.72; 34p, 16p, 32p. 1m. 26s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £11.95. TREBLE: £1.70. JACKPOT: £61.10 (25 winning tickets).

YORK

2.0 (7f): 1 RED ROCHEY, T Wrae (20-1); 2 Rock Signal (13-2); 3 Stardag (9-1). Also: 4 fav Shining Hill, 6 Unbiased 5th 13-2 Campari 4th, 7 Somers of Welston, 8 Whitlock, 14 Sovereign Sel, 20 Brass Farthing 6th, Crown Lane, 33 Kipndyk, Petp, Tuanwun, Birch Memorial, Martpa Lady, Proud Record, Sword Thrust, Venie, What's Left (19 ran). Nk, 4, sh hd, 1l. 1 (M. W. Easterby). Tote: £1.98; 68p, 55p, 31p. 1m 25.4s.

2.30 (5f): 1, RELKALIM, L. Piggott (1-3 fav); 2 Pall Man (20-1); 3, Rambah (33-1). Also: 13-2 Brave Flight 4th, 8 Dual Fair, 20 Silk Tie, Twelve Times 5th, Doubt Grace, 33 Billyclad, Collen Sipnea, Scrubber Dale 6th, Pelit Pois, Wandering On (15 ran). 2l, 4 nk, hd, nk. (H. Wragg). 7ote: £3p; 12p, 24p, 95p. 60s

3.0 (2m). 1, WALTZ, C. Baxter (9-2); 2, Humberside (12-1); 3, Fortzan (7-1). Also 9-4 fav Cider with Rosie, 5 Blind Harbour 6th, T Chap, High 5th, 18 Sunshine Holyday 4th, 33 Floreat, King Cobra, Marie Denise. (10 ran). Sh hd, 11, 2, sh hd, 8. (A. Budgett). Tele: 47p; 23p, 30p, 55p. Dual F: £2.51. No time taken.

3.30 (1m): 1, IRISH EYES, M. Kettel (6-1); 2, My Brief (3-1); 3, Samlop (5-1). Also, 5-2 fav Aaskaja 4th, 13-2 Perambulate, 8 Parkphi, Shadowfax, 14-1 Smokey Wave, 15 Sufficient, 20 Prince Paddy, Grecian Artise, Tetana 6th, Fast Mount 7th, 25 Sublanca, Voyalie Star Award, Rotrial, Cliptonne, Meadowbella, Turkish Coffee. (20 ran). Sh hd, 1, 1, 2l, 1. (Jack Watts). Tele: 87p; 24p, 24p, 30p. 1m 39.6

4.0 (1¾m): 1, SELHURST, C. Lewis (4-6 fav); 2, Falkland (11-8); 3, Silver Mester (33-1). Also: 100 Brief Counsel, Tracey Anne 5th, Royal Too 4th. (6 ran.) 14, 12, 2l, sh hd, nk. (N. Murless.) Tote: 13p; 11p, 14p; 23p. 3m 1.2s.

4.30 (6f): 1, BEGK, C. Lewis (13-8 fav); 2, Hirondelle (12-1); 3, Farde (7-2). Also: 5 Pretty One (4th), 8 Mellie, 11 Jolly Charter, 14 Pat's Daughter (6th), 16 Eighteene Reri, 20 Audrey, 25 Pricey Piece (5th), 33 Acknowledgement, Diana Carlos, Frontier Princess, Mary Joan, Quodam, Sheinter. (16 ran.) 1, nk, 2, 2l, 2. (H. Murless.) Tote: 26p; 14p, 46p, 20p. 1m 13.2s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £4-10. TREBLE: £8-75.

LUDLOW

2.15 (2m Ch): 1, RDMAN LAW, Lord Oaksey (15-8); 2, Edlewild (15-8); 3, White Fang (7-4 fav). (C. Sewcke). Tote: 34p. F: 54p. (Only 3 ran). NR: Karacola.

2.45 (2m 1f 30yds Hdle): 1, SEAMISSO, S. Holland (5-2); 2, Frenson Clipper (16-1); 3, Tai-Haka (8-1). 9-4 fav Jasper Park. (A. Sutton). Tote: 47p: 24p, 45p, 29p. Dual F: £6.15. (8 ran). NR: Lo Sive.

3.15 (2m 1f 30yds Hdle): 1, ARCOLIS, M. Blackshaw (100-30); 2, Lucky Pierre (5-6 fav); 3, Clee Saby (33-1). (H. Blackshaw) Tote: 40p; 17p, 15p, 96p. (11 ran). NR.: Smokeless.

3.45 (2m 3f): 1, MASTER EYE, J. Cook (8-4 fav); 2, Claremont (10-1); 3, The Hustler (4-1). (F. Cundell). Tote: 19p; 18p, 19p, 15p. Dual F: 69p. (8 ran). NR: Chatham.

4.15 (3m Ch): 1, FEARLESS FRED T. Biddlecombe (7-4), 2, Mr Wrekin (2-1); 3, Prince Tinp (25-8 fav). (F. Rimell). Tote: 14p, F: 39p. (4 ran).

4.45 (2m 1f 30yds Hdle): 1, CAPITAL ASSET D. Cartwright (3-1); 2, Miss St Austell (9-4 co-fav); 3, Ross Royal (9-2). 9-4 co-fav Sandwilon. (J. Colston). Tote: £1.68; 24p, 16p, 16p. Dual F: £7.03. (8 ran). NR: Blue Goblin. TOTE DOUBLE: £3.90. TREBLE: £55.45.

Three French horses invited to Laurel

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Three horses who ran in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe last Sunday have been invited by John Schapiro to run in the Washington International. They are the third, Camhrizzia, Miss Dan and Irish Ball. Miss Dan, third in last year's "Arc," and second in the "Washington" last year was not in the first nine on Sunday and the same applies to Irish Ball. Their trainers will give an answer when they see how their charges recover from the race.

After the recent successes of Sir Ivor and Karabas it is unfortunate that neither England nor Ireland can offer a worthy candidate. In fact, European racing has never been so badly represented at Laurel as will be the case on October 25.

Geoff Lewis on the 5-2 favourite, Arisaig in the Middleham Nursery at York yesterday, did not enjoy the kind of ride ha had on Mill Reef last Sunday. When Arisaig came through full of running Geoff found a wall of horses in front of him and ha had to rest content with fourth place. If Arisaig runs again this season I shall he inclined to assume he won yesterday's event.

Riding well

The eventual winner, Irish Eyes, carried only 7st. 1lb. in spite of a 4lb. penalty because Michael Kettle claimed the 5lb. allowance. This boy is riding with increasing confidence every week and was rather unlucky not to win on A Deux at Lingfield on Tuesday.

The short-priced favourite, Cider With Rosie, finished riderless in the Rockingham Cesarewitch Trial. The accident happened inside the final furlong and had no bearing on the result. Geoff Baxter rode the winner, Waltz, to gain a narrow verdict over Willie Carson on Humberside. Baxter is another rider who is enjoying by far his best season.

Racing is certainly a funny game. Fairzan, who ran third yesterday, won the Timeform Gold Tankard at Redcar lo July from Knotty Pine. Subsequently, Knotty Pine woo the Ebor Handicap at York. Then Fairzan was disqualified from the Redcar race on technical grounds and the race awarded to Knotty Pine. But if Knotty Pine had won the Timeform prize on merit he would have earned a penalty for the Ebor which would have put him out of court for that race. Who can say Mr David Robinson is not a lucky man? However, it is not really fair that Knotty Pina should collect hoth prizes.

Selhurst, once heavily backed for the Derby, won the first race of his career in the Middlethorpe Stakes starting at 6-4 on. As Falkland was trying to give him 14lb. this victory may not have been so surprising after all.

William Hill has opened a book on the Manchester Handicap and Gay Perch, trained by Barry Hills, was backed heavily at 25-1, ending the day at 12-1, with Melody Rock still favourite at 8-1.

Title Fight, a runner in the Aske Handicap at York this afternoon, had a shocking run last tima out at Ayr whap he had no chance of getting clear. He has an obvious opportunity to atone but I slightly prefer Front Bencher, who is making rapid progress and whose 3 lh penalty will be eliminated by John Lowe's 3 lh. Grey Autumn, just beaten at Ascot by Luanda, should make amends in the Rawcliffe Nursery.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS: Nap—FRONT BENCHER (3 30). Next best — GREY AUTUMN (4 0).

Bigger prize for the Wills series

By HARRY HEYMER

The highly popular W. D. and H. O. Wills Premier Chase series is to be run again this season with increased prize money and the aholition of the geographical restriction whereby entriae for each qualifying race were confined to certain counties.

It was thought when tbe series first started that this clause would help reduce the number of entries hut this has not proved necessary. There will be no qualifying race at Wincanton this season hut the remainder of the preliminary races will taka place at the same courses—Ayr, Cheltenham, Kempton, Newbury, Doncaster and Wetherby.

The first four in each preliminary aod in the Sandymount Chase at Punchestown, will qualify for the final at Haydock on January 22, 1972. Prize for the final hae been increased from £6,000 to £7,500 and each qualifying race will carry a £1,000 prize, hringing the total outlay to £13,500. The first race will be at Ayr on October 9.

The series has firmly established liself as a test for top class chasers with L'Escargot winning the 1970 version and Leap Frog the 1971 event.

Today's two jump meetlogs at Taunton and Ludlow do oot contain anything of that class and the best bets appear to be on the sole flat card at York.

I very much like the look of Dough Smith's Rippling Water (3 30) In the Leyburn Stakes and his stable-companion, Secret Harbour (3 0) lo the Little-Go Handicap but for the nap I am going to take a chance with Dites Donc (2 0) in the Ainsty Selling Stakes.

It is an extremely open race and ehe should start at a good price. With Mark Birch reducing her weight to 8st and a slight improvement on her promising run in a non-seller when uofancied, puts her in with a sporting chance.

Taunton

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.30 & 4.30. TREBLE: 3.0, 4.0 & 5.0. GOING: Hard.

SELECTIONS

2 30 Stradivarius
3 00 Ventora
3 30 Flying King
4 00 Clareboy
4 30 Neobla Crown
5 00 The Shoto

2 30—FRESH START CHASE: 2m 3f; winner £272 (3 runners).

1 130000- Cling Close Upton 7-12-0 ..... Mr P. Upton
2 341P04- Landway Alner 8-12-0 ... Mr R. Alner (5)
3 22111- Stradivarius L. Kennard 7-12-0 ... W. Smith

Betting forecast: 4-6 Stradivarius, 3 Landway, 6 Cling Close.

3 0—WATCHET SELLING HURDLE: 2m; winner £136 (4 runners).

1 04-0103 Ventora Kindrsley 5-11-5 ..... E. Harty
4 000000- Proud Pirate J. Thorne 5-10-12 C. Howey (7)
5 0 Purple Rock Hanley 6-10-12 ... W. Shoemark
S 00-0F Royal Green Hedley 4-10-7 .....

Betting forecast: 2 Ventora, 11-4 Purple Rock, 4 Royal Green, 8 Proud Pirate.

3 30—AUTUMN NOVICES' CHASE: 2m; winner £170 (6 runners).

2 300004- Cloghaneely W. Williams 6-11-12 R. Atkins
3 3/2122 Flying King (D) Denis Nicholson 5-11-12 Mr T. Nicholson
5 P20F0-2 Kerry Spirit Miss Morris 7-11-13 N. Wakley
6 0440-24 Lampoon (BF) C. Francis 7-11-12 H. M. Kavanagh
7 03333F Softly Softly Cobden 8-11-12 R. A. Davies (5)
8 4F-0233 Eastern Trust Gramo 5-11-7 ..... R. Pitman

Betting forecast: 2 Flying King, 3 Kerry Spirit, 9-2 Lampoon, 6 Eastern Trust, 7 Softly Softly, 12 Cloghaneely.

4 0—OCTOBER HANDICAP CHASE; 2m 1f; winner £272 (12 runners)

5 040F-30 Clareboy Handel 7-10-0 ..... N. Wakley
7 2-3343P DIP Paint Pipe 11-10-0 ..... R. Atkins

Betting forecast: 4-6 Clareboy, 7-4 Old Paint.

4 30—CHOREDITGH HANDICAP HURDLE: 2m 3f; winner £272 (11 runners).

4 032114 Double Crown (7lb ex) Correll 4-11-3 L. Radmore (7)
8 0133-03 Imageordie (C/D) Upton 5-10-12 Mr P. Upton
9 102-320 Hopeful Buccaneer (C) Coir d-10-7 S. Marty
10 000F0-1 Shahr Aly (7lb ex) H. Marquez 7-10-7 M. Sanders (5)
11 00-1023 Esnyen C. Francis 9-10-6 ..... T. Norman
12 F 00011- Grigland Green W. Williams 7-10-2 R. Atkins
15 0/000 Copper Pinz Miss Morris 5-10-1 N. Wakley
15 0F-31 December Hedgel 7-10-0 ..... P. Kelloway
17 2F Dumbfounded Mrs Kennard 7-10-0 S. Forsey (5)
18 4000F-3 High Chaparral Graham 6-10-0 H. M. Kavanagh
23 00000F- Vagarious J. Thorne 4-10-0 ... C. Howey (7)

Betting forecast: 9-4 Imageordie, 3 Decrmbrr, 9-2 High Chaparral, 6 Double Crown, 7 Shahr Aly, 10 Dumbfounded, 12 Vagarious, 16 Copper Pinz.

5 0—3-Y-O NOVICES' HURDLE; 2m; winner £170 (9 runners).

2 Huon Hrzlet 11-3 ..... P. Kelloway
3 Palastor L. Kennard 11-3 .....
5 Cashel's Last Squire 10-12 ..... N. Wakley
5 44 Chammy Dudgron 10-12 ..... D. D'Donovan
5 Hot Deal W. Marshall 10-12 ..... W. Smith
10 0 Miss Angela J. Bradley 10-12 R. A. Davies (5)
11 03 Ravenna J. S. Evans 10-12 ..... J. Cousot
12 0 Royal Baroua S. James 10-12 B. W. Davies
14 042F The Skuto L. Kennard 10-12 Mr. R. Smith (5)

Betting forecast: 2 Ravenna, 3 The Shuto, 4 Palastar, 6 Chammy, 8 Miss Angela, 10 Hot Deal, 12 Cashel's Last.

Ludlow

TOTE DOUBLE: 3.15 & 4.15. TREBLE: 2.45, 3.45 & 4.45. GOING: Good to firm.

SELECTIONS

2 18 Kettle Mill
2 45 The Inventor
3 15 Myritus
3 45 Corrieghall
4 15 Roman Holiday
4 45 Sakamoney

2 15—CORVEDALE HANDICAP CHASE: 2m; winner £340 (5 runners).

3 1334F4- Black's Bridge (C/D) Sawicke 9-11-7 P. Blacker
5 F0-312P Kettle Mill (D) J. Peacock 8-10-4 M. Slaman (7)
7 23102U- Pips Song Ransom 6-10-1 ..... I. Watkinson
8 10P220- Pollock Fair (D) A. Jarvis 5-10-0 J. Harris
9 P01F0-3 Treaty Girl Perrett 8-10-0 ..... Bob Davies

Betting forecast: 6-4 Blacks Bridge, 5-2 Kettle Mill, 4 Pips Song, 6 Pollock Fair, 8 Treaty Girl.

2 45—TEME HANDICAP CHASE: 3m, winner £340 (5 runners).

1 R010-22 The Inventor (SF) E. Cousins 10-12-3 J. Cook
3 13F-133 Nephin Seg (G/D) (SF) Ld Mostyn 9-11-1 P. Morris (3)
6 203004- Vichysoise (D) Sewicke 9-10-1 P. Blacker
7 P0-1F41 This Above All (G/D) (7lb ex) Ancil 7-10-8 A. Turnell
9 42P08-0 Spot On It Wright 8-10-0 G. G. Davies (3)

Betting forecast: 6-4 The Inventor, 7-4 Nephin Seg, 3 This Above All, 10 Vichysoise, 13 Spot On It.

3 15—HALFORD NOVICES' HURDLE; Div 1; 2m 1f 30yds winner £170 (8 runners).

1 030/ Anapheles Corris 7-11-7 ..... R. Quinn
3 30400/ Anxious Coin Moseley 7-11-7 Mr C. Saunders
4 -00030P Barristeap Holladay 5-11-7 ..... D. Cartwright
6 0 Cardis Lady L. Kennard 6-11-7 A. Nixon (5)
6 00043- Mariners Lantern P. Bailey 5-11-7 ... J. King
9 F000P- Mars Mystery E. Jones 5-11-7 G. Astbury (7)
8 12FFF2- Myritus David Nicholson 8-11-7 O. Nicholson
10 400/F0 Shell G. Richards 6-11-7 ..... R. Barry
11 00RBOP- Swoon J. Peacock 6-11-7 M. Salamon (3)

Betting forecast: 7-4 Mariners Lantern, 3 Myritus, 7-2 Anapheles, 8 Shell, 10 Cardic Lady, Barristeed.

3 45—CLEEHILL HURDLE: 2m 1f 30yds; winner £848 (8 runners).

2 313010- Corrieghall Rimell 5-12-0 ... T. Siddlecombe
4 2-10B21 Carlisetown T. Taylor 4-12-0 ..... J. Clover
5 4002-40 Classerton T. Taylor 6-12-0 ..... C. Thorner
8 04412-0 Hunter's Treasure E. Cousins 5-12-0 J. Cook
8 412121- Pardigras Holladay 5-12-0 ..... O. White (5)
9 0420/3 Pharaoh Hophra (C/O) (BF) Barons 7-12-0 Mr Ryde Davies
10 1101-00 Tanzara (C/D) Holladay 5-12-0 D. Cartwright
12 000011- Trenahaw Richards 6-12-0 ..... R. Barry

Betting forecast: 11-4 Corrieghall, 7-2 Carlisetown, 5 Pardigras, 7 Hunters Treasure, 8 Trenahaw, 10 Pharaoh Hophra, Classerton, 12 Tanzara.

● There are 36 second acceptors in the Manchester Handicap and the weights have been raised 1lb. Hardhake and Yellow River top the handicap with 9st 7lb.

● Doug Barrott did not, as initially feared, break his collarbone at Wye. He will ride work this morning and hopes to resume at Fakenham tomorrow.

● Trainer David Nicholson states that Nom de Guerre, declared for the Ludfnrd Handicap Chase at Ludlow today, runs only if there is overnight rain.

—Pat Ward-Thomas previews the 'Piccadilly'—

Touch and go for Jacklin

A decision as to whether Tony Jacklin will be fit enough to meet Gary Player in the third match of the Piccadilly Matchplay Championship at Wentworth will be taken this morning. He has been suffering from gastro - enteritis, with severe stomach pains and a temperature of over 100. Peter Oosterhuis, the finest possible substitute, stand hy to take his place.

Year by year sinca 1964 this championsbip bas made a stirring climax to the British tournament season and has produced many unforgettahle contests. There is every reason to suppose that during the next three days at least one of the seven matches will he the stuff of an enduring memory.

No professional golfing event in Britain has been more consistently successful in terms of crowd appeal, and once again the number of spectators has been limited. The formula of 36-hole matches, involving some of the finest golfers in the world, has a fascination unique in an age dominated by strokeplay.

Unfortunately, Trevino, the Open champion of the United States and Britain, is not playing because of previous commitments. In view of tha fact that Trevino was ona of the four or fiva leading golfers in the world, as well as a powerful attraction in himself, before he won his championships, it is a pity that his presence was oot assured at the earliest opportunity—even after the final last year when ha gave Nicklaus such a tremendoue matnh.

Otherwise, the field is etrongly representative of five countries although, with all respect to Charles, who was the winner two years ago, his presence is hard to justify on this year's form. He was never in contention in any of the four major championships and has had for him an unremarkahle season. It would hava been a good opportunity, the best yet, to recognise the Continent of Europe hy inviting Sota, who has had an outstanding year.

Liang Huan Lu won a place hy his memorable sbowing and appealing manner at Birkdale in tha Open and victory the following week in the French Open. Both courses were playing short and he will find the West course a different proposition with tha large ball, even though the fairways are hard and the course is not playing long. Lu is not a strong golfer and it is unfortunate for him that he has to meet Nicklaus in the first match.

Nicklaus (left) and Player in a huddle during practice at Wentworth yesterday

In the second match Coles, who gave Palmer tbe devil of a game in the 1964 final, invariably plays his best at Wentworth and could hava the beating of Coody, winner of the American Masters. An overall British victory would be welcome after seven years of overseas domination, especially this season, one of particolar distinction for British golfers.

Assuming that Jacklio is fit, he and Player are meeting for the third time in four years; the scora is one all, and one would hesitate to predict the outcome of a matcb between them. More often than not Player, who has won the event three times, responds to the occasion with his most determined and brilliant golf. Last year, when he was haunted by a hook, was the one exception. His finish in the Dunlop Masters last week suggested that, for a while, his swing problems may have been overcome and if eo he could be formidable.

There has been little amiss with Jacklin's golf of late. Last week did not happen to he ona when the putts were falling, but that was last week and ha wouldi he mightily anxious to beat Player, with tha likely prospect of a match with Palmer the following day. If Oosterhuis plays a great contest should assured. His form of late, the Ryder Cup match and Masters, has been oomm and he must be in high dence with himself. In fa this moment in the season, probably a stronger pl even than Jacklin.

By all present reck Palmer, who is in splendid and humour, should beat

enal
e up
final
irish

TY ALEXANDER

4, Newcastle 0

nonths next spring, y hold all three of nain football prizes. A Cup and Football bby already on their ist night strode into ound of the Football at Highbury at the a Newcastle side injuries. The game e-sided as an Old

amazingly, were alf-time. They were air heels from the physically and meta- On the field Arsenal d faster in thought off it, Newcastle left defenders, Moncur, Guthrie, Burton and a sixth, Howard, cup rnsley. It was no way the best in the land. atg, local grown and bught in for his first defence which already wo minors. Nattrass by the nld yardstick short they were ont- Arsenal found a resur- ll last season's confi- rdly seemed fair, any it seemed fair that should be booked for le after Radford had with an angry shova

l Simpson were the in Newcastle's flesh, ttacks with intricate tistry and more often lding the final thrust twice had McFaul h to his left, once ards after a burst middle, later with a as the ball came out rked penalty area. r his part, crashed a rive against the cross- Kennedy, running in, pack enough power ender to force home l. nnedy shot over from nd Radford stumbled open goal, then on the l was having a harrow- ften impeded by his e when not exposed ut be could nnt com- t their powers of wice Clark cleared off d nnce Ellison was the

ia seen of Newcastle's rtainly McDonald had ultful to chase through t defence. Smith, mak- rst appearance of the r a cartilage operation, remarkable facility for le ball through oppo- , but the only shot time came from David 30 yards. ssure as Arsenal were ould not be absorbed l indefinitely. And five er the interval it was Kennedy slipped a big y Wilson to Radford, entre-forward ran on me made no mistake. re chances came and lid Smith, Dyson sub- and then at last the opened. After 74 Kennedy tha prodigal- rove home Simpson's is leisure. And in the inutes Graham headed ng's cross and Radford me a neat beader from 50 a bot-tip for Satur- nal to beat Newcastle y.

Wilson: Rice, Nelson, Roberts, Armstrong, Kelly, nncdy, Graham.

United.—McFaul: David s, Nattrass, Derek Craig, Tudor, Macdonald, Young.

G. C. Kew (Amersham).

t night's
ootball

E CUP: Third Round
(0) 4 Newcastle (0) 0
2 34,071
(0) 1 Grimsby ... (1) 1
Bryce 9,058
replay—Tuesday
(1) 1 Burnley ... (1) 1
James 44,400
replay—October 18
(1) 1 Chelsea (0) 1
Webb 16,811
Wednesday (provisional)
(1) 4 Carlisle ... (0) 1
Winstanley
17,826
(0) 1 Stoke ... (1) 1
Greenhoff
15,024
replay—October 18
(1) 1 Tottenham (2) 4
Peters pen.
Chivers 2.
Pearce
... (1) 1 Preston ... (0) 1
Spavin 2,853
replay on Monday)
..... 0 Leeds 0
55,850
replay—October 18
THIRD DIVISION
(0) 1 Wrexham (0) 0
(pen) 7,254
4 LEAGUE CUP.—Semi-
3. St Mirren 0
N LEAGUE CUP—First
econd leg: Hereford 2.
L COMBINATION—Cardiff
1; Reading 1, QPR 1.
MIDLAND LEAGUE.—
Chesterfield 1; Bradford
; Notts County 2, Halifax
and 2, Hull City 1.
UT SHIELD: Semi-final.—
versity Centaurs 3, Old
s 1.

Rugby Union

SEVEN-A-SIDE (at Lower National Westminster Cup. —William Ellis 18, Campion GS 14. Wandsworth 3. ley 10, William Ellis 6. den Shield, Semi-finals.— 2, Chislehurst & Sidcup GS H 10, Shone GS 8 Final.— 10, Campion H 4.
MATCHES.—Aberavon 13. 4; Edgware and Albion ke's College 9; Devon 19. y 9; Gloucester 16, Ebbw nnelli 4, Pontypool 6; Neath Keys 6; Penarth 6, Cardiff Univ 3, Captain's XV 39: Civil Service 4.

Lawn tennis

IVER.—I. El Shafei (Egypt) isha (US) 1-6, 6-3, 6-4; s (Australia) beat B. Fairfie 5-6, 6-3; A. Stone (Aus- C. Pasarell (US) 6-3, 7-6; (Australia) beat B. Mackay 7-6; K. Rosewall (Australia) eonard (NZ) 6-3, 6-1; R. stralia) beat T. Ulrich (Den- 6-3.

Golf

EALANG WOMEN'S FOUR- 182.—J. Bourne and M. anada) 80, 72; 153—P. Dud- Ritchie (NZ) 77, 76; 156— and C. Sullivan (NZ) 78, —D. Everard (GB) and M. Z) 78, 80; J. Howe and E. (Australia) 83, 73; 161—J. and Mrs I. Robertson (GB) 82—D. Oxley and M. Walker 78.
PROFESSIONAL CHAM- Guildbrook Park, near Bir- 144. J. E. Wigsett (Kings 74, 70; 148, C. M. White) 75, 73; 149 L. A. Smith Park) 76, 73; B. G. Preston (Ha) 74, 75; N. R. McDonald all) 76, 73; T. M. Collinge 9, 70; 150, D. Fitton (Wal- 76.

Speedway

CHALLENGE: First Leg— (M. Cake 11, P. Smith 10,)1; Reading 32 (A. Michanek urtis 9).

Football League Cup matches

Torquay are crushed after early goal

By ALBERT BARHAM : Torqnay 1, Tottenham H 4

The sensation and the new jubilation of 1965, when Torquay held Tottenham to a draw in the FA Cup was not repeated in the Football League Cup, at Plainmoor last night. Only for three minutes were their even a hope that the Third Division side might make Spurs fight hard to hold on to their trophy, for Torquay scored first.

They then conceded two quick goals, and defeat stared them straight in the eye even after half an hour. There was heart and enthusiasm, but Troquay just had to give best to the finesse of Spurs.

Chivers' skills

Hard though Edwards aod Young tried to contain Chivers, the England forward strode past them with bis giant strides, or leapt high above them. He scored two of Tottenham'a goals, and might easily have doubled that bag but for the unkind bounce of the ball on the divots as ha was about to shoot.

No nne in Torquay'a defence, either, seemed quite to know what to do to nullify tha conning work of Gilzean and, later, the zest of Pearce, who replaced Coates, who limped off after an hoor.

Welsh flickered briefly in Torquay'a attack, and Jackson flashed a couple of beaders at Jennings, but the Torquay forward had little chance to show their skill against a defence in which England played for 55 minutes bolding a sponge to a nasty gash in his forehead caused in a collision with Jackson.

Beal, usually so competent, was the man responsible for Torquay's chance to send the crowd into raptures of delight in the 22nd minute. The scorer was Stuckey after a fine run down the wing. His attempted pass to Skirton went to Beal, who obligingly put tha ball back to him, and Stuckey's shot from the edge nf the penalty area left Jennings sprawling.

Tha jubillation on tha crowd of Twitchin sent him sprawling, and 20,000 lasted threa minutes, for, as Chivera was going through, Peters, from the penalty spot, brought the scores level. By the 32nd minute Spurs had taken the lead with a delightful move, started once again by Mnllery, carried on by Gilzean, and ended with Chivers flicking the ball past Donnelly.

The third Tottenham goal, after 50 minutes, was again from Chivers, and followed yet another defensive mistake. Mitchinson intended a back pass but ill-judged it, and Gilzean pounced, cresting a move, with Coates, for Chivers to pnt the ball in the net, though it looked to touch Edwards and Glozier before finally crossing the line.

Pearce bad been working well on the right wing, having taken over from the injured Coates, and, with 15 minutes to go, ha saw Twitchin clear a shot off tha line; but in tha 81st minute he was rewarded, completing a move involving Chivers and Peters, and finally Gilzean, for Spurs' fourth and final goal.

Torquay United.—Donnelly: Glozier, Twitchen, Lucas, Edwards, Young, Skirton, Welsh, Jackson, Mitchinson, Stuckey. Substitute: Jardine.

Tottenham Hotspur.—Jennings: Kinnear, Knowles, Mullery, England, Beal, Coates, Perryman, Chivers, Peters, Gilzean. Substitute: Pearce.

Referee.—J. K. Taylor (Wolverhampton).

Chelsea draw but Garland injured

By CYRIL CHAPMAN : Notts F 1, Chelsea 1

Even a goal almost straight from the kick off by Nottingham Forest and another injury to Garland, their £100,000 acquisition from Bristol City failed to deter a determined Chelsea in the Football League Cnp third round tie at Nottingham last night. Forest failed to press their early advantage, and Webb, forced into the attack because of the Garland misfortune, equalised midway through the second half. The replay will be at Stamford Bridge next Wednesday.

It was reported that on Saturday so bitter was the criticism of Forest that some of their players were reluctant to reappear for tha second half. This time there was no need to be nervous, for Nottingham took the lead after 25 seconds and so had the crowd in back-slapping mood from the start.

Events caught Chelsea and Bonetti in particular, by surprise. Chapman and Martin bemused the left flank of the Cbelsea defence so that Lyons was placed in a useful shooting position. Tha Chelsea goalkeeper stopped the ball, but not cleanly, and McKenzia was there to take the bounce and with it a goal of vast psychological potential.

Chelsea really needed time to assimilate team alterations which included the substitution of Hudson for Cooke, the move of Boyle to No 10 in place of Hudson, and the introdnction of McCreadie at full back for Boyle, and Garland was back after missing several matches because of injury. Circumstances dictated that Chelsea must forga straight ahead, with no opportunity for a preliminary discourse.

They took the shortest way to the Nottingham goal, with long passes which often meant that Barron bad to advance smartly if Osgood and Garland were to be denied. A painful-looking collision between Barron and Garland fortunately did not bring calamity in its wake.

Obviously unscathed, the pair acted out the next move according to the book. Garland picked up a pass from Osgood to try a shot from an awkward angle. Barron used his advantage to save competently.

Chelsea countered Forest's eagerness with careful defence and the occasional sharp raid. One in particular set the Nottingham defence all a'twitter. Baldwin ended the attack with a header which Barron thrust on to the crossbar. The Forest goalkeeper clearly had no intention of running a gauntlet of supporters' knotted scarves at the end of the match.

Another collision between Garland and the Nottingham goalkeeper bad more serious results. Garland failed to stay the distance between dressing-room and pitch at the start of the second half and had to give way to Dempsey.

The substitute went into defence, with Webb taking on an aggressive role. Osgood battled on well as Cbelsea worked hard for the equalising goal. It came in the sixtythird minute, with Webb beading in a centre from the right wing accuratey placed by Boyle.

Forest whipped np new enthusiasm without being able to shake Chelsea's confidence. Osgood and Baldwin nearly snatched victory, Barroo again saving Forest with a swift pounce on to Baldwin's sbot. Forest lost Storey-Moore with three minutes remaining, and, as they previously brought on their substitute, had to finish with 10 men.

Nottingham Forest.—Barron: Hindley, Winfield; Chapman, O'Kane, Fraser, Lyons, McKenzie, Martin, Jackson, Storey-Moore. Sub. Rees.

Chelsea. — Bonnetti, McCreadie, Harris, Hollins, Webb, Hinton, Hudson, Baldwin, Osgood, Boyle, Garland: Sub. Dempsey.

Referee.—P. Baldwin (Redcar).

All parties around the table at last

Two mnnths and over 400 cautions since the Foothall League and the referees sprang their tighter diaciplinary measures nn the unsuspecting players the inevitable confrontation between all the interested parties finally takes place today.

The players' request for an amnesty for those who were cautioned in the early days of the season has been virtually met for the disciplinary committee have, for tbe most pert, handed out the lightest possible sentences. And on the credit side, play has become more entertaining, ball players bava been given a chance to show thair skills and time-wasting and gamesmanship bave been cut to a minimum.

At today's meeting in London the players, represented by Derek Dougan, Bobby Charlton, Bobby Moncur, Terry Venables and PFA secretary Cliff Lloyd, are likely to make consistency in refereaing their main demand. For instance, referees' ideas on what is a bad tackle still vary considerably, and only last week Bobby Moore was merely lectured for a dellberate handling offence which previously has resulted in et least a dozen players being booked.

The League and the FA will point to the improvement in the game as justificatinn for their actions, but they could also find themselves pressed again by the players on the question of legal representation at disciplinary bearings and appeals against suspensions.

Representing the League will be the presidant Len Shipman, tha secretary Alan Hardaker and four committee members, Sam Bolton (Leeds), Bob Lord (Burnley), Fred Would (Grimsbyl and Dick Wragg (Sheffiald Utd). Tha FA chairman, Dr Andrew Stephens, will take the chair and his delegation will comprise the disciplinary committee chairman Vernon Stokes, A. D. McMullen (Bedfordshire FA), F. A. Millichip (West Bromwich Albion) and I. Robinson (Liverpool County FA).

The Referees and Linesmen's Association will also take part, and representatives of the Referees Association will attend as observers.

Injury threat to referee Johnson

Ray Johnson of Lowestoft, the referee who was carried off on a stretcher during Tottenham's match against Newcastle on August 18, is doubtful whether he can continne in fothall. "I have been nnder an orthopaedic specialist who says I have an injury to a lateral cartilage in my right leg. I bave now missed seven games," he said yesterday.

The Football League have asked him to get a second npinion on the injury.

During the game, Mr Johnson issued a loudspeaker warning after Newcastle's goalkeeper, Ian McFaul, was struck by a staple fired from a catapult.

Norwich pay record fee

After last night'a victory over Carlisle at Carrow Road, Norwich City announced the signing of a young forward David Cross, from Rochdale for a club record fee of over £40,000.

Radford beats McFaul to score Arsenal's first goal at Highbury last night

EQUESTRIANISM

Smith is again on form

By JOHN R. KERR

Harvey Smitb continued in form at the Horse of the Year Show, Wembley, yesterday wben winning the "Daily Telegraph" Cup on Johnny Walker and also qualifying both Mattie Brown and Evan Jones for the Leading Sbow Jumper of the Year Cbampiooship decided later.

The afternoon event, whicb was against the clock from the start, produced nine clear rounds from 26 starters and was virtually decided on the ability to turn into tbe final treble. Five had been faultless before Smitb got his grey round in 38.6 seconds. Graham Fletcher, who did so well bere last year, made a lively challenge on Talk of the North, which failed by one fifth of a second to catch his fellow Yorkshireman.

After that Smith's second success of the week never looked in serious doubt. Ann Moore's coosistent April Love clocked 40.5 for third place while David Broome's Manhattan would have beeo nearer tban fifth behind Ted Edgar's Everest Snaffles but for a slip on the final turn.

The three Irish riders failed to manage a clear round wbile the main overseas danger disappeared when d'Inzeo's Fiorello bad one fence down. Two previoua winners of the trophy came in near the end but the Swedish Shalimar could not matcb the pace. Anneli Drummond-Hay'a Xanthos, wbo seems less predictable this season than last, retired after hittiog the first two fences.

Smith looked set for a double when Evan Jones took the lead in the Butlin Gamblers final over obstacles valued according to their difficulty But ba was overtaken by David Broome on Ballywillwill wbile his second horse. Mattie Brown, last year's winner, failed to do better. But there was a final spark to a rather disappointing contest when Paddy McMahon and Penwood Forge Mill, last of the 17 to jump, twice mastered the double of railway gates (worth 100 points) to beat Broome's score by 30.

The Dick Turpin Stakes, now international class although yesterday only two overseas horses were in the field, went to a second jump-off when Miss Mallowry Spens and Meridian, more associated with Hickstead than Wembley won comfortably by 5.5 seconds from David B. Barker on the veteran Jubilant. Alan Oliver's Bay Rum was faster than either but a fence down put bim third.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Grant for Munich is £170,000

Britain's team for the Olympic Games in Munich next September has been given £170,000 by the Government this year.

This was stated last night by the Minister for Sport, Mr Eldon Griffiths, who said funds for international sporting occasions would probably be increased when the new independent Sports Council started making decisions next year. "We must meet the exploding demands of sport," be said.

Mr Griffiths was opening a new £300,000 sports complex at Warwick University.

CRICKET

Taber to coach Australia

Brian Taber, New South Wales captain and former test wicket-keeper, has been appointed national coach by the Australian cricket board of control.

It is the first time in Australian cricket history that e national coach has been appointed to assist development of the game. During the past year Taber has been full time coach for the New South Wales Cricket Association and takes up his new position this month.

RUGBY UNION

Llanelli are brought down by Pontypool

By CLEM THOMAS : Llanelli 4, Pontypool 6

In a roaring, uncompromising game, tbe last unbeaten Welsb club, Llanelli, were brought down by the new young Lions of Welsh rugby, Pontypool, by a goal to a try. Thus this season Pontypool who in recent years have been on hard times have beaten Newport, Cardiff, Bridgend and now Llanelli. Perhaps this is the result of coaching by that grand old man, Ray Prosser, who seems to have bulldozed this Pontypool side into marvellous shape.

From the start one sensed that it was going to be a fierce spoiling game, but one never imagined that Pontypool would match the rousiog aod fiery play wblcb always lypifies Llanelli on their home ground.

Cruel bounce

Once Llanelli had scored a try after seven minutes wben their standoff, Bernard Thomas, put up a high diagonal kick which bounced cruelly from the Pontypool defence and Matbias collected to give an inside pass to Truman who scored in the corner, Pontypool began to take the initiative with some auperb scrummaging, fiery first time tackling, and barely credible liveHness about the field. The Pontypool forwards were like a pack of Jack Russell terriers snapping away cheerfully and sometimes savagely at what appeared to be a physically stronger Llanelli XV.

It was no less than Pontypool deserved when after 30 minutes fine and persistent work got its reward when, from a scrum five in the Llanelli 25, tbeir scrum half D. Thomas, wbo played splendidly throughout, broke flat and dummied inside to check the Llanelli cover before shovelling out to the open, missing out bis atand-off. Taylor, the centre, burst hard for the posts but was beld yet nevertheless got the hall away and G. Collins scored to the right of the posts. Pugh converted.

This seemed to put the fat in the fire and there followed some fiery stuff indeed. There was a tremendous competitive air with all tackles bearing the mark of fierce intimidation. Subsequently there were frequent outbursts of temper by various recipients of over-zealous tackles, which excited the forwards; the referee, after frequeot warologs and penalties finally bad to call the two captains together shortly before half-time to warn them of the future conduct of both teams.

In the second half tha gama continued its stormy but exciting way, both sides continued to do or die and often it seemed it might be the latter. Pontypool were determined not to relinquisb their lead but whereas the first balf had belonged to them, the second was Llanelli'a if only for their tremendous finish in the last quarter.

Pontypool were fortunate in as much as Hill missed a 40 yard penalty and then disastrously one from only 20 yards in front of the poats. The Llanelli rally in the last few minutes proved a tremendous climax. Both R. Mathias and Barry Llewelyn, the Llanelli captain, were brougbt down only a whisker short of the line. But the Monmouthshire side held fast and in the end no one would deny that they bad not deserved tbeir firat win at Llanelli for 18 years.

Llanelli.—R. Davies: A. Hill, G. Jenkins, D. Prendervile, R. Mathias: B. Thomas, A. Williams, B. Llewellyn, M. Davies, C. Charles, H. Rees, Brian Llewellyn, A. James, H. Jenkins, M. Truman.

Pontypool.—R. Pugh: G Collins, J. Taylor, T. Cobner, M. Williams: C. Jones, D. Thomas: M. Williams, S. Jones, C. Price, R. Williams, R. Floyd, M. Harrington, D. Wright, J. McCabe.

Referee.—D. Lewis (Ystradgynlais).

Hampshire find form late

By ROY McKELVIE : Army 7, Hampshire 10

Hampshire, fortunate to be down by only seven points, suddenly came to life midway through the second balf at Portsmouth scored a goal and a try in the space of five minntes, and then withstood a strong assault. The Army sbould have won: they had most of the game but squandered chances.

In the last 10 minutes, witb the Army findlog a second wind, John Davies, their full-back, failed with three penalty sbots at goal, one from in front—he also missed one from in front in the first half—and one hit a post. Then the Army won a rare strike against the head—Hampshire won five—about 25 yards out, but they were swallowed up, and, finally, Butterworth overran a pass from Boyle, who bad opened up a gap no more than 20 yards out.

There had been earlier lost chances. When it looked as if the Army'a loose forwards were going to dominate the game, Spawforth, looking just as if he bad stepped out of an old English comedy film, charged down a kick on the Hampshire line, but was just beaten by the erratic bounce. Whittaker was forced into touch at the flag, and a fine run by Boyle was ruined by bis partner failing to take the pass.

The Army's points were a penalty by Davies and the gift of a try by Manton, who gratefully accepted Lilley's tap back to his Hampshire scrum-half on the county line.

Hampshire, without half a dozen first choice players, looked a very modest bunch for most of the game. Only an occasional dash by Hambrook, some good booking by Toms, and some bulldozing rushes by lock forward Ridley—he digs holes for a living—caught the eye. Prout had no real chances.

But, when the Army suddenly flagged, Lilley made up for his earlier error, backing up Parker on the outside to score a fine try, and then helping Parker to score a try which Baker converted.

THE ARMY.—J. Davies: O. Whittaker, D. A. Boyle, A. Butterworth, M. K. Kanch: O. Guss, D. Spawforth: K. Zeing, H. Elkam, P. M. Johnson, W. Black, D. Hodges, J. Neave, D. A. Opnbar, A. Manton.

HAMPSHIRE.—C. Baker (Trojans): D. Prout (Harlequins), R. Saunders (Bournemouth), D. E. Hambrook (United Services), K. Parker (King Alfred's College): S. J. B. Newsom (US), P. Johnson (US): A. Curtis (Rosslyn Park), C. Toms (Esher), R. Griffiths (Richmond), M. Meech (Eastleigh), M. Ridley (Richmond), C. O. Lilley (Bath), R. K. Easson (US), O. Ingles (Bournemouth).

Referee.—P. Lillington (London Society).

GOLF

Victory for a 16-year-old

Kim Loosmore, the youngest competitor, won the Nescafé-Aer Lingus tournament at Killarney, Ireland, yesterday. Loosmore, a 16-year-old Swansea schoolboy and one of the four Welsh representatives from almost 2,000 entries, could afford the luxury of finishing six at the short eighteenth, and still win the title by three strokes.

Loosmore, a bandicap three player had net rounds of 74 and 79 to total 153. The runner-up was Neville Dunn, of Durham, the former British boy champion, wbn totalled 156 (76-80), with Charles Begley, the Ulster region champion from Londonderry, third on 157 (80-77).

RUGBY UNION

English prove unconvincing missionaries

From DAVID IRVINE : Ceylon 11, England 40

Colombo, October 6

The exciting fifteen-man rugby which the coach, John Burgess, had promised us when "England have the basics right" still lies, presumably, somewhere in the future.

Once again it was the aame narrow and frustrating recipe which England adopted here today as Ceylon were beaten by five goals, four tries and a drop goal to a goal and two penalties. England played it tight even though it was obvious that the open game was what Ceylon feared most. But they steadfastly refused to run the ball freely among their three-quarters even after Lloyd early on, had exposed Ceylon's midfield vulnerability to the straightforward outside break.

Much has been said on this tour about "spreading the gospel" but, if this is the message England's style is to convey then they are more likely to stem than belp the games advance among the emergent rugby nations.

England bad so much set-piece possession that they could and should bave won by an enormous margin. While acknowledging that tbis would have served little purpose either, it might at least bave demonstrated to the crowd of 10,000 that England appreciate that the open game bas somethine to offer. By playing mainly off tbe back row and working the ball closely England made Ceylon's task easier than it ought to bave been, although the tackling was often first rate, and in the heat the net result was that both sets of forwards finisbed the game whacked.

Ceylon, wbo have yet to learn bow to compansate for their lack of beight and weigbt as Japan bave done, nevertheless revealed a healthy spontaneity in their play—particularly in scoring their try—and, like most of the sides England have played, proved equally good as place kickers. Van Langenburg kicked two fine penalties and a conversion, and occasionally had England in tronble with some cleverly angled kicks for bis wings.

Van Langenburg gave Ceylon tha lead witb a penalty after three minutes but England soon retaliated with the first of four tries which came directly from scrums won by Wheeler against the head. Rogers was the scorer.

Further tries by Gray, Janion, and Glover, two of which Cowman converted, seemed to indicate an impending flood, but Ceylon fought back spiritedly with a second penalty by Van Langenburg, who then converted Majeed's try inspired by some smart work from Pieters. Another try by Janion gave England a surprisingly narrow eight-point advantage at the interval.

Having woro Ceylon down England were expected to unleash their backs in the second-half but, instead, maintained the same pattern which has been the hallmark of tbe tour. Further tries followed from Gray, Finlan, Webb and Cowman, wbo also kicked three more conversions as well as dropping a goal.

CEYLON.—R. Schockman; M. A. Majeed, S. Sheriff, J. Ratnam (capt), R. Bartholomeuz; C. Van Langenberg, R. Pieters; N. H. Omar, B. C. W. Jayasekara, T. Holsenbottle, K. Rainapala, A. V. Benedict, E. Gunaratine, I. O. de Silva, C. Ugugama.

ENGLAND.—R. Cowman; P. Clover, J. Janion, R. Lloyd, R. Webb; J. Finlan, N. Starmer-Smith; J. Gray, P. Wheeler, F. Cotton, P. Larter, R. Utley, D. Rogers (capt), C. Hannaford, A. Neary.

Berkshire's new leader

John Vaughan, the Llanelli lock forward, who is a Reading schoolmaster, captains Berkshire in their opening County Championship match against Oxfordshire, at Newbury on Wednesday, October 13. Vaughan takes over the captaincy from the Army scrum half, David Spawforth, who led Berkshire to second placa in the Southern group last year.

Berkshire introduced three new caps, two of tbem in the front row. Chris Champion (Redingensians) and David Thomas (London Welsh) will be the new props, wbile Mika Marsball (Richmond) makes his first appearance at number eigbt.

BERKSHIRE.—S. Crabtree (Bristol); C. Boulter (London Welsh), A. Robinson (Rosslyn Park), J. Thomas (Oxford and RAF Abingdon), A. Marshall (Maidenhead); A. Percival (Loughborough Colleges), O. Spawforth (REME and Rosslyn Park); C. Champion (Redingensians), O. Vivian (Reading), D. Thomas (London Welsh), J. Vaughan (Llanelli, capt.), O. Balfour (Reading), A. Godfrey (Loughborough Colleges), M. Marshall (Richmond), E. McDonll (Cambridge City).

SAILING

Hamble River win inter-club prize

By PHILIP HAYS

The Solings from Hamble River SC bave, predictably, won the £500 first prize in the inter-club contest promoted by Forward Trust, part of the Midland Bank Group. The Hamble team included the past and present national champions, John Oakeley and Dave Thomas.

A team of three Solings, manned by Clyde yachtsmen from the Royal Northern YC, travelled 1,000 miles last weekend to safeguard their position as runners up, and with it a prize of £250. The last of the series of seven qualifying regattas was staged by the Hayling Island SC.

Prize money is due to be spent by clubs in improving their keelboat facilities and thereby improving Britain's cbances in tbis Olympic class. Subject to confirmation, there were the points scores of the prizewinners: Hambla River a, Royal Northern 18.7, Seaviaw (£250) 64.7, Royal Thamea (£50) 76.7, Island Cruising (£50) 84.4, Royal Corinthian of Burnham (£50) 89.7.

An unexpectedly low place in the order goes to the River Crouch where the helmsmen include Robin Judah, Terry Wade, Kit Hobday and several promising youngsters. But their allegiance is divided between the Royal Corinthian and Royal Burnham clubs and their scoring suffered accordingly. Moreover Poole Olympic Week was the only "away" event they attended.

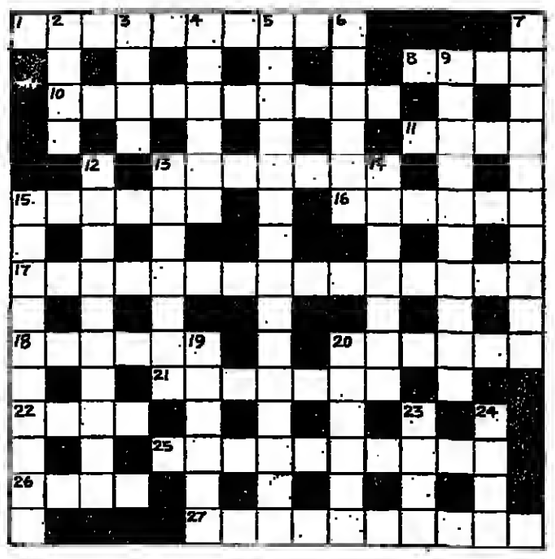
LAWN TENNIS

French cancel championships

The French interoational indoor tennis champlonships, due to be beld in Paris next month, have been cancelled because France is organising the final of the Pepsi Tennis Grand Prix in Paris in December.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,053

NIMROD



ACROSS

1. Mechanics somehow point to 13s (across or down) (10).
8. Garden is indeed enhancad (4).
10. Strictly comparable to using hands and feet (2, 3, 5).
11. River bore possibly (4).
13. Putney's first postal district slang is offending (7).
15. Is Holyhead in the chart? That's a 17 (6).
16. See 25.
17. Ill-starred member of the crew? (6, 2, 3, 4).
18. A tenor become florid (6).
20. Obscura or display publicly (6).
21. Scots away in a channel island in Borneo (7).
22. Book I have to get? (4).
25, 16. 15 across or 15 down or 17 (3, 2, 5, 6).
26. Standard in pattern or maka (4).
27. Gloomy Norfolk community as all-inclusive tour goes wrong (10).

DOWN

2. Some staid old figure (4).
3. Shellfish make a noise or become silent (4).
4. Please restore having dropped off (6).
5. Option to order arms? (6, 2, 7).
6. Only half of ns type: dash! (6).
7. One sunk far-removed but not deserted (10).
9. Securities ensure debt discharge (10).
12. Moon starer (anag.) (10).
13. Large amounts of money identified with craft (7).
14. Where was tha prisoner when he recognised port? (3, 4).
15. Unites from odd 17 (10).
19. Acquired notes about a composer (6).
20. Sonatas denied a transcription in Brazil (6).
23. Bring np determined to be stern (4).
24. Some form ennmerating food items (4).

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 13,052

MILKMAID FARADS
A O A N M L E
CHARLOCK MANIOC
E F I O L M O
WIGSONTHEGREEN
C N O S A A N D
REGAN O I MATCH
U ENTRY A
SERVE A D CABIN
T U R N R A R D
ALFREDTHEGREAT
C F M S I I D
ECLAIR ISABELLA
A E T E O L Y
NODDED TROUSERS

Solution tomorrow

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 20

THE GUARDIAN
Thursday October 7 1971

Concern in Ulster at problems of new assembly

By PETER HILDREW

The proposed alternative parliament for Northern Ireland is not getting full support from all the politicians who have withdrawn from Stormont.

Already one Senator and one MP have said they will not take part, and there are fears from some members of the Social Democratic and Labour Party that it could become a purely sectarian assembly. Senator Patrick McGill, of the Nationalist Party, has described the move as a "serious error" which is not likely to be helpful in the present climate.

Although anxious not to give too much comfort to Mr Faulkner by expressing himself more strongly, he is clearly concerned that the effect of tha assembly will he to push people farther apart when he believes they need to be drawn together. What Northern Ireland requires, he said yesterday, is one parliament fewar, not two or three more.

His view was echoed by Mr Tom Gormley, the Independent MP for Mid Tyrone, who supports direct rule from Westminster. He described the assembly as a "pantomime" and a "Catholic parliament." The position was too serious, he said, to be "playing about in this fashion.

Still worried

In the SDLP the feeling that a Catholic assembly would be fatal is particularly strong among the more socialist members. When the idea was first mooted Mr Gerry Fitt, the SDLP leader, gave a warning that it could have the effect of polarising the community and exacerbating tension if it was drawn up as a green alternative to an orange Stormont. Although he has agreed to take part he is still worried that it might go wrong unless carefully handled.

Mr Fitt is still in hospital in London, but he said last night that he hopes to be back in Northern Ireland next week. He would not tolerate a purely Catholic point of view being put forward in the assemby. He had the support of many Protestants in his constituency, and the whole object was to bring together all those who had suffered under Unionism, whatever their religion. The scope for organisations to be represented in the assembly meant that trade unions and civil right groups would also have a part to play.

Mr Ivan Cooper, the SDLP member of Mid Derry, who is a Protestant, was anxious to dispel any doubts about his support for the new parliament. He said it would provide a much needed focal point for the many bodies involved in the civil disobedience campaign. Although it would not have any administrative function, it might set up an organisation to collect rents. There was a great need for clear and concise direction in the leadership of the anti-Unionist population, in order to make it clear that they were not simply fighting the gunmen's battle in the political arena.

Ideal forum

Mr Cooper said the assembly would also be an ideal forum from which representatives could be selected to take part in talks when these finally came about. He revealed that he had proposed Mr John Hume as the president, and said the move had Mr Fitt's support. Mr Fitt had his hands full at Westminster, and would not have been able to take on the leadership of the assembly as well.

The chairman of the Belfast area committee of the Young Unionist Association, Mr Fraser Agnew, and the secretary, Mr James Rodger, have said that they are going to seek admission to the alternative assembly. They would represent the Protestant people, and would sit as members of an opposition.

The funeral of 19-year-old Terence Gerard McDermott, who was killed in a bomb explosion at the Lisburn rural council offices last weekend, passed off without incident in Belfast yesterday. McDermott was described in death notices as an IRA lieutenant, and the funeral coincided with an announcement from Mr Faulkner, in his capacity as Minister of Home Affairs, that control of military style funerals would be tightened under the Special Powers Act.

New regulations, which were drafted over a week ago, give the army and Royal Ulster Constabulary more power to restrict the route taken by a funeral procession if it is expected to make undue demands on the security authorities or lead to breaches of the peace. Another section of the regulations would allow the authorities to lay down that all mourners would have to travel by car, but there was no sign of this being enforced yesterday.

A large column of people, several thousand strong, marched from the parish church of St Agnes, in Andertonstown, to the Milltown cemetery.

Mrs Beryl Jefferson, of Carlisle Road, Londonderry, whose five-year-old daughter was shot by a sentry on Sunday night, has told the soldier concerned she bears the army no grudge. Her daughter, Glynis, is reported slightly improved in Altnagelvin Hospital.

Vigilantes are discussed

By CHRISTINE EADE

The Prime Minister and his senior Cabinet colleagues yesterday discussed the statement by Mr Faulkner, Ulster's Prime Minister, to Stormont that he would like to organise vigilante squads on a more official basis to help British troops.

This emerged from a five-hour meeting between Mr Heath, Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary; Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary; Lord Carrington, the Secretary for Defence; Mr Barber, the Chancellor; and Mr Whitelaw, Leader of the Commons. They were also joined by General Sir Michael Carver, Chief of the General Staff.

The meeting was called to anticipate Mr Faulkner's demands for tighter security in Ulster and to work out a reply, to be made when Mr Faulkner comes to talks at Downing Street today.

The meeting went on hours longer than expected. The Ministers, but oot Sir Michael, stayed for lunch, and the Prime Minister was 20 minutes late for his meeting with Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Ministers are not sura exactly what Mr Faulkner meant by his comments to Stormont on the vigilantes' rôle.

Today's meeting at Downing Street will probably discuss recruitment for the Ulster Defence Regiment, the part-time force under the British Army which the Government has decided to enlarge from a maximum of 5,000 to 10,000. Both sides are agreed in their aim to recruit men to operate in the areas where they live.

Lord Carrington and Mr Faulkner will probably exchange thoughts on blowing up the unofficial roads which cross into the Republic. Mr Faulkner believes that the scheme is impracticable. Lord Carrington has made up his mind on the subject, but has not announced his decision.

What Mr Faulkner needs most is some definite hard-line security proposal to emerge from today's meeting, for he has to face the Ulster Unionist Council meeting in Belfast tomorrow.

'Sugar coating'

A Soviet magazine yesterday said that photographs displayed in the windows of the British Embassy's commercial and cultural section in Moscow were "sugary dishes prepared in the kitchen of English propaganda."

The weekly "Literary Gazette," commenting on a reader's letter complaining about the display, singled out three photographs from Northern Ireland as being particularly misleading.

One showed a soldier searching the shopping bag of an elderly lady and finding what appeared to be a bottle of wine, the others showed soldiers being stoned and jeered at by demonstrators.

On the caption under one of the pictures, which it quoted as saying the British Army had a reputation for self-control, the article commented: "The whole world is indignant at the English military's bloody reprisals against the patriots of Northern Ireland."

The display consists of about 100 photographs supplied by the Central Office of Information and is changed regularly. Most of the pictures are of British fashions, industrial developments, sport, and cultural and social events.

The commercial section is situated off Kutuzovsky Prospect, a central thoroughfare. —Reuter.

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G7/1071

Women wait in Milltown Cemetery, Belfast, for the funeral of Terence McDermott, a member of the Provisional IRA, killed in a bomb explosion

Wilson denies deal on the Market

From IAN AITKEN in Brighton

After the Great Debate, the Great Squabble was in progress behind the scenes at the Labour Party conference yesterday over whether there can be any accommodation for the party's pro-Marketeers in the light of Monday's five-to-one vote against entry into the EEC. It drew from Mr Wilson an apparently firm repudiation of any suggestion of a "deal" with the Marketeers.

Mr Wilson delivered his repudiation on BBC Radio's "World Tonight" programme, and he vigorously denied any backstairs agreement or discussion with the pro-Market minority of Labour MPs to help them off the hook when Parliament votes on October 28.

His denial, it emerged tonight, was the result of the furious reaction of anti-Marketeers to the interpretations placed on his own speech to the conference on Monday. He seemed to be offering a compact to the pro-Marketeers based on the proposition that they would be entitled to vote for entry on October 28 provided that they were prepared to fall into line with party policy in all subsequent divisions in the Commons.

The anti-Marketeers delivered their protest at the crack of dawn this morning, after the national newspapers had landed on Brighton breakfast tables. Mr Wilson's response was immediate: he called in Mr Michael Foot, Shadow Minister for

Conference report, page 9

Power, and Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, both of whom are leading Left-wing opponents on entry into the EEC.

He told them separately that the interpretation placed on his highly obscure references to the role of the pro-Marketeers on Monday was mistaken and that there was no question of reaching a deal which would give the pro-Marketeers advance absolution for a vote in the Tory lobby on October 28. He added that he would publicly repudiate all such interpretations in his broadcast on "The World Tonight" later in the day.

Nevertheless, the pro-Marketeers were undoubtedly ready to accept the idea of such a deal yesterday, and some party managers were still testing opinion among them. The question was whether a majority of them would accept the idea that they should vote against Government legislation resulting from the application to join the EEC, in return for the right to vote in favour of the principle of entry.

The anti-Marketeers were therefore equally hard at work yesterday attempting to wreck the prospects of any such deal. They argued that, although no one was likely to insist on the withdrawal of the whip from those who entered the Tory lobby on October 28, the rebels should be no less ready to accept the consequences of their action than Left-wing rebel abstainers during the difficult days of the Labour Government.

This, in their view, entailed that Mr Jenkins should not expect to be able to remain as deputy leader of the party, and that his immediate front-bench followers should not assume that they could retain their position as Shadow Ministerial spokesmen.

Mr Ian Mikardo, this year's national chairman of the Labour Party, went still further at the annual "Tribune" rally here last night. He issued an implicit but unmistakeable warning to the potential rebels that their action could lead to their removal as Members of Parliament by their constituency Labour parties.

'Shirking' issue

By KEITH HARPER

LORD GEORGE-BROWN continued his unfaltering ride along the European road yesterday by accusing Labour Party colleagues of shrinking from the historic challenge.

Allowed no more than an eight-minute speech during the EEC debate at the conference on Monday, Lord George-Brown was given the sympathetic platform of a Socialist International lunch at Brighton yesterday to develop his pro-European arguments.

He thought the Labour Party had become so obsessed with the immediate consequences of British entry that far more important consequences had been obscured.

"For any political party—even the Tories—arguments about exclusively short-term and immediate issues rapidly become sterile. For a party such as ours, which was and I hope still is the expression of the desire of many people to plan for a better future, the present scale and level of the so called 'great debate' is not far short of tragic."

He believed that with an enlarged Community the Labour Party would join the other European Socialist parties in creating a Europe which gave to its own people a decent standard of living. "Peace and stability between East and West, a real contribution to curing poverty in the third world—these aspirations which all of our parties share—will be fulfilled only by Socialists working together with a united Europe."

Curing city blight

By MALCOLM DEAN

A call for new inner city development agencies to solve the intense social problem of large urban areas was made in Brighton last night at a fringe meeting of the Labour Party conference.

Mr Des McConaghy, director of a Shelter project in Liverpool, said: "It has always seemed strange that when so much of the taxpayers' money has been lavished on the extremely simple task of building a new town on a virgin site, so little thought has been given to creating appropriate machinery for the inner cities was that social problem in the inner city."

One of the problems of the inner cities was that social problems also were there, each making the other worse. The way to solve the dilemma would be agencies designed specifically to provide a comprehensive solution.

Mr McConaghy said neither the politicans nor their administrators—both middle class groups—were able to understand the problems of people in the decaying centres of the cities. He warned the meeting that without a new sense of urgency at national level about the problem, urban develoument in Britain could follow the pattern of America with all its associated evil.

27 injured

An explosion at a steelworks in Wrexham, Denbighshire, yesterday injured 27—five of whom are still in hospital. The British Steel Corporation said the explosion was in an electric melting shop and caused considerable damage.

Hirohito still to visit Holland

Emperor Hirohito's day visit to Holland is ahead as planned in spite of reported growing opposition.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday that security arrangements were satisfactory. Dutch Foreign Office also a report that the Emperor had been told that his safety not be guaranteed.

The Dutch newspaper Telegraaf" said yesterday the Emperor and should confine their visit

NEWS IN BRIEF

call on Queen Juliana Prince Bernhard. An in the Dutch Catholic "De Volkskrant" Emperor was "unsuitable goodwill ambassador." day's royal ogenda, pu

'Pot' at barracks

An Irish Guardsman tenced to six months' yesterday bacause he had at his barracks. The court-martial heard that Craig (20) bought the from a stranger in Circus when he was celebrating his success ing for the regiment.

Harrier crashes

A test pilot, Tony Hay a flight development Michael Craddock, escaped minor injuries when a Harrier jump jet crashed Godalming, Surrey. They climbed out of the damaged plan which the runway at the Siddeley flight test Dunsfold, near Godalming.

Lucky repeat

Gwyn Pritchard, a salesman, of Llanelli a football pools chance more than £148,000 in yesterday—10 years sending in a coupon would have won him fortune.

No harm

Biologists have found warm water being from power stations river Trent is not harmful ural life.

7-year b on mod

A former TV hostess King (18), was fined disqualified from driving seven years yesterday causing the death children by dangerous Mr Justice Wien, told Oxfordshire Assizes: terrible thing that peo you should be allowed at all."

Miss King, now a mo Fishery Road, Bray, B The children who di Paul Martin, aged nine sister Lesley, aged eight King also admitted ta boyfriend's car without sion, and driving with alcohol in her blood.

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

		C	F
Algiers	C	23	73
Amstrdm	S	14	57
Ajaccio	S	23	73
Alxndria	S	35	95
Athens	F	13	55
Barbados			
Barcelna	F	22	72
Beirut	S	28	82
Belfast	F	17	63
Belgrade	F	11	52
Berlin	F	12	54
Bermuda			
Biarritz	S	20	68
Birmghm	S	15	59
Blckpool	S	16	61
Bordeaux	S	18	64
Boulogne	S	15	59
Bristol	S	16	61
Brussels	S	14	57
Budapest	C	11	52
Cardiff	S	15	59
Casblnca	S	24	75
Chicago			
Cologne	S	13	55
C'hagen	F	13	55
Corfu	S	18	64
Dublin	F	18	64
Dubrvnk	S	15	59
Edinbrgh	C	15	59
Faro	S	23	73
Florence	F	17	63
Frankfrt	S	13	55
Funchal	S	24	75
Geneva	F	11	52
Gibraltar	F	23	73
Glasgow	C	15	59
Guernsey	S	16	61
Helsinki	C	10	50
Innsbrck	S	12	54
Invernss	F	18	64
Istanbul	C	10	50
Jersey	S	14	57
Las Plms	S	24	75
Lisbon	S	25	77
Locarno	C	13	55
London	S	17	63
Luxmbrg	S	13	55
Luxor	S	39	102
Madrid	S	22	72
Majorca	Th	22	72
Malaga	F	24	75
Malta	C	19	66
Mnchster	S	15	59
Miami			
Milan	S	16	61
Montreal			
Moscow	F	1	34
Munich	S	11	52
Naples	F	16	61
Newcstle	S	19	66
New Yrk			
Nice	C	19	66
Nicosia	C	29	84
Oporto	S	25	77
Oslo	C	13	55
Ottawa			
Paris	S	14	57
Prague	S	10	50
Reykjvik	C	9	48
Rhodes	R	20	68
Rome	S	20	68
Reikjvik	S	15	59
Salzbrg	S	12	54
Sichtnim	C	12	54
Strsbrg	S	14	57
Tangier	S	24	75
Tel-Aviv	S	27	81
Tenerife	S	20	68
Toronto			
Tunis			
Valncia	Th	16	61
Venice	S	15	59
Vienna	F	9	48
Warsaw	C	10	50
Zurich	S	9	48

C, cloudy; F, fair; R, rain; S, sunny; Sn, snow; Th, thunderstorm.

LONDON READINGS

For the period 7 pm Tuesday to 7 am yesterday: Min temp 8C 46F. For the period 7 am to 7 pm yesterday: Max temp 19C 66F. Total period: rainfall nil, sunshine 9.6 hours.

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

	Sunshine hrs.	Rain in.	Max temp C	Max temp F	Weather (day)
EAST COAST					
Scarborough	8.5	—	18	64	Sunny
Bridlington	9.4	—	17	63	Sunny
Lowestoft	9.6	—	16	61	Sunny
Clacton	10.0	—	16	60	Sunny
Southend	10.4	—	16	60	Sunny
Whitstable	9.7	—	18	64	Sunny
Herne Bay	9.5	—	16	61	Sunny
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	9.9	—	16	61	Sunny
Hastings	10.2	—	14	57	Sunny
Eastbourne	10.0	—	15	59	Sunny
Brighton	10.4	—	16	60	Sunny
Worthing	10.3	—	16	60	Sunny
Littlehampton	10.2	—	16	61	Sunny
Bognor Regis	10.3	—	16	60	Sunny
Southsea	10.1	—	16	61	Sunny
Sandown	9.9	—	17	63	Sunny
Shanklin	10.3	—	17	62	Sunny
Ventnor	10.3	—	17	62	Sunny
Bournemouth	10.2	—	17	62	Sunny
Poole	9.1	—	17	62	Sunny
Swanage	9.4	—	16	61	Sunny
Weymouth	10.3	—	17	63	Sunny
Exmouth	9.6	—	17	63	Sunny
Teignmouth	9.4	—	17	63	Sunny
Falmouth	10.1	—	17	63	Sunny
	9.7	—	16	61	Sunny
WEST COAST					
Douglas	4.0	—	16	60	Sunny
Morecambe	9.1	—	16	61	Sunny
Blackpool	9.5	—	17	63	Sunny
Southport	8.7	—	17	63	Sunny
Colwyn Bay	6.2	—	19	66	Sunny
Llandudno	9.5	—	18	64	Sunny
Anglesey	8.6	—	17	63	Sunny
Ilfracombe	9.7	—	18	65	Sunny
Newquay	9.6	—	17	63	Sunny
Scilly Isles	7.2	—	19	66	Sunny
IN AND					
Ross-on-Wye	10.[illegible]	—	18	64	Sunny
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	0.3	.01	15	59	Rain
Wick	5.2	—	19	66	Sunny
Stornoway	0.4	.06	15	59	Rain
Kinloss	7.8	—	20	68	Sunny
Dyce	6.4	—	19	66	Sunny
Tiree	—	.10	16	61	Drizzle
Leuchars	—	.10	16	61	Drizzle
Abbotsinch	—	—	16	61	Fair
Eskdalemuir	0.2	.09	16	61	Rain
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Belfast	0.1	.02	17	63	Drizzle

LIGHTING-UP TIMES

Birmingham 7 02 p.m. to 6 49 a.m.
Bristol 7 06 p.m. to 6 52 a.m.
London 6 56 p.m. to 6 42 a.m.
Nottingham 7 00 p.m. to 6 48 a.m.

HIGH-TIDE TABLE

London Bridge 4 12 a.m. ... 4 22 p.m.
Dover 1 19 a.m. ... 1 39 p.m.

SUN RISES 7 09 a.m.
SUN SETS 6 26 p.m.
MOON RISES 7 22 p.m.
MOON SETS 1 00 p.m.
MOON: Last quarter Oct. 11

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

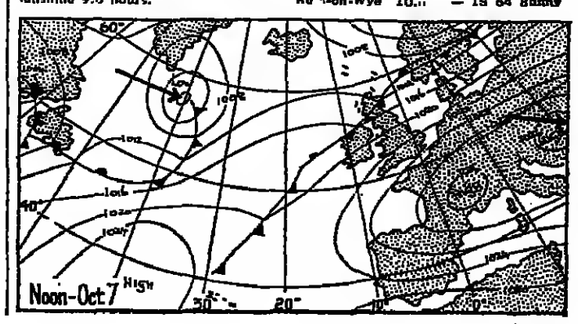
The figures give in order: time and visibility; where rising; maximum elevation, and direction of setting. An asterisk indicates entering or leaving eclipse.

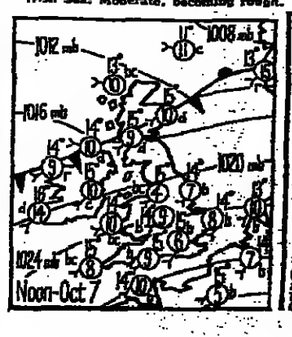
Pegeos A: 22.58-23.10 ENE* 10NE; and (Oct. 8) 1.46-2.12 SE* 85ENE N, and 4.47-5.13 SW 55W-W N.

Salyute: 5.35-5.36 SSE° 20SSE ESE.
Cosmos 71: 5.36-5.41 2 25SE E.

SEA PASSAGES

S North Sea: Moderate.
Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Slight.
St George's Channel: Slight, becoming moderate.
Irish Sea: Moderate, becoming rough.





Mostly d and sunn

Pressure will remain high over S England but rather weak troughs will move over the rest of England and N Ireland. Cent and S of England and Wales mostly dry with sunny periods. It will become rather cloudy in the N but S districts will be

London, SE, Cent S & E Anglia, Midlands: Dry with sunny periods. Wind S, veering SW or moderate. Max. temp. 20C (68F).

Channel Isles: SW England, Wales: Dry with sunny periods. S, light or moderate. Max. temp. 19C (66F).

N Wales, NW, Cent N, NE: Sunny intervals, but becoming cloudy with occasional rain. Wind SW, moderate. Max. temp. 19C (66F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, Ireland, Clyde, Argyll, N: Rather cloudy with some rain and a few bright intervals. Wind moderate, fresh in places at times. Max. temp. 17C (63F).

Borders, Edinburgh, E Aberdeen, Cent Highlands: Cloudy with occasional rain but some sunny intervals. Wind veering W, moderate. Max. temp. 17C (63F).

Moray Firth, Caithness, N Ireland, Orkney: Sunny intervals, occasional showers. Wind SW, veering W, moderate or fresh. Max. temp. 15C (59F).

Shetland: Showery with sunny intervals. Wind SW, fresh or strong. Max temp 11C (52F).

Outlook: Dry and warm but a little rain at times in N with temperatures near normal.

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